The New-York Times.

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ENGLAND.

A SERIES OF EXECUTIONS.

FOUR HANGINGS IN CHRISTMAS WEEK—THE DEATH OF WAINWRIGHT—BARON GRANT'S OPERATIONS—THE BURNING OF THE GOLIATH—THE LAW AND THE BREMERHAVEN SLAUGHTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 24, 1875.

This Christmas week has been appropriately celebrated by four hangings—one in London, and three others in different parts of the country. Since the act of 1868, by which it was provided that capital punishment should be carried out privately within the walls of the prison, it has not been usual for the newspapers to do more than make a simple announcement that the execution has taken place. The admission of persons to witness the scene being left to the discretion of the Sheriff and visiting Justices, reporters have hitherto, as a rule, been admitted; and there was, of course, no objection to this as long as the newspapers observed a decent reticence in their descriptions.

In the case, however, of Wainwright's execution in Newgate, on Tuesday, there were present in the court-yard, where the scaffold stood, more than a hundred—indeed, according to one calculation, nearly two hundred—spectators, and the morning newspapers published accounts of the proceedings in the most minute and revolting detail. This has created general disgust, and there is a cry that the reporters should be excluded, and that only official persons should be present. The only reason for allowing the press to be represented on such occasions is to certify that the persons sentenced to be hanged are really hanged; but this is sufficiently done by the public officials who are bound to be present, and also by the Coroner's inquest which is held on the body after it has been cut down. At one of the executions of this week—that at Morpeth, in Northumberland, the Justices shut out reporters altogether, and it is probable that this will be a general rule. At Morpeth there was a special reason for this course in the fact that the prisoner, after murdering his wife and firing at his sister-in-law, had shot himself in the head, but without producing a fatal effect. The doctors saved his life but he remained paralyzed, and his mind was also affected. It was feared, therefore, that there would be a very horrible scene on the scaffold, and that it would shock the public to have the description published.

THE ENGLISH METHOD OF EXECUTION.

In England, as I suppose you know, the way of hanging is different from that in the United States. Instead of the condemned person being strung up to the ceiling, a hinged board on which he stands is suddenly let go by drawing a bolt, and he falls downwards. I presume that on your side the poor wretch always has his neck broken and dies without pain, but here hanging is the most capriciously cruel of all ways of putting to death. Everything depends on the weight of the man and the depth of the fall, and in the majority of cases the victims are put to a slow and agonizing death by strangulation. The hangman or one of his assistants has often to hang on to the feet of the body in order to shorten the struggles. In the case of Wainwright the scaffold was surrounded by a screen, so that as soon as the drop fell, he vanished below, and only the rope was seen taut and jerking. The whole business ought to be put under the regulation of a medical man, and a proper calculation made of the fall required to break the neck of a man of a certain weight. It may not be desirable that death in such a case should be absolutely painless and comfortable, but it should at least be equal in its conditions. The country executions were performed without any fuss or romantic interest, but that in London was, like the murder of which it was the consequence, made a subject of a vast amount of disgusting sensational writing, which made the murderer an object of interest. Henry Wainwright was a small shopkeeper in the suburb of Whitechapel, and rather above the average of the people there in education and manners. But he was in every way a poor creature. He had been in partnership and cheated his partner. He neglected his wife and children for a mistress, whom he got tired of, and then murdered her as the only way he could think of for getting rid of her. He set fire to his shop, partly to plunder the insurance office and partly to get rid of his victim's body, which, in his stupidity, he had buried in chloride of lime, which preserved it instead of quick lime, which would have destroyed it, and which has now been used in his own case. His brother Thomas, who has been sentenced to penal servitude for connivance after the fact, bought the tools for cutting up the body, and took the opportunity of making a small profit out of his brother in the transaction. Such is heroic crime in Whitechapel. And those are the sort of people to which the London daily papers have for some months given themselves up. Henry swore, on his conviction at the Old Bailey, that he was innocent in the sight of heaven, and he has written a long memoir, full of lies invented in self-defense. Before his death he learned that Thomas had peached on him in a rival confession, and in his final statement he admitted, not his guilt, but that his sentence was just, and comforted himself with the thought that he should have as his reward "eternal happiness and peace in Heaven." His reason for not confessing the murder is said to have been a desire to increase the sale of his memoirs for the benefit of his wife and family, but perhaps the whole truth would have sold better.

BARON GRANT'S BUSINESS OPERATIONS.

One of the amusements of London just now is the daily newspaper called the *Hour*. It was started a year or two ago in consequence of a split in the *Standard*, and has since changed hands once or twice. It has come into the possession of a Mr. McDougall, a Scotchman, who appears to have been a good deal behind the scenes of speculative finance, and is now engaged in applying his experience and knowledge of men and things to the exposure of all sorts of financial humbug and swindling in the pages of the *Hour*. Mr. Albert Grant naturally engages a good deal of his attention, and there is scarcely a day when some of his characteristic tricks are not shown up. One of the favorite phrases in Mr. Grant's prospectuses is the "unusual facilities" which his firm professes to possess in regard to communicating with private capitalists, small and great, throughout the country. The *Hour* throws some light on this curious branch of industry. It seems that not far from his own—that is, avowed—office the Baron has another establishment, in which a large staff of clerks is employed in writing out addresses on covers in which circulars of bubble companies may be addressed at a moment's notice. The secret of Mr. Grant's system is, I beleve, that he has a great list of the addresses of people with a little money in different places, compiled by a local agent with information as to the particular weaknesses of the persons for particular stocks or kinds of speculation. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to say that the *Hour*, after a few months of this career, has received numerous notices of actions for libel, which it takes care to advertise in its own honor.

THE BURNING OF A TRAINING-SHIP.

An affecting Christmas story is that of the burning of the training-ship Goliath, with nearly three hundred little boys on board, in the Thames. She was an old man-of-war, which had been assigned by the Admiralty for the accommodation of Work-house boys who were to be trained for the Army, Navy, or mercantile marine. For this purpose she was moored in the Thames off the little village of Grays, a quiet part of the river, a little above Gravesend. On Wednesday morning about 8 o'clock one of the boys was carrying a lighted petroleum lamp, which he was about to extinguish, when the heated metal burned his hand and he dropped the lamp. The whole place was instantly in a blaze, for the old wooden ship was well pitched and burned like patent firewood. Notwithstanding the youthfulness of the crew, and the alarm which so sudden a catastrophe naturally inspired, the discipline was so good that the boys all took their places at the pumps when the fire-bell rang. It was soon evident, however, that the case was hopeless, and the Captain gave orders to such boys as could swim to jump overboard and swim to the shore—some 500 feet distant—and many did so. There were boats on board, but the rapid flames had destroyed the lowering apparatus and the boats had fallen into the water. Fortunately, however, there was a barge moored close to the ship, and the boys, most of them between seven and ten years of age, got into this with the help of the assistant schoolmaster. After some twenty boys had got in they were so frightened by the smoke and flames from the ship that they wanted to push off at once, but a little fellow named Billy Bolton—one of the mates—manfully resisted, and held the barge in its place till all who were waiting to come were taken on board. When the barge reached the shore it stuck fast in the deep, chalky mud, and could not be taken back to the ship. There were five women on board—the Captain's wife and two daughters, and two women servants. The schoolmaster had managed to get hold of one of the ship's boats, and he persuaded the women to jump from the deck into the water as their only chance of rescue, for the flames had now mounted to the upper deck, and the masts and rigging were taking fire. There was no room for hesitation, and the women leaped one by one overboard, and were safely received into the boat and taken ashore. The Captain now remained apparently the last person on board the blazing ship. A little before, when he was ordering off the last batch of boys, the little fellows, who were attached to him, besought him to go first, and one youngster, a work-house boy, clasped him round the neck, and with tears cried, "You'll be burned, Captain." He told the boys that "was not the way at sea." and saw them all into the boat. Then, fancying himself the last on board, he jumped in too. Just as the boat was putting off he saw a boy clinging to the "fender" of the ship, and at once went back for him—an operation of great danger, as the masts were all alight, the foreyard dangling ready to fall, and the mainmast also threatening to give way. Happily the poor boy was got off just in time, for in another second or so the boat's crew would have been caught in the flames, and as it was some of them were badly singed. At first forty-eight boys were reported missing, but all are now accounted for with the exception of seventeen, some of whom, it is believed, have been picked up by passing vessels and carried to other places. Wheeler, the assistant schoolmaster, is supposed to have been drowned, but only two bodies have been recovered, both boys. It is a melancholy story, but the courage and coolness exhibited by the little fellows—mere children most of them—and the thorough pluck with which they stuck to each other and to the Captain, is a bright feature in the gloom. The boys, in fact, behaved like men. There were 458 on board at the time of the fire, and nearly all, therefore, have been saved. It is said that twice a week the crew used to practice "deserting the ship," which, perhaps, accounts for their discipline and promptness of action.

THE BREMERHAVEN SLAUGHTER.

Some discussion has taken place as to the legal character of the crime committed by Thomas at Bremerhaven, and Mr. Fitzjames Stephen has written an interesting letter on the subject. He shows that Thomas premeditated the death of the persons who might be on the ship, but he did not premeditate the particular event which happened, and which was brought about by an accident which he would, if possible, have avoided. The principle, both of the German and French law, seems, he remarks, to be that, as long as there is a substantial *locus penitentiæ*, so long as it is possible that the criminal may change his mind, mere preparation for a crime does not amount to an attempt to commit it; and if this interpretation is correct, it would appear that by French and German law "the wickedest act of modern times was not a crime at all." By the English law, however, and in Mr. Stephen's opinion, Thomas' act amounted to willful murder, not because he premeditated the death of any particular person, ascertained or unascertained, but because he caused the death of many persons by wrongfully doing an exceedingly dangerous thing. Indeed, Mr. Stephen even goes so far as to express his belief that by English law Thomas would have been equally guilty of murder if he had intended to try a philosophical experiment, and had hoped that the dynamite would reach the United States without exploding at all. In support of this view, he cites the case of Barrett, the Fenian, who exploded the powder barrel at Clerkenwell prison, and who merely wished to rescue a friend from captivity, and would have been glad if no one had been hurt, but who was hanged as a murderer because he caused death by doing an exceedingly dangerous thing without lawful cause. Mr. Stephen suggests as the determining principle of murder that "Every person shall be presumed to intend and to know the natural and ordinary consequence of his acts." As Thomas is dead, the question is not one of immediate importance, but I mention it as it may be interesting to jurists on your side.

J. H. F.

THE LA PAGE TRIAL.

CONCORD, Jan. 8.—There was a large attendance at La Page's trial to-day, and the evidence excited great interest. Several physicians testified to an analysis of the blood stains found upon La Page's clothing, which corresponded exactly with the blood found upon the clothing of the murdered girl. It was pronounced human blood. A number of witnesses were introduced by the Government for the purpose of showing the general character of La Page, particularly that he is a man of violently licentious instincts. The most important evidence in this direction was that of Julienne Rousse, an unmarried sister of La Page's wife, who detailed the circumstances of the prisoner outraging her four years ago, and for which crime he fled to Canada. Evidence was also given of the prisoner's attempts to escape from jail since his incarceration.

WASHINGTON.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.

CONVICTION OF TWO CLERKS IN WASHINGTON—THE CRIME FOR WHICH THEY ARE TO BE PUNISHED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The trial of Guy H. Thompson, before the District Criminal Court, ended to-night in a conviction of conspiracy to defraud the Government. One Lazenby, formerly a clerk in the Treasury Department, was convicted with him, and both were sent to jail to await sentence. The fraud was committed by making up a fictitious pay-roll of laborers, under a District contractor, and by means of fictitious powers of attorney, drawing money which had been appropriated by Congress to pay, in real cases, such as were simulated by the pretended rolls. The amount involved in the case tried, which is thought not to be the only one, was about six hundred dollars. A man named Gill, a clerk in the District Government, was implicated, but has run away. It was proved that Thompson made up the pay-roll, and that he filled up five powers of attorney, signing them with the fictitious names, and they were acknowledged before Lazenby, as notary public. Another man, named Luckett, was tried, but acquitted. It seems that Gill, in his position as clerk, discovered that there had been an error of not crediting money paid to the laborers of a contractor named Waters, and communicated this fact to Thompson. They attempted to induce Waters to draw the money the second time, but he would not enter into the scheme, and then they devised the method which succeeded with even more fruitful result than they desired. The jury was drawn from the same panel as the one which recently acquitted the bogus Eades.

TREASURY DECISIONS.

TO BE ENTERED FREE OF DUTY—THE DUTIES ON "ITALIANS" TO BE DECIDED BY THE COURTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Treasury Department has authorized the Collector of Customs at New-Orleans to allow to be entered free of duty a certain manikin, for use of the Faculty and students of Alcorn University, Jackson, Miss., the article in question being exempted from the payment of duty by the provision in the free list for philosophical and scientific apparatus, instruments and preparations specially imported in good faith for the use of an institution established for educational purposes, and not for sale.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following letter to the Collector of Customs at New-York:

"Your letter of the 9th ult. is received, further relating to the classification of certain so-called striped and fancy Italians, which, by department decisions of Aug. 29, 1874, and Aug. 18, 1875, were held to be liable to duty at the rate of fifty cents per pound, and thirty-five per cent. ad valorem, as manufactures of worsted not otherwise provided for. This question having lately been again raised by certain importers, that the goods, although 'striped and fancy,' were dutiable under the provision for 'real or imitation Italian cloth,' at the square yard rates, the department submitted the same to you, accompanied with certificates from manufacturers of the goods, with samples, so that the Appraiser might give an opinion on the new evidence. The report of the Appraiser is favorable to the views of the importers and manufacturers, but, for reasons to be presently stated, not accepted as conclusive. After the careful consideration given to the matter prior to the promulgation of the decision of Aug. 18, 1875, and in view of the provision of section 2 of the act of March 3, 1875, entitled 'An act restricting the refund of Customs duties,' &c., the department is of the opinion that the interests of the Government will be best served by leaving the question to be tried by the courts, where, it is understood, several suits involving the same question are now pending. The United States Attorney at New-York will be requested to take the proper steps for securing an early trial of one of these suits, in order that the importers may suffer no unnecessary delay."

The Treasury Department has decided that the union webbing, composed of silk, cotton, and rubber, the silk not being the component material of chief value, should be classified for duty at the rate of fifty per cent. ad valorem.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE FREEDMAN'S BANK AND THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—A RETROCESSION CASE—RECEIPTS OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES FOR REDEMPTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Freedman's Bank representatives have filed a bill for the sale of the Christian Association Building, at the corner of Ninth and D streets, to pay the amount loaned by the bank toward the erection of the building. The case has been argued and submitted, but not decided.

The jury in the case of Eaton against the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, an action for $5,000 damages, for refusal to carry the plaintiff on an excursion ticket, a few hours out of date, have rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing his damages at $300. The case will be appealed to the General Term.

A case is pending in the Supreme Court involving the constitutionality of the act by which Alexandria County, Va., was retroceded from the District of Columbia to that State, and to which citizens of Alexandria are parties. Prominent citizens of Georgetown are also moving in the matter of retroceding that city to Maryland, on the ground that it is damaged rather than benefited by now being a part of the District.

It is admitted at the Navy Department that the arrest of Paymaster Spaulding at San Francisco is a result of the official inquiry into the Pinney frauds. The details of this investigation will not be given by the department, as the Secretary does not consider that the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in this case should be made public. A court-martial will soon be ordered for Paymaster Spaulding.

The Treasury now holds $363,002,962 in bonds to secure the national bank circulation, and $18,626,500 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation, for the week ending to-day, $184,000; United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $732,700; national bank circulation now outstanding, $343,893,094; of which amount $2,100,360 are gold notes. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $470,724 94; for the month to date, $2,939,342 98. Customs receipts to-day, $581,077 93; for the month to date, $3,231,221 70; for the fiscal year to date, $79,254,699 65. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending Jan. 8, 1875, are as follows:

	1875.	1876.
New-York	$1,801,000	$1,874,000
Boston	328,000	1,481,000
Philadelphia	158,000	140,000
Chicago	88,000	71,000
Cincinnati	26,000	33,000
Miscellaneous	1,038,000	582,000
Total	$3,439,000	$4,181,000

The balances in the United States Treasury to-day, at the hour of closing, were as follows: Special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $36,755,000; coin, (including coin certificates to the amount of $34,241,800,) $71,746,145; outstanding legal tenders, $371,827,220; currency, $8,363,199.

There were fourteen candidates for the privilege of keeping the House restaurant. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds had forty-five ballots to-day before making a selection. F. Freund, of this city, was the successful candidate. George T. Downing, who has kept the restaurant for some years, therefore retires.

Representatives Fort, of Illinois, and Cason, of Indiana, were serenaded to-night by their Republican friends, including Union soldiers, at Willard's Hotel—the former having offered a resolution in the House of Representatives instructing the elective officers to give subordinate places to well-qualified Union soldiers in preference to soldiers of the late Confederate Army, and the latter having offered a resolution declaring that, all other things being equal, the soldier should have the preference over the civilian in emoluments and public offices. The gentlemen respectively addressed the large audience in support of the principles announced in their resolutions, and were frequently applauded.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

CONCENTRATION OF VESSELS AT PORT ROYAL—THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The concentration of naval vessels at Port Royal, S. C., is in pursuance of a general plan, of the Secretary of the Navy, to make that place the head-quarters of the North Atlantic Station, as it presents many advantages over any other port on the Atlantic coast. In the first place the climate is very healthful, and the harbor offers every facility for the exercise of naval tactics, so that the service can be kept in thorough discipline. On one occasion only during the late war, was the yellow fever there, and then for only a very brief period, while at Key West, the former head-quarters of the station, it was often epidemic, and caused the vessels at that place nearly every Summer to be ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., or some other northern port where supplies and repairs could be furnished without delay. The geographical position of Port Royal makes it the central point for the North Atlantic Station, and the vessels rendezvoued there can reach Cuban waters and the Gulf, where our interests most need to be looked after, within forty-eight hours. It is the policy of the Secretary of the Navy to have our home squadron larger than any of those abroad, because he believes in being prepared for any emergency which may arise out of the present difficulties on the island of Cuba. While there is no official announcement in regard to the condition of affairs between this country and Spain, it is believed, in well informed circles, that the uncertain tenure which Spain has upon that island may cause that Government to become involved in a difficulty with the United States, when it sees it can no longer hold the island, and thus part with it as a matter of necessity. Another reason why vessels will be ordered to Port Royal from nothern rivers and harbors, where they have been laid up, is to free them from ice during the approaching Winter. In case of any difficulty arising, it would not do to have these vessels frozen up at League Island or some other northern port, where they could be of no service; hence the Secretary deems it advisable to have them at Port Royal, where there is no danger of an ice blockade, and in case of an emergency they could be used with effect.

Commodore Howell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in his last annual report recommends an appropriation to erect inexpensive wooden buildings at Port Royal, with necessary machinery and tools for artificers of the squadron, to work and make necessary repairs to vessels needing them. A sufficient force of blacksmiths, carpenters, sail-makers, riggers, and others could be collected to do extensive repairs, and vessels would not have to be ordered North to receive them. At Key West, the former head-quarters of the station, there was a small establishment of this kind, but every Summer it had to be abandoned on account of the yellow fever. The Shawmut, Dictator, Pawnee, and Pinta are now at Port Royal, and the Congress and Juniata have been ordered there from the European station. Other vessels will be ordered there from our own Northern ports, as well as several now abroad. The Marion, now at Portsmouth, and the Vandalia, at Boston, will be ordered to Port Royal preparatory to their cruise among the West Indies.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—1 A. M.—The temperature has risen and the barometer has fallen rapidly, with southerly winds and clear weather in the Southern States, and partly cloudy weather, followed by rain in New-England, the Middle States, and lake region. The Mississippi River has risen slightly at stations below St. Louis. The Ohio has fallen at all stations. The Cumberland has fallen two feet at Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, clear or partly cloudy weather and slight change in temperature during the day, with southerly to westerly winds and stationary or falling barometer, followed in the South-west by lower temperature and north-west winds.

For New-England and Middle States, light rain and generally cloudy weather, with increased southerly to westerly winds, falling barometer, and higher temperature than on Saturday.

For the lake region, areas of rain or snow, south-west to north-west winds, followed during the night by falling temperature and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley increasing cloudiness, southerly winds, shifting to westerly and northerly, slight fall of temperature, falling followed by rising barometer, and possibly local rains.

The Mississippi continues to rise slowly below St. Louis.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR REUNION.

CELEBRATING THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE—THE PROGRAMME.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 7, 1876.

The committee of thirteen of the R. E. Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania have agreed upon the programme for the grand reunion of the Knights Templar to take place here in May and June next, on the occasion of the celebration of the one hundredth anniveasary of American independence. To this assembly all the Knights Templar throughout the world are invited. The following are the general orders for Commanderies outside of Pennsylvania, both in the United States and Europe:

1. Each Commandery will prepare a printed list of the names of its members who will participate in the reunion, and of the ladies who accompany them. The list to be printed on letter-sheet paper, and one copy forwarded to the Secretary of the committee at least five days before the Commandery leaves home; a second copy will be required to be under seal, attested by the Eminent Commander and Recorder, and filed personally by the Eminent Commander at this office, immediately on arrival in Philadelphia.

2. Commanderies will advise the time of their arrival, and the road by which they will come, and a proper escort will be awaiting them.

3. Detachments of Commanderies, and individual Knights representing Commanderies, must come properly accredited and vouched for, or they cannot be recognized. Individual Knights must join some organized Commandery.

4. The entire entertainment of the visiting knights has been undertaken by the Commanderies of Philadelphia, viz.: Philadelphia, No. 2, St. John's, No. 4, Kadosh, No. 29, Mary, No. 36, St. Alban, No. 47, "Corinthian Chasseur," No. 53, and Kensington, No. U. D. 54. At their solicitation this honor has been assigned them. This committee reserving Thursday, June 1, 1876, for the parade, installation of grand officers, and reception and promenade concert by the Grand Commandery.

5. Only the regulation uniform as prescribed by the Grand Encampment of the United States, and modified by that body at New-Orleans, or that authorized by the grand body under whose authority the commandery, preceptory, or priory may work, will be permitted.

6. The details for the parade, formation, and route will be issued in due time by the Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania, Sir Charles H. Kingston.

The committee are endeavoring to accommodate those who desire to go into an encampment to do so; should we be successful notice will be given of the fact.

8. For the information of all, the committee would say that the International (Centennial) Exhibition will open in the City of Philadelphia, on May 10, 1876.

9. The Grand Commandery of Pennsylvania will open its twenty-third annual conclave in the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, May 30, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M. Immediately after the opening, the Grand Encampment of the United States will be received.

Wednesday morning, May 31, at 10 o'clock, annual election of officers, and transaction of the business of the Grand Commandery.

Thursday, June 1, grand parade at 8 A. M., to be followed by installation of grand officers, and promenade concert and reception in the evening.

10. Owing to the great dissatisfaction resulting therefrom, the committee have decided that there will be no competitive drill.

11. Commanderies visiting from the West, by way of Pittsburg, will be met and escorted through the State by Commanderies in that City and Allegheny to Philadelphia; those coming by way of the North, by the Commanderies in Towanda, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, and Easton; those from the North-west, by the Commanderies in Erie, Corry, Ridgway, Lock Haven, and Williamsport.

By order of E. Sir William H. Eagle, Chairman, No. 34; Sir Charles H. Batchelor, No. 1; E. Sir F. C. Garrigues, No. 2; E. Sir William H. Castle, No. 4; E. Sir E. P. Kingsbury, No. 17; E. Sir James M. Porter, No. 19; E. Sir Michael Nisbet, No. 29; E. Sir Constans Curtin, No. 33; E. Sir Andrew Robeno, Jr., No. 36; E. Sir Richard G. Oellers, No. 47; E. Sir E. B. Spencer, No. 53; E. Sir Mark Richards, Muckié, Grand Treasurer, Treasurer. E. Sir Charles E. Meyer, Grand Recorder, Secretary.—General Committee of Arrangement of the Grand Commandery.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY.

THE PROPOSED REFORMS IN THE VASSAL PROVINCES—PURPORT OF COUNT ANDRASSY'S NOTE.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—Count Andrassy's note in regard to the proposed reform in the Sultan's vassal provinces makes no definite proposal for controlling the execution of these reforms, but it is stated that he proposes a virtual control through the supervision of the Consuls and the reports of the Ambassadors.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* special telegram from Berlin says that Count Andrassy's proposals are substantially identical with the suggestions made by the foreign Consuls assembled at Mostar last Autumn, and are designed to remedy the grievances they indicated. The question of guarantees is postponed until the Sublime Porte indicates the acceptance or rejection of the proposals.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Count Andrassy's note regarding Turkey has not yet been officially communicated to the Sublime Porte. This, however, will probably occur as soon as an understanding has been arrived at between the signatories of the treaty of Paris. If France and England have not yet officially made known their views in the matter, the delay seems solely to have arisen through the temporary absence from London of Lord Derby, the British Foreign Minister.

AUSTRIA.

CONTRADICTION OF THE REPORT THAT THE MILITARY RESERVES ARE TO BE CALLED OUT.

VIENNA, Jan. 8.—The *Fremdenblatt* announces that it is enabled to state positively that the dispatch from Vienna in to-day's London *Standard*, reporting that the Austrian Government had ordered all men here liable to military service, to hold themselves in readiness to join their respective corps, on forty-eight hours notice, is totally without foundation. The reserves have neither been called out, nor have any preparations been made for so doing.

SPAIN.

EXILES TO BE PERMITTED TO RETURN—A SNOW-STORM—DON CARLOS' MOVEMENTS.

MADRID, Jan. 8.—The Government has given permission to several Generals who are now in exile to return to Spain.

There has been a heavy fall of snow in Guipuzcoa, which impedes all military operations in that province.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Jan. 8.—Don Carlos has arrived at the town of Azpeytia, fifteen miles south-west of here, after a tour of inspection along the Carlist lines.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BELGRAVE COTTON MILLS BURNED—MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The Belgrave Cotton Mills, near Oldham, Lancashire, containing 50,000 spindles, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is computed at a quarter of a million dollars.

It is now ascertained that the vessel ashore on the Shipwash sand, in the North Sea, is the bark Hunter, from Christiania, for an English port. The tug which put out from Harwich at midnight has succeeded in saving the crew.

RUSSIA.

A BANKRUPT RAILWAY CONTRACTOR RELEASED.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—A telegram from Moscow says that Dr. Strousberg, the bankrupt railway contractor, has been released from prison on condition that he will remain in Moscow until his trial has terminated.

INDIA.

AN ACCIDENT TO LORD CARRINGTON.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 8.—While the Prince of Wales and his party were out on a pig-sticking expedition to-day, Lord Carrington met with an accident by which his collar-bone was broken.

GEORGE D. LORD'S TRIAL.

THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE—EX-MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—The court met at 9 o'clock this morning, and the trial of the Lord bribery case was resumed. John Hand was recalled by the prosecution and shown a paper. Witness testified that he never saw the paper; that he never swore to it. The paper was the original petition of John Hand to the Legislature for relief, dated Jan. 9, 1871, sworn to Feb. 17, at Albany. The first witness called for the defense was Oliver Cornell, who testified as follows: In 1870 I was living in Buffalo; was looking after repairs on this section of the Erie Canal; knew Lewis J. Bennett; had a conversation with him in December, 1870, in relation to obtaining relief from the Legislature on his contract; told him it would be a good time to get relief, as Alberger was elected to the Legislature, and knew the character of the work; said he was going to, and had had a conversation with Lord; had several previous conversations with Mr. Bennett on the subject; the first was about the Ohio Basin contract. Cross-examined: Worked on the canal at Rochester; worked for George D. Lord; finished the last of December, 1872; have worked for Lewis Bennett and Clark Bennett & Co.; had a conversation with Bennett about obtaining relief in 1870; Bennett said it would cost him more than it would come to to get a law for relief passed by the Legislature; I had general charge of the work. The balance of the testimony of Cornell elicited on cross-examination was unimportant. Hon. John M. Wiley, John Howell, and George Chambers, of Buffalo; H. B. Ransom, of Grand Island; Richard D. Cole, of Monroe County; Henry S. Jay, of Leroy, members of Assembly, and L. L. Lewis, of Buffalo, and Francis S. Thayer, of Troy, Senators, all members of the Legislature of 1871, of which Mr. Lord was also a member, testified, in substance, that Lord had not spoken to them at any time during the session of 1871 in relation to the bill for the relief of John Hand, nor in any way had sought their votes in its favor. William R. Seward testified: I am Cashier of the Bank of Monroe; George D. Lord is not a stockholder. [Witness produced a certificate issued by the Canal Commissioners dated Feb. 9, 1875, for $16,000. It came into my possession April 8, 1875, from John Kiley; discounted his note for $15,000, and took this as collateral; it is still unpaid; [certificate and note offered in evidence;] the bank was organized in 1867; Jarvis Lord is President; has been since its organization; the Lords' main business has been done through the bank; have known Kiley two or three years; he had two or three thousand dollars on deposit previous to this transaction; never discounted any note for him aside from this one; never talked with Jarvis Lord about this matter; I relied upon the certificate as security.

Mr. Cogswell called the attention of the court to the Assembly journal, already in evidence, to show that Mr. Lord was present in the Assembly on all legislative days previous to Feb. 10, 1871. The testimony was then resumed, and James R. Bellows testified: I reside in Rochester and have known Mr. Lord since my childhood; am an Alderman of the City of Rochester; remember being present at the organization of the Legislature in 1871; from there I went to New-York in company with Mr. Lord, and remained there until the following Monday, as did Mr. Lord; when we returned to Albany we stopped at the same hotel; I have been a contractor, and associated in business with Jarvis Lord; my interest was, that George D. Lord was a particular friend of mine; it was the first Democratic Legislature we had in a long time, and I was interested in its organization; Lord was always able to take care of himself; I was there in 1869; George was usually there when I was, and we ran together considerably.

The defense here rested their case, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday forenoon, when the counsel will proceed to sum up.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE UNITED STATES GRAND JURY IN CHICAGO—THE EVIDENCE AGAINST REHM AND HESING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The United States Grand Jury, which is investigating the case against the Chicago distillers, held no session to-day, having adjourned until Monday. The chief feature of the day was the seizure by revenue officers of the rectifying establishment of the Illinois Distillery Company. Their distillery was seized last week, and it was only owing to the neglect of the officials at that time that this branch of their business did not suffer the same catastrophe. A very large amount of spirits was captured by this the latest arrest. I have already in these dispatches informed you of the recent arrest of A. C. Hesing, Jacob Rehm, and H. B. Miller, who are charged, in general terms, with conspiring to defraud the Government out of revenues. For a long time past, and up to October last, Rehm held the position of Superintendent of Police of this city. He was also privately interested in the North-western Malt Company. He, with Hesing, who has long held the position of a political leader among the German element here, have been strong in the matter of influence in shaping local elections and securing appointments to Government offices. When Anton Junker, of the indicted distillery firm of Rolle, Junker & Co.—a firm who have probably defrauded the Government of more than a million dollars by the manufacture of "crooked" spirits—was before the Grand Jury, on Wednesday last, he gave in some most damaging testimony against Rehm, and his connection with the Whisky Ring. It is probably the most damaging that has yet been adduced against any individual here, and shows, very pointedly, how the Ring was manipulated. A few weeks ago Junker made a confessional statement before the revenue officers of this district, in consideration for which he was promised to be "let down" easy, and before the Grand Jury he gave the same evidence, with some additional statements. He said his distillery bought malt of Rehm's malt concern, and in 1872 he told Rehm that they could not get along and sell whisky without making it "crooked" as well as the other houses. He was sure other firms were not running straight, and he asked Rehm what he should do. Rehm told him, he says, to "grease the wheels" and they might go smoother. "Of course," said Junker, "what Rehm meant was putting money where it would do the most good." They then began to change Gaugers, getting those whom they could manipulate, and paid them, not for doing work, but for neglecting it. Junker further testified he made a trade with the officials, "and at once they let us do as we wanted, and we paid them for it. We paid a lawyer named Tallay $4 a barrel, and Storekeeper Mappe about five hundred dollars a month. This we did from the beginning, immediately after I had the conversation with Jake Rehm. As soon as we did, things commenced running smoother, and we made money from the start, and had no difficulty in competing with any firm in the business. No matter how low they sold, we could give as good figures. Within a month after that we began to pay Rehm. As near as I can recollect, it was about a month after the "wheels were greased." We had no regular time to pay him. We paid in all about twenty thousand dollars. This was paid in installments. We did the best we could, and furnished "grease" whenever the wheels appeared to be running hard. Payments were made in the office of the Superintendent of Police, at City Hall, which office Rehm then held. I paid the money to him; I handed the money to him, rolled up in a piece of paper, without saying anything; this is the way it was done regularly; I did this from the latter part of 1872, until 1875; the last payment was made in April, 1875, about a month before the seizures were made. During all this time we had gaugers, storekeepers, &c., to suit us. I found that by following Rehm's advice, that "greasing wheels fixed things quickly." This evidence would seem to implicate Mr. Rehm in a most positive manner. It is said that in addition to the firm of Roelle, Junker & Co., other establishments paid assessments to Rehm and Hesing in the same manner.

END OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD WAR.

TRENTON, Jan. 8.—To-day, at noon, F. W. Jackson, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, telegraphed to Mercer Beasley, Jr., the Delaware and Bound Brook counsel, to the effect that he had ordered his men to withdraw the wrecked engine from the frog as soon as possible. The order was at once obeyed. At the same time the Delaware and Bound Brook engine, which was upon the frog, backed off, and the work of readjustment commenced. Before 2 o'clock this afternoon the frog had been readjusted, and the wreck of the Pennsylvania engine cleared, when the Bound Brook engine ran over the frog several times, amid the wildest excitement. After demonstrations of joy and amity the crowd dispersed, and at 3 o'clock there were scarcely fifty persons on the ground. At 3:30 Adjutant General Stryker received orders from Gov. Bedle to remove the Militia. Thus ends one of the most prominent railroad wars in the history of this State, during which the sympathies of the people have been with the Delaware and Bound Brook Road.

THE STOKES CASE.

ALBANY, Jan. 8.—The following is the letter written by the Private Secretary of the Governor to the counsel of Stokes, declining to grant the application for his pardon:

ALBANY, Jan. 8, 1876.

Thomas W. Pitman, Esq., No. 108 West Twenty-third street, New-York:

SIR: The Governor has received your argument in the matter of the application of Edward S. Stokes for pardon, dated Dec. 18, 1875, with a postscript dated Dec. 29, 1875. He has received, within the past year, numerous representations and appeals relating to this case, some of which were in writing and others were oral. He has refrained, hitherto, from making a final decision of the case, under the impression—perhaps a mistaken one—that it would be better for the parents of the prisoner, for whom he feels a deep sympathy, that the case should remain undecided rather than an adverse decision should be rendered. As a final decision is now demanded, he directs me to express his sincere regret that his sense of public duty will not permit him to grant the application. I am, very respectfully yours,

CHARLES STEBBINS, Private Secretary.

GEN. CORTINA RELEASED.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Jan. 8.—The Cortinistas in Matamoras are jubilant over the receipt of a telegram announcing the trial and acquittal of Cortina and his release from the prison of Santiago, in Mexico. Gen. Porfirio Diaz's Aide de Camp, Mr. Obens, says that the General was informed that such was the fact. The intelligence in Brownsville is received with great satisfaction among those who hope that the return of Cortina to the frontier will precipitate a war between the two countries.

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—The anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans was observed to-day by a meeting of the veterans of the war of 1812 at the old Court-house, on Sixth and Chestnut streets. Peter Hay occupied the chair and John B. Springer acted as Secretary. About twenty veterans were present.

NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

DROPPED STITCHES OF TRAVEL—THE STORY OF SWISS SOJOURN—REMINISCENCES OF MR. RALSTON—A HOST MORE THAN PRINCELY.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 20, 1875.

Though it is denied that one can keep cool in the dog-days "by thinking on the frosty Caucasus," I am about to try to comfort myself a little, during this dreary Winter weather, by returning in happy thought—by dreaming myself back through the semi-night of Paris cold and cloud and fog—to the sunniness, the freshness, to all the glory of light and color, of the early autumn; in short, to take up the story of our pleasant Swiss travel, interrupted by a press of other occupations, by new excitements, and by a *malapropos* fit of illness—if illness can be anything but *malapropos*. If, after so long a time, I can take my little company of readers back with me into "the joyous Alps," among "the green pastures and beside the still waters" of Tell's land, I shall be most happy. I can but try; for I cannot have those last enchanted days for ever unrecorded.

Though all the world but us fled away from the dear old pension on the Lake of Lucerne with the coming of the immemorial flitting day, the 1st of September, the doomsday of Summer rest and pleasuring, the real charms of the place seemed just then only at their highest. The grounds, woods, and shrubberies around us were taking more mellow and exquisite tints, the mountains richer shades, tenderer lights and grander shadows were resting on that lake of lakes, the darling of sun and storm, lovely in its smiles and sleep, and terribly beautiful in its frowns and sudden rages. I was especially reluctant to leave the place. I felt that no spot in the old world could be so good for me, so balmy and restful. I cried that old cry of Eve, when she was compelled to "move on" by the celestial police: "Must I leave thee, Paradise?"

And yet the last days of our stay there were for me far from happy. The heavy cloud of a great sorrow, coming almost from the under-world, shadowed and saddened the golden landscape and the silver waters. The news of the tragical and piteous death of my good California friend, Mr. Ralston, shocked and grieved me deeply. It was at first, for me, something incredible, almost impossible, though things that come by telegraph seem more deadly sure than all other tidings. We dare not give the lie to the lightning. Even now "*I cannot make him dead;*" there was always such a wonderful look of vitality about him—he actually radiated it—the bright contagion of vigor and courage and cheerfulness. I certainly never gave credit to the idea of suicide. He was conscious of energies so unwasted, of resources so inexhaustible that he would have been an Antæus under the most complete overthrow of misfortune. He would have felt a fierce joy in grappling with the gigantic difficulties of his position; and deep in the nature of the man, a wholesome, hopeful nature, "the Everlasting had set his canon 'gainst self-slaughter."

During the Winter I spent in California, some years ago, I knew Mr. Ralston well, in the pleasant relations of friend and host, for I was often his guest at his lovely country seat, that wonderful social exchange of the traveling world, where the ends of the earth sat down together. The bounteous hospitality of our host was often called "princely," but that was no name for it, as the hospitality of a prince is a thing of course and of state, an inherited dignity and duty, often half-unconsciously exercised. Mr. Ralston was still so young for a Crœsus, his prosperity was still so recent that it had not lost its zest for him, and he was above the poor affectation of putting on the air of one "to the manner born." He enjoyed, with almost boyish abandon, the varied entertainments, the surprises of luxury and pleasure he provided for his guests; he delighted in their delight, he looked out for their comfort and enjoyment in every way—his eye and his hand were everywhere—and even after his friends ceased to be his guests he bore them on his heart, and in the full rush of his swift business life was on the *qui vive* for an opportunity to do them a kindness or show them some little courteous attention. He always seemed to be the social and commercial genius of the joyous, affluent, restless, reckless city that crowns so regally the heights above that wondrous Bay of San Francisco, whose bright, cruel waters closed over him. For me a shadow must henceforth rest on all that lovely Pacific shore, gathering heavily about that luxurious home, hid away among the low coast-hills, where the gay household I loved meet together no more. There is but one sadder spot—it is that grave on "Lone Mountain," above which the constant roses of that generous clime may already have begun to blossom, and over which will soon creep the tender green of the reviving year.

* * * It was a morning, dewy, fresh, and sweet with the "balm of a thousand flowers," when we passed for the last time out of the old Swiss chateau, through the little garden, down the long stairs built against the rocks, lovely with ferns and vines, to the lake. We were accompanied to our boat by the four sisters, who manage the pension. They bade us adieu with tearful effusion, and waved their handkerchiefs to us till we rounded the point, on which stands Wagner's villa, and the Stutz was hid forever from our view. It was dolefully like a home leave-taking. We took post carriages all the way from Lucerne to Brienz by the Brunig Pass, instead of going by steamer to Alpnach and there taking the diligence, as is the usual, least fatiguing, and so wisest way of proceeding.

FROM LUCERNE TO ALPNACH.

Yet our drive from Lucerne to Alpnach was a charming bit of travel. We went by quiet, shady ways, through a smiling country, past quaint hamlets and old chapels and picturesque cottages and bright little gardens, bursting with dahlias and marigolds, and with trailing banners of nasturtiums, morning-glories, and clematis hung out "on the outer wall." Beside the road the grass was illuminated with Autumnal crocuses, dancing in the wind, while from the grand steeps of the Lopper, a spur of Pilatus, hung over our way a multitude of blue harebells, dear familiar flowers, that seemed to be swinging for us, and ringing out sweet, silent melodies of home. From this magnificent point we caught views of distant snow-peaks—venerable, night-capped old mountains, peering out of black, casement-like gorges, parting curtains of blue cloud and white morning mist. We rested awhile at Sarnen, which is in Unterwalden, Arnold Von Winkelried's canton. Here we noticed that all the peasant-women wore white ribbons, plaited in with their hair, which is tightly drawn back from the forehead and fastened in a knot by a spoon-shaped, silver ornament, which you half fancy stuck there to be handy for their broth. It is not a becoming style, and on one elderly lady who could boast no hair on the top of her head, it had a singularly melancholy and mock-festive effect.

This town is intensely Catholic, boasting a monastery and a nunnery. A little further on is the pretty Valley of Neuchatel, at the entrance of which stands the old, old church of St. Niklausen, named for Nikolaus von der Flüe, the patron saint of all this region. He was a very good saint but a very bad husband and father, for at the age of fifty years he deserted his Von der Flüe and an interesting family of ten children and took to the life of a hermit and a solitary perch far up the mountain side, where he spent twenty years on the ragged edge of a precipice, inaccessible to women, subsisting wholly, says the pious legend, on the sacred elements, which he took once a month. Living *en garçon*, he was forced to make his little economies. In all the chapels and cottages of this canton his portrait is to be seen; sometimes on the outside wall, as a sign of heavenly blessing and protection. I noticed that the better class of houses bore also the insurance plate of the "*La France*," or "*Helvetia*," "to make assurance doubly sure." For the châlet of the peasant, piety is the best *policy*.

I shall always remember Sarnen, not for its great saint, but for a certain small sinner, whom I saw engaged in a little street encounter with a smaller boy, evidently a brother. The younger, a rosy-cheeked cherub of some five or six years, had in his chubby hand a golden apple, that fruit of discord, from Adam to Paris, and so down, which it seemed the elder, aged eight or nine, looked on with longing, and which he proceeded to take, in spite of remonstrance and resistance, by the right of primogeniture and the strong arm. The little fellow lifted up his voice and wept, whereupon the elder gave him "something to cry for," and then, with his hat very much on the left side of his head and his hands on his hips, marched off whistling toward a group of admiring *gamins* with an indescribable air of insolent triumph. You would have fancied that an invisible brass band went before him, playing "Lo, the Conquering Hero Comes!" But his triumph was brief. Retribution waited for him, just around the corner, in the person of an angry father, with a stick, which we soon saw laid smartly over the shoulders and about the legs of the young tyrant, changing his whistling into wailing, and causing him to execute a regular dance of *douleur*. I looked around for the dear little brother. He had ceased to weep, and I am sorry to say that an expression of unbrotherly and unregenerate satisfaction rested on the cherubic countenance. He ran forward, but it was not to stay that terrible arm. He spoke to the angry sire, but I am morally certain it was not to say—"Whip *me*, instead of brother, pa!"

THE DISCOMFORTS OF THE JOURNEY.

After leaving Sarnen began the real discomforts of the journey. The heat of midday was intense and stifling, and as we were continually meeting diligences and carriages coming over from Brienz, we traveled in a thick cloud, a great horror of dust. The ascent of the Brunig was made under a broiling sun, with only now and then a bit of tantalizing shade; but after attaining the summit we came upon shadows and cool airs. We looked up to grand and renowned mountain peaks and down into green depths of valley land, lovely beyond all imagining or dreaming. Lovely, but so lonely. Their picturesque scattered châlets seemed lapped in Arcadian repose so sweet, so deep, that we wondered at the heavy stones on their low roofs, guards against the tearing, tugging tempests. It is the beauty of desolation even in Summer, when up on the highways, the gay world goes rushing by. What must it be in Winter to those poor peasants, walled in by rocks and ice and snow—besieged by storms—the fearful white silence only broken by the howl of winds and the thunder of avalanches. There must be times when they feel abandoned of life, when their long Winter must seem like a solemn night-watch over nature, dead and shrouded in those awful snows.

Our winding descent gave us a succession of enchanting pictures, which even then seemed almost to compensate us for the heat and dust of the ascent. I am sure we shall remember them longer, which is the blessedness of travel, to those who will be blessed. On our way we passed a company of gleaners, mostly old peasant-women, carrying bundles and baskets of grass or grain on their shoulders. Out of one of these long baskets peered a beautiful baby-boy, whose jolly little brown face and whose triumphant air I can never forget. He crowed and laughed, he tossed his dimpled arms about, and beat with a wisp of straw the snowy head of his venerable bearer, who answered to the crow and blow with a senile smile, tender, but toothless. No royally appareled young prince of the blood, taking his constitutional *à cheval*, could display more proud satisfaction than did this short-shirted little peasant, riding over the Brunig Pass, à grandmother. Below us, in our descent, lay the picturesque but sombre valley of Meiringen and the River Aar, which must be subject to sudden rises and rages, as it is pent up for a long distance by solid masonry—a regular strait-jacket of a stone wall. Over against us towered the Engelhörner, and a host of singularly sharp and bristling mountain peaks. Away to the south we saw the lower fall of the Reichenbach, and nearer the Oltschibach—both mere silvery spurts and tricklings, compared with American water-falls. It was dusk when we reached our pleasant inn on the Lake of Brienz, where rest, and coolness, and a good supper came after our long drive and our feast of sublimities, "like the benediction which follows after prayer." Brienz, which we saw for an hour or two the next morning, is a simple, homely town, most famed for its wood-carving. Here are depots of much of the work done by the Swiss peasants in their mountain chalets, and one here sees what keeps the poor fellows alive and sane through the long dreary Winter. Nature comes to the souls of these rude artists in countless forms of bird and beast and tree and flower, and so gives them company and comfort.

THE ILLUMINATION OF THE GIESSBACH.

That first night, as though we had not seen enough to sleep on, we took a row-boat and crossed the lake to witness the famous illumination of the Giessbach, which every evening during the season takes place at 8 o'clock precisely. The Giessbach hotel stands high up in a grand mountain gorge, but the winding way from the landing hardly seemed long to us, so delicious was the night, though exceedingly dark, and such company had we in the whispering leaves overhead and in the continuous roar of the stream at our side, which gave us now and then, through the trees, wonderful, ghostly glimpses of rapids and cascades. We paused on the terrace of the hotel to await the show, having duly purchased our tickets—for you cannot get the better of nature with Bengal lights without paying for it. Opposite us was the chain of seven falls, the highest more than eleven hundred feet above the lake. In the profound darkness their connecting links were invisible, and there was a sort of indefinite awfulness about them. Each seemed to leap fearfully from a separate cavern of mystery, and all to be lost in strange depths of shadow and gloom. Here and there among the thick foliage of the steep mountain side glanced the lights, borne by the assistants, and we knew that the mysterious preparations were going on. At last rang out the warning bell, and hundreds of guests poured out of the hotel on to the terraces. Five minutes later a rocket went ripping its way up through the heavy clouds, and, *presto!* the whole long succession of cascades burst into light—the very light of lights. I was instantly reminded of the illumination of St. Peter's, seen many years ago, when the Pope was Pope. The mighty base and circumference of that mountain of architecture were lacking in the illuminated cataract, but the great height of the latter, then first apparent, was more imposing. It was not a vast congregation of glimmers—it was a succession of splendors, tier on tier. I could imagine nothing finer, except such an illumination of the great falls of the Yosemite, with all the lovely, fleecy forms its snowy waters take before they are half way down its first tremendous plunge, which seems to be made sheer out of Heaven. That would be like a vision of Jacob's ladder, with all the descending angels. This was not only a joy as "a thing of beauty," but because of its essential joyousness. All had been "changed in the twinkling of an eye" from gloom and mystery to gladness and gayety, so that the waters no longer seemed to escape from dark caverns to leap desperately into darker abysses, but to dance from ledge to ledge under glistening foliage, down the long mountain side, and away to the lake, laughing as they went. Perhaps we ought to have turned away from the sight, as something garish and unnatural—should have resisted it as an impertinence and a profanation—and doubtless the falls were more poetical and solemn, with their spectral whiteness vaguely outlined against the mountain and the night. But I am not, I must confess, altogether for the beauty-unadorned theory. I think Undine might have been more beautiful in point lace and diamonds under wax lights, than, as she appeared to the romantic knight, all dripping and *déshabillé*, amid the dim shadows of the haunted forest. Most like floating draperies of finest lace were those translucent sheets of water, flashing as with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies, as the light changed from white to green, and from green to red. Strange and magical as they were, nothing in the first two transformations seemed unnatural, or out of harmony even with the pale stars and the still shadows; but the red light was garish and violent, and when the indignant darkness rushed back on the scene and swallowed it up nobody was sorry.

The pure white light is that by which we shall always remember the falls. It was, after all, a true revelation, and only seemed unreal because of its evanescence. It was like a gay masquerade of the primal elements. Strangely blended and interfused seemed the last two—fire so cool and liquid, water so ethereal and lambent! Under our eyes the light became spray, and the spray light. In our simple outspoken delight in this brief show we were like children at a Christmas pantomime. It was a fairy spectacle on a grand scale—a transformation scene fit to have been witnessed by the divinities of Olympus, those children of nature and poetry, though Diana might have looked coldly on the splendors of a night-scene uncrowned by her crescent, and Iris have been jealous of such brilliant effects produced by light and water without her help; Venus might have feared that a fairer Aphrodite than she was about to be born of such lustrous foam; Neptune might have scratched his head with his trident over hydrodynamics too deep for him, while Apollo sat idly fingering a dull dart, regarding, in vexed meditation, those arrowy shoots of radiant spray, he never having dreamed of Bengal lights.

THE DEATH OF SHELLEY.

Prof. De Gubernatis sends to the London *Athenæum* the following letter from a friend of his, C. F. B., a distinguished Captain in the Italian Navy, who is residing at Spezia. The letter is dated Spezia, Dec. 15: "If I have not answered your letter sooner, it is because I have been endeavoring to discover the origin of the romance which is making such a stir among the countrymen of Shelley—a romance which, I confess, had little interest for me, because I considered it one of those fables that boatmen frequently invent for the benefit of enthusiastic and credulous tourists, who, unfortunately, too often base their '*impressions de voyage*' on such trustworthy authorities. Yet, wishing to oblige you, I have sifted with the greatest care the reports which were current in the town, and interrogated the civil and ecclesiastical authorities of Spezia, as I felt sure that, if there was any semblance of a fact to give rise to such reports, they would not have overlooked it, since it is not a question of an isolated incident, long passed into oblivion, but of a historical event, which, however regarded, whether as an act of vengeance or of piracy, concerns the morality of our country, which foreigners unfortunately often regard under the false glitter of a dagger that every Italian is supposed always to carry about, ready for use. After having gone into the matter, I can assure you, Sir, that nobody in this town knows anything whatever about the old sailor, or the strange confession he is said to have made on his deathbed. But for Miss Trelawny, we should never have heard of this extraordinary events or its fantastic details. People here feel sure that the whole is a mystification practiced on some poetic imagination excited by Disraeli's *Venetia*, and put it down to some wag of a sailor who (there are several of them in the bay) had known and served the illustrious but restless English poets. One in particular is mentioned, who is very clever at retailing fables on a subject that interests English people, and who has pretty well made a business of it. It would be wronging our priests to suppose them capable of betraying the secrets of the confessional. One of two hypotheses is possible—either the confession was made with a view to reparation under the pressure of remorse, and it was the priest's duty to give it all possible publicity and to make a deposition before the courts, or it was a case of a penitent who wanted to confess all his sins in order to present himself unstained before the throne of God; and you know as well as I do, Sir, that no priest, without compromising his authority and position, would betray the secrets of the confessional. This remark has been made to me in various forms by all the civil authorities and the priests to whom I have spoken, and, till I learn to the contrary, I shall feel convinced that Miss Trelawny has been deceived. Let her give us the name of the person who supplied her with the news, and on the part of the authorities I can promise that no search, no pains will be spared to establish the historical truth of the story which has excited the curiosity of the English public." Prof. De Gubernatis informs the *Athenæum* that he is entirely of his correspondent's opinion that the story is, in all probability, a hoax.

WHY JOHN CARRIED THE BUNDLE.

An important historical matter has been settled at last, and fortunately there is no further occasion for doubts or dispute. The trustworthy information is vouchsafed the world by the Lynchburg *Virginian*, and is conveyed in its issue of the 7th inst., in the terms which follow: "The following is told of that noble man, John C. Breckinridge, in whom the sentiment of filial affection and reverence seemed to be equal to the other shining qualities that made him so conspicuous among men, and must heighten that admiration of his character which his countrymen will ever cherish for the man who was ready to sacrifice everything but honor in obedience to what he conceived to be his duty. It is stated that just after his election to the Vice Presidency, he went 'shopping' at Lexington with his mother, for whom he had a reverential love and a profound respect. They went to this store and to that. The last selection was finally made and wrapped up in a large bundle. With that maternal prerogative exercised in his glorious boyhood, she turned to the Vice President and, handing him the article, said: 'Here, John, take this bundle.' The great man who, in courtly dignity commanded listening Senates in times of turbulence and storm, with the gentle placidity of a girl, took the bundle as directed, saying: 'It is yours to command, mine to obey.'"

SAN FRANCISCO DIVIDENDS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* gives a statement of the amount of dividends paid by local companies in the year 1875, and summarizes it as follows:

Seven commercial banks	$1,383,000
Twelve savings banks	4,754,300
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	400,000
Central Pacific Railroad	2,160,000
Gas and water companies	1,532,000
Insurance companies	371,000
Street railroad companies	77,500
Powder companies	228,000
Coal companies	157,500
Mining companies	15,460,600
Miscellaneous companies	261,300
Total	$26,785,200

Similar disbursements for 1874 amounted to $20,303,700, exclusive of whatever dividend the Central Pacific Railroad Company may have paid, while the total for 1873, with the same exception, was $20,148,700. The mines contributed $11,980,600 in 1874, and $12,336,000 in 1873.

A MISER'S ROMANCE.

NEIL DOUGHERTY AS A UNION SPY.

HIS DEATH IN BROOKLYN OVER A YEAR AGO—SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS—LETTERS TO A MARRIED WOMAN IN THE SOUTH—HER CLAIMS UPON DOUGHERTY.

An old miser named Neil Dougherty died at his residence, on the corner of Court and Schermerhorn streets, Brooklyn, on Sept. 16, 1874. The old man had lived alone for years, at the rear of his grocery store, and was reputed to be possessed of great wealth. Just before his death, when he was no longer able to move about, Dougherty hired an old woman to wait on him, and a boy to attend to the business. The miser had only one friend, a man named Bernard McLaughlin. During Dougherty's last illness McLaughlin was very assiduous in his attentions to the old man, refusing others who were acquainted with the miser and wished to perform friendly offices for him in his last hours, access to the house. After Dougherty's death it was seen by his will that he had bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to Right Rev. Dr. McDevitt, Bishop of the Diocese of Rappoe, in Ireland, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a school in the Parish of Rye, (Dougherty's native parish,) to be called the Dougherty American Institute. Bernard McLaughlin received by the will $200, and the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum $1,000; some other trifling bequests were also made. Some time after the will had been read a codicil was produced by McLaughlin, giving the latter $12,000 and the use of the grocery store for four years. The bequest to the Orphan Asylum was also changed and transferred to Rev. Dr. Freel, Dougherty's confessor, to be distributed to different charities. When the will was offered for probate it was contested by some people who claimed to be relatives of the deceased. By the supporters of the original will evidence was offered to show that McLaughlin had offered a lawyer $100 to place his name on the will as receiving $12,000, and to read the will to the testator as if the original amount bequeathed [$200] had not been changed. The sum left to the Irish Bishop to build the school was in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars. Surrogate Veeder threw out the codicil and admitted the will to probate.

How the deceased became possessed of so large an amount of money was a mystery to many. Before the war Dougherty kept a small grocery store near the Navy-yard, and, it is said, smuggled a great deal of whisky, for which he charged a high price to the sailors and marines. At that time he lived with his two sisters, both of whom, like himself, were extremely penurious in their habits. But, as the grocery was a wretched little store, the possession of the wealth which his purchases of property after the war showed him to possess, caused many to wonder by what means the miser accumulated so much money. Some facts that have become known within a day or two throw some light on the subject and show that there had been a romantic side to the miser's career. At the time of Dougherty's death he had no living relatives. Some days ago it was rumored in Brooklyn that the miser had gone South during the war and married and that his wife and child were still living. The widow, it was said, was about to come North and claim the property of her deceased husband. The rumor was incorrect, but grew naturally out of the following rather remarkable story:

Mrs. Mary C. Acors resides at Bowling Green, on the old Telegraph Road, between Richmond and Fredericksburg, forty-four miles from the latter city, and about twenty from the former. During the war this road was very much used for the transportation of troops. Mrs. Acors' husband was conscripted into the Confederate Army, and in 1862 or thereabouts she went to Richmond to endeavor to secure his discharge. On her way back on the train, she found herself seated next to a man who was a pronounced Confederate. Her views were altogether opposite, and she was very resolute in condemning the action of the rebels. The man at length lost his temper, and declaring that he would sit beside her no longer, he abruptly arose.

A man who had been standing in the aisle, close by, slipped into the vacant seat, and soon got into conversation with Mrs. Acors. The two grew quite friendly, as their views on the war question were identical. The man said that his name was Neil Dougherty and that he was engaged in smuggling goods from the South over the lines. He also informed Mrs. Acors that he furnished information of what was going on to the Federal Government. Between this woman and Dougherty a close friendship grew up, and after a time they assumed to one another the relation of man and wife without the formality of a marriage. The situation of Mrs. Acors' farm, and the fact of her husband being in the Confederate Army, put her in the way of gaining much valuable information respecting the movements of the rebels, and this she communicated as opportunity offered to Neil Dougherty. He was in the habit of sending to her letters written on leaves torn out of a pocketbook. The writing and spelling are bad, and the interpretation is ofttimes difficult.

This communication lasted for a long time at intervals, and Neil Dougherty occasionally came North and then after a time returned, only to renew his applications to Mrs. Acors for information and to visit her as opportunity offered. All the letters referred to begin with the words "Dear Cousin." Some of them are appended:

'DEAR COUSIN Send us how many. D. R. [supposed to mean —— rebels] went by, and which way they were going, and who fed them on the way.
NEIL DORETY.

In another letter he shows his anxiety to receive some newspapers:

DEAR COUSIN: Are your papers all given out? Also, where they are moving to. NEIL DOUGHTY.

It will be observed that the spelling of the name differs. It is spelled in three ways in the letters—Dorety, Doughty, and Dougtty. In another letter he cautions her to manage matters so as to secure him from suspicion and capture:

DEAR COUSIN: You must send me all the points. Don't let me fall into the hands of the boys. You must keep the signal up till the boys are gone.

In another epistle he says:

DEAR COUSIN: Did you mean right or left?

This evidently referred to some information furnished by Mrs. Acors respecting the movements of the rebels which Dougherty did not clearly understand. In some of the letters he used an expression which is incomprehensible, for instance:

DEAR COUSIN: A handful of the Gs went by. Go to Richmond quick and get me some papers. [Supposed to mean newspapers.]

Another letter would seem to indicate that Dougherty was jealous of some person whom he does not designate very courteously:

RICHMOND, July 10, 1864.

DEAR COUSIN: I am going North, and don't forget what I told you about that impudent A. J. James. Don't stop at James' any more.

Then he goes on to tell her to stop in Richmond at Lee and Henry streets, and incloses her $100. Another letter is from Brooklyn, and is dated Aug. 18, 1868:

DEAR COUSIN: You must have that hair I gave you put in your breastpin. My watch is yours at my death, and all the property I have is yours. You must come and let me see you once more. If I don't see you, at my death you will find in my safe box a bundle for you.
Yours till death, NEIL DOUGHTY.

In one letter he proposes that she shall come on to Brooklyn, and he will get her a divorce and marry her. The letter is dated Brooklyn, Nov. 18, 1871. He says he will employ Mr. House, a lawyer, of Nassau street, to get the divorce, and then he adds:

"We will never part till death parts us. The money is all ready for the priest to marry us."

In a letter dated from Brooklyn, Nov. 7, 1873, he bids Mrs. Acors ask for money, as he has enough:

DEAR COUSIN: When you want money don't be afraid to write, for I have enough. Maybe you don't think, but I have a great deal of property. This is your birthday, and I make you a present of all my property.

There is one letter among the strange pile that seems to point to the identity of the man without a doubt. It is dated from Court and Schermerhorn streets, Brooklyn, New-York, Jan. 10, 1874, and is accompanied by a note on demand for $1,100:

DEAR COUSIN: I inclose bond for $1,100. Come to New-York and bring all the bonds you hold against me, and I'll pay them. They are your just dues. Come about the 4th of July and have a gay time, and I'll pay you all the money I justly owe you. You must be particular with my letters, and keep them very safe to yourself. I am not feeling well. I hope you are in high spirits, and not as sick as when you left the junction. Till death parts us. NEIL DOUGHTY.
P. S.—I don't think I will live long. I think I have heart disease. At my death you come in for all my property.

The last letter written by Neil Dougherty to Mrs. Acors was found about a fortnight before his death, and is dated "Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1874." It runs thus:

DEAR COUSIN: I am very ill. I want you to come here if you can in haste. I will give you all I have. I have $5,000 in cash and will give it to you. I want you to give $500 to my society and $100 to my attorney, and the balance is yours to do with it as you wish. I have real estate, too. I wish you to have all and no one else. Come and take in possession all I have, my house [or horse] accounts and everything. I am so sick I can't say any more. Come in haste. I hope the little boy will come. I hope you are well. I would send you some money to come, but can't fix it.

This letter is signed like the others, "Yours till death." It is long and hard to decipher. The writer speaks of being surrounded by people he wants to get rid of.

The money which Neil Dougherty speaks of in his letters to Mrs. Acors as owing to her is represented by four bonds, or more properly notes, payable on demand. One is dated March 18, 1871, and is for $600 on demand. Another is dated Jan. 20, 1872, and is for $800, also payable on demand. A third is dated July 23, 1872, and is for $900, payable on demand. The fourth is the one dated Jan. 10, 1874, for $1,100, already spoken of as inclosed in a letter of the same date. The first three were given to Mrs. Acors by Neil Dougherty when he went to see her; the last was sent from Brooklyn. Mrs. Acors' lawyers, who have arrived to press the claim of their client, were informed by Mr. Hewitt, counsel for Dougherty's executor, that the claims must be verified and legally passed upon.

MUSICAL VIBRATIONS.

FIRST OF A SERIES OF LECTURES BY PROF. BRACKETT AT THE COOPER UNION.

Yesterday evening the first of the usual series of free lectures given at the Cooper Union was delivered by Prof. Brackett, of Princeton College. The immense hall was crowded, and when Mr. Peter Cooper and his son-in-law, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, walked on to the platform there was a deafening cheer that lasted several minutes. The old philanthropist bowed and sat down somewhere at the back of the platform, when Mr. Hewitt introduced the lecturer of the evening, who said that physical science was laying audacious hands upon every branch of learning, and though often baffled, accomplished her aim by indirection where a direct attack failed. By this he desired to be understood as meaning that one physical science often explained things which had been inexplicable to the students of the particular science in which it had originated. This had been specially the case with acoustics, on a branch of which subject he was to speak. His topic was "Musical Vibrations." Music was at the same time an art and a science, and it was with its latter aspect that he was concerned. From this point he commenced a series of illustrations and experiments to demonstrate to his audience the nature of vibrations, commencing at first with those that have no musical sound, such as the pendulum, which is noiseless, and that fiendish toy of street boys, the devil's fiddle, which is noisy but not musical. This latter instrument of aural torture is fashioned out of a perforated tin can, through the hole of which runs a string. This, when well rubbed with resin, will, if drawn irregularly through the hole, produce the most diabolical series of shrieks and grunts conceivable. The unmusical character of the sound was due, the Professor explained, to the vibrations being irregular, and therefore deficient in rhythm. He then passed to musical vibrations, taking a long rod of spruce deal, and drawing a gloved hand rapidly over it, which caused the rod to emit a sound distinctly musical. This rod being clamped in a vice, with one end resting against a billiard ball, suspended by a string from above, so as to be free to move, was again subjected to pulling. It emitted musical sounds as before, but the ball was projected forward with every pull. This the Professor explained was caused by the fact that the wood was actually pulled out, but resisted and contracted itself after each pull, so that the musical vibration was due to impacts of the air caused by the alternate pulling out and contraction of the rod. And he showed by many very striking illustrations that musical sounds reaching the ear were impacts upon that organ of alternate condensations and rarefactions of air particles caused by the vibrations of bells, or strings, or rods, or any musical instrument in short. From this point he progressed to the method of ascertaining the number of vibrations of any instrument in a second, and that gave also the velocity of that sound per second. He was warmly applauded.

NEXT SUMMER'S HORSE-RACES.

The betting in Morrissey's betting books, at the rooms of the American Jockey Club, has become very brisk on the Belmont and Withers Stakes, to be run at Jerome Park, and the Travers and Kenner Stakes, to be run at Saratoga. The former have been recently quoted, but several changes in the odds have been made in the Saratoga events. McDaniel's "Brother to Bassett" is now the favorite in the Travers Stakes at six to one, and in the Kenner he is seven to one. The prices have been cut down on several others, as will be seen from the subjoined quotations:

TRAVERS STAKES.

	Odds.		Odds.
Brother to Bassett	6 to 1	Planet - Bayflower colt	12 to 1
Ceylon	7 to 1	Red Coat	15 to 1
Sultana	8 to 1	Bryen	15 to 1
Alaric	8 to 1	Panic - Long Nine colt	15 to 1
Sue Washington	10 to 1	Algerine	15 to 1
Baronet	10 to 1	Donough	15 to 1
Merlin	10 to 1	Johnnie B	15 to 1
Malcolm	10 to 1	Fredericktown	15 to 1
Bengal	10 to 1	Skylight	15 to 1
Killarney	10 to 1	Phaeton - Annette colt	15 to 1
Berlin	10 to 1	Sue Dougherty colt	16 to 1
Madrid	10 to 1	Rappahannock	18 to 1
Fiddlestick	10 to 1	Blue Coat	18 to 1
Bertram	10 to 1	Panic-Venice colt	20 to 1
Australian - Little Miss filly	12 to 1	Danville	20 to 1
Leamington-Arlington filly	12 to 1	Revolver-Syren colt	20 to 1
Ambush	12 to 1	Compliment	20 to 1
Sunburst	12 to 1	Dundreary	20 to 1
Barricade	12 to 1	Planet-Eleanor colt	20 to 1
Lillie Belle	12 to 1	Sister to Joe Johnston colt	20 to 1
Frivolity colt	12 to 1	Flash of Lightning colt	20 to 1
Osseo	12 to 1		
Dailgasian	12 to 1		
Crab Orchard	12 to 1		
Clematis	12 to 1		

KENNER STAKES.

	Odds.		Odds.
Brother to Bassett	7 to 1	Leamington - Henrietta Welch filly	15 to 1
Sultana	8 to 1	Clematis	15 to 1
Alaric	10 to 1	Planet - Bayflower colt	15 to 1
Baronet	10 to 1	Baywood-Lax colt	15 to 1
Malcolm	10 to 1	Bryen	15 to 1
Bengal	10 to 1	Algerine	15 to 1
Killarney	10 to 1	Fredericktown	15 to 1
Sue Washington colt	12 to 1	Skylight	15 to 1
Merlin	12 to 1	Leamington-Ecliptic filly	15 to 1
Bertram	12 to 1	Red Coat	18 to 1
Berlin	12 to 1	Panic - Venice colt	20 to 1
Fiddlestick	12 to 1	Danville	20 to 1
Bertram	12 to 1	Revolver-Syren colt	20 to 1
Australian - Little Miss, filly	12 to 1	Compliment	20 to 1
Leamington - Arlington filly	12 to 1	Dundreary	20 to 1
Ambush	12 to 1	Planet-Eleanor colt	20 to 1
Sunburst	12 to 1	Sister to Joe Johnson colt	20 to 1
Barricade	12 to 1	Flash of Lightning colt	20 to 1
Victory-Anne Tarleton colt	12 to 1	Cornucopia	20 to 1
Crab Orchard	14 to 1	Panic - Long Nine colt	20 to 1
Lillie Belle	15 to 1	Donough	20 to 1
Frivolity colt	15 to 1		
Osseo	15 to 1		
Dailgasian	15 to 1		

THE POLICE MUTUAL AID.

At the annual meeting of the above association yesterday, Sergt. William H. Lefferts, the President, presented his report for the three months ending Dec. 31, 1875, which is as follows:

The association has lost ten members by death during the past quarter.

RECEIPTS.

Collected during that time	$12,312 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

To Mrs. Henderson, widow of ex-Patrolman William Henderson, Twenty-second Precinct, New-York	$1,240 00
To Mrs. Duffy, widow of Doorman John Duffy, Tenth Precinct, Brooklyn	1,234 50
To Mrs. Robinson, widow of ex-Sergt. William J. Robinson, Twenty-sixth Precinct, New-York	1,234 50
To Mrs. Westing, widow of Sergt. George F. Westing, Mounted Police, New-York	1,234 50
To Mrs. Wood, widow of Patrolman George W. Wood, Sixteenth Precinct, New-York	1,234 50
To Mrs. Donovan, widow of Patrolman Michael Donovan, Eighteenth Precinct, New-York	1,234 50
To Mrs. Westerman, widow of Sergt. Thomas F. Westerman, Twenty-first Precinct, New-York	1,225 00
To Mrs. McCann, widow of Patrolman Lawrence McCann, Central Office, Brooklyn	1,225 00
To the heirs of Doorman Joseph Herring, Twenty-fifth Precinct, New-York	1,225 00
To the heirs of ex-Clerk Ira D. Dubois, formerly of the Central Office, New-York	1,225 00
Total	$12,312 50

Number of members in good standing, 2,450.

The ninth annual report of the association was also presented as follows:

BENEFIT FUND.

Receipts.

Collections from members during the past year	$51,909 50
Collected since the organization	288,736 50

Disbursements.

Paid to the proper claimants of deceased members during the past year	$51,909 50

CONTINGENT FUND.

Receipts.

Balance from last year	$184 62
Collections from members	13 50
Total	$198 12

Disbursements.

Printing, stationery, &c	$129 84
Balance	$68 28

The association has lost forty-two members by death during the past year.

HINTS ON TEACHING.

The "Normal class" of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association, which meets in Calvary Chapel on Saturdays for instruction, last evening listend to an address entitled "Hints on Teaching," by Rev. Dr. S. H. Weston, of St. John's Chapel. The speaker's remarks mainly consisted of general suggestions as to the modes of conducting Sunday-schools, attracting the attendance of scholars, and the means to be employed by teachers in imparting instruction to their pupils. He emphatically deprecated absenteeism or tardiness on the part of the teachers, and suggested the enlistment of competent members of Bible classes as assistant teachers to fill the posts of those who might be unavoidably detained away from their classes. He believed that the position of a Sunday-school teacher was not the vocation of fault-finding, irritable persons, because love and gentleness combined was the golden key with which to unlock the hearts of children. The intellect, it was true, might undoubtedly be sharpened by such teachers, but the affections would be surely blunted. Dr. Weston, in describing the plan of instruction pursued in St. John's Chapel Industrial School, said that the Sunday-school sessions are held on Saturday afternoon at the present time. This arrangement he found had a tendency to decrease absenteeism on the part of the pupils. Some time before the change he discovered a formidable rival to his school in a huge elephant in the Central Park. That elephant proved too much for the school; he drew the largest attendance, and the children all at once became wonderful students of natural history until the elephant was finally removed from the Park. Dr. Weston will again address the class on Saturday evening next.

WHAT THE MAILS BRING.

BUFFALO'S LATE TREASURER.

MR. BORK DETAILS TO A FRIEND THE CAUSE OF HIS DOWNFALL—HOW INDOLENT AND EXTRAVAGANT PARTNERS SWAMPED HIM NOTWITHSTANDING HIS OWN ECONOMY.

Joseph Bork, the late Treasurer of the City of Buffalo, has returned to that city, as already stated, and has been admitted to bail in the sum of $50,000, on the charge of embezzlement. On the day following his arrival in Canada he wrote a letter to Mr. Box, his intimate friend and counsel, containing an account of the causes which, as he alleges, led to his defalcation, and explaining his feelings in relation to the matter at the time. That letter, after pursuing a very circuitous route, got into Mr. Box's possession Wednesday morning, and the *Express* prints it in full as follows:

MR. BORK'S OWN STATEMENT.

DEC. 30, 1875.

FRIEND BOX: As I had no time when speaking to you of my matters to enter into detail as to the causes bringing about the final and disastrous result so unexpected to the people of Buffalo, many of whom have known me long and favorably and have honored me, and whose confidence I have betrayed, I will now endeavor, as fully as my excited state of mind will admit of, to enlighten you. I have for a great many years, as you well know, worked hard, probably harder than any other person in Buffalo. I have been in the main very successful, and have made a great deal of money. It has been my bad luck to have been associated with two men who were both extravagant, and who, between them, when the office earned one dollar, which generally was not in cash, but usually in property, they, between them, would draw two dollars in cash. Baker particularly, when thirteen or fourteen years ago the office had commenced to make money, must for a family consisting of wife and daughter take (buy) a large house on Delaware street, investing something like twenty thousand dollars, and afterward living at the rate of six or seven thousand dollars per year, keeping horses and carriage, as you will yourself remember. For Mr. Lyon, I will say that he was more economical than Baker; that he did not build his house until he had made enough to do it out of his Delaware street lot speculation.

Now, some four or five years ago, Mr. Lyon, as you also know, entered into some Lake Superior silver speculations, which not only have paid nothing, but in which all the capital invested has been sunk. The money invested in these things was drawn from the office, and there are accounts on the books which give the amount at over forty thousand dollars, if I remember correctly. At any rate, for these and other matters Mr. Lyon is in debt to the concern in about the sum of fifty thousand dollars. This the concern has had to carry for several years, and without the effort on his part to either earn one cent as a partner in the concern, or by making his account good to the concern.

For many years it has devolved upon me to take care of the finances of our business. I did it to the best of my ability, considering that up to within the last two years not only that labor, but also the entire business and work, was left by Lyon and Baker to be done by me. While they were expending money I must see or find a way to carry the ever-increasing burden. I did it, as I supposed, by extending the business to a point where the work could not be satisfactorily done. Every man in the office was overworked, and, as a consequence, I could not have a system such as I should have had. When the business had become largest, and I had begun to think about hauling in, came the panic of 1873, and since then I have been flat, have had to use my whole time to keep above water, and hoping always for better times.

To aggravate matters, in the Fall of 1873, at the first intimation of the panic, Baker played sick; must go West, and leaves me entirely alone. He had hardly reached the West before he writes that he doubts if he will ever be able to do any more business or work, and wants somebody to buy out his interest. I knew, of course, that he wanted to get out because the concern was in debt and he was afraid it would not stand. I did not want to do all the work alone, and for that reason I persuaded my friend Mr. McManus, and B. H. Westcott, who was then a clerk, to buy Baker's interest in the business. This was finally consummated, Mr. Baker agreeing to string along the drafts for the consideration agreed by McManus and Westcott to be paid him, over the space of twelve months; but not three months had elapsed before he had drawn not only the whole amount to his credit, but more; and then came begging to me for more advances, saying he knew we could hardly spare it, but that I must accommodate him, and on his promise that whenever needed he would repay I consented to his drawing. He has drawn between $2,000 and $3,000, and owes it. Several weeks ago he was called here as a witness in a case in which we were interested as agents. After arriving here, and on his way from the depot, he stops at the office and borrows $50 from McManus, agreeing when his witness fees were paid he would refund. On the next day the case was settled; Baker coolly walks into the office, receives from Lyon $50 witness fees, and walks away. McManus several days afterward wrote him, thinking perhaps he had forgotten, when the fellow coolly answered, "Charge it to my account; I am hard up." About two weeks ago I wrote the fellow to send along money to cover his account, as I must have it. He has not answered. Not hearing from him I concluded to have the records searched to see if he had done away with property that I had earned for him. Sure enough, the most valuable piece, I find, he has deeded to a brother-in-law in Iowa, and another, I find, he has mortgaged to his mother-in-law, all this while drawing on the poor Erie Land Office for more money, evidently having forgotten that he was no longer a partner—his work while a partner not having troubled him much. Such is one of the men I served for seventeen years, in all capacities, from office sweep and hostler up to partner. I, to-day, a ruined and disgraced fugitive; he, as ever, probably rolling in luxury in the City of Chicago. I never had the least doubt of my ability to work out of my troubles until about three weeks ago, when I had a consultation with Lyon and asked him what he intended to do. He simply said, "Nothing," "I can't," and "It is too late." When I asked, "Why, then, didn't you go to work long ago?" there was no answer, but an intimation that he was not responsible for what would come, but would give up his property to our creditors. I then told him if he would pay what he owed the concern, or something near it, I would agree to carry the concern through. This he also said he could not do, and did not make the slightest effort; and after the treatment received at the hands of both the men of whom I have written, I gave up in despair.

I have not written this to prejudice your mind against these persons, neither to shirk my full share of responsibility for my acts, but rather to show you some of the difficulties under which I have labored. I cannot and will not say that I am not in a great measure responsible for the calamity which has overtaken our house, and particularly myself. I will say that what I have before given as my reasons for extending our business are the true ones, except, perhaps, with the addition that I was very ambitious and wanted to keep ahead of the expenses, but failed. What in the way of business I have done I can justify. I have never made in my own business a bad speculation; have nothing now on hand but what will sell for more than cost, and since the panic have bought nothing except what I was obliged to in order to protect myself.

I have, as a matter of course, met with losses; have gone into some things which returned nothing, but all told the amounts would be very trifling. I have been a clever fellow, as some people might, if they chose, testify, and that has occasioned me many losses; however, not enough to hurt me. I have also spent some money, but only in an endeavor to have it return in the shape of business, and this, I believe, has been the case. My family I have had cramped into a house (not mine) considerably too small, with hardly the comforts of life, and the expense per year never reaching $1,200—and all this when I supposed my income, figured from all sources over and above interest to be paid by me, to be not less than $15,000 a year, not including profits on lands which I was selling out.

I don't wish to trouble you by a tale of my sufferings for the past two years and a little more, because they are not yet ended. I parted with my all last evening—my honor, wife, little ones, mother, and brother, and, last and least, my property. My father I dared not see. I left a future as full of promise as ever a man saw before him. I deserved it all. My ambition was too great. I have robbed myself since a boy of twelve of all comforts, my family very seldom seeing anything of me, and for what? My own trouble would be easily borne were it not for the very great suffering and anxiety that I have caused to others. Look at my family. Think of McManus, a man as pure and honest as man can be. Through love and esteem for him I coaxed him to become a partner in our house—of course thinking it would inure to his advantage—he confiding in me, knowing nothing about the concern except from the day he entered to give it a hard day's work of fourteen hours a day; then Westcott, not much more responsible than even McManus, and both these men must share my disgrace in a measure, and certainly lose their all in worldly goods.

Then my bondsmen? All of them good men, and the best friends a man could ever wish. Whether they will ever pay one cent or not for me they certainly will be anxious and troubled. None of them are men with anything to throw away, and what they have they obtained by hard work.

I believe that the property which I have assigned is sufficient to pay every dollar I owe in the world. The liabilities of our firm are very small, comparatively, except to me. Of course, if this property were to be crowded off now it would have to be sacrificed. Six months ago, if any man had offered me $200,000 for what I had, and pay all I owed, I think I should have refused. So that with a little time I have no hesitation in saying every dollar of my indebtedness will be paid, and only myself be the loser, as I deserve to be.

For your sake and that of my poor creditors, make an effort to obtain a little time and realize as fully as can be out of my assets. What chance for realizing on mortgages, which are all perfectly good, (but which by reason of hard times I have had to nurse along) if you must enforce collection of all due? It would result in loss to these poor people and no earthly good to anyone.

Perhaps I had better give you my reasons for leaving Buffalo, and not, as is usually my way, facing the music. I had fully intended to remain and take the consequences, knowing I had done wrong, but never intending that any one should suffer by reason thereof. On thinking the matter over I concluded that if I could be let alone for a short time I could be of great service in getting matters appertaining to my business in shape for my Assignees, the time for which I have not up to this time had, and fearing the effect on me of the first excitement following publicity, I did not wish to meet those who have reposed the utmost confidence in me and whom I had betrayed; but I love Buffalo and, whether where I now am I am safe or not, I do not know nor care. I intend, as soon as affairs are in a little better shape, to return, let the consequences to me be what they may. Had I intended otherwise I could have found places where I would have been safe; but remember I had better finish my suffering now than to become a roving vagabond. I have nothing in the world except, perhaps, enough to pay my board for a month or so.

Yours, JOSEPH BORK.

"THE DRAMA FOR ALL."

A FRENCH NOVELIST'S PET SCHEME—PAUL FEVAL AT A PARISIAN MATINEE CONFERENCE—REMARKABLE STATEMENTS AS TO THE STAGE IN ENGLAND.

Writing on Dec. 12, the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says: "M. Paul Féval, the celebrated novelist, lectured this afternoon, at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, on a subject which cannot fail to interest English readers. Every recent visitor to Paris must have been struck by the change which has of late come over the spirit of theatrical performances here. Almost every theatre now gives on Sunday afternoons representations which are generally more interesting and are sometimes more important than the ordinary evening entertainments. The movement was commenced by M. Ballande, who organized a series of what I may call educational performances of classical masterpieces which are seldom played; and, in order to give additional interest to his enterprise, he engaged some literary man to introduce, by a few comments, the subject of the morning representation. His original idea was to afford parents an opportunity of taking to the theatre their sons who come home from school every Sunday, but who cannot remain out till midnight. M. Ballande's attempt was much ridiculed at first, but success brought with it a host of imitators. The Gaîté was one of the first theatres to follow suit, and here the vocal and terpsichorean strength of the house was employed to restore some of Molière's comedies, and to revive tragedies which are relieved by music. The educational aim was gradually overlooked. The conferences, as they here call lectures, were dropped, and the result was two performances a day instead of one. The Gymnase has striven to give some general character to its Sunday matinées by selecting pieces from the répertoire of Scribe, except when Bouffé had occasionally emerged from his retirement. But the Vaudeville and Variétés attempt no higher aim than that of making their day audiences laugh with 'Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie,' or 'L'Homme Blasé.' Let me mention, *par parenthèse*, that when Charles Mathews was here, on his way out to India, he strolled into the Vaudeville to see the latter piece, the original of 'Used Up,' and was agreeably surprised to hear enthusiastic praise of his own impersonation from the lips of a strange lecturer. So eager are French people to initiate the youthful mind into the beauties of dramatic literature that Signor Rossi has been asked to arrange with the Minister of Public Instruction the dates on which he shall give several morning representations of Shakespeare. But it is not only collegians who flock to the matinées. There are thousands of individuals who object to late hours, and who do not know how to employ the enforced leisure of a Sunday afternoon. These fill the theatres to such an extent that it is sometimes impossible for late comers to find a seat, and they are sent away from the doors of one theatre after another, obliged to amuse themselves after all in a café at that stupidest of all games—dominoes. Some critic whose wish is father to the thought professes to foresee the time when all theatrical performances will take place in the afternoon, as they used to do in the Elizabethan times. This is looking too far ahead. Enough for the moment to note the success of the experiment. To return to the conference of M. Paul Féval. Some two years ago he advocated the establishment of a Theatre Moral, and his proposition excited so much discussion that, to use his own words, he had the honor of being ridiculed by philosophers in several *pièces d'occasion*. He spoke today on the same theme; but he chose for his ideal stage a happier designation, 'Le Théâtre Pour Tous,' the theatre from which no one would be excluded, but in which young boys and girls could take as lively an interest as their more sinful elders. M. Féval is a man of about fifty-five years of age; he is of medium height, his broad forehead is bald, and his full beard is thickly streaked with white. There is little of the sickly cast of thought in his features; but his eyes brighten as he warms into his subject, and a pleasant smile gives additional point to his frequent touches of quiet, good-humored satire. At first sight he reminds one much of Mr. Anthony Trollope, but the expression of his face is more genial. He speaks extempore, in a low-toned voice, but with admirable elocution, and with such fluency and finish that a verbatim report would not need the alteration of a word. If he had not learned his entire discourse by heart, he must possess his countrymen's enviable gift of speech to even an unwonted state of perfection.

After explaining that he asked for nothing more than plays in which marriage was not triturated in a mortar, and in which it was not necessary entirely to undress the actresses, he pointed to the example of the theatre in which he stood as a proof that immorality was not the only thing that paid. The "Tour du Monde" had been played for some 400 nights. He maintained that there still were parents who looked after the places to which their children directed their steps. In the plays he advocated he hoped to find the diction of the great masters of style fairly imitated, instead of what he called the Chinese of the existing successors of Molière. There were plenty of worthy living dramatists, and he instanced among others Henri de Bornier and Albert Delpit. There were at this moment, however, 1,500 dramatic authors in France to pick up the crumbs of the banquet left by the three great dramatists *par excellence*. The theatre he advocated was the theatre for all, in contradistinction to the present stage, which was established on the principle of excluding a certain portion of the general public. The former would pay better than the latter. He thought that managers strove too strenuously to attract *cocottes*. These ladies, however, would infallibly go wherever other people went, whereas the ladies present would not, he was sure, go to places chiefly patronized by objectionable persons. He inveighed against the unceasing and degrading practice of parodying whatever was noble, and exhorted his hearers to watch over the culture of the children of to-day, the men of the future. As to the cause of the degradation of the French stage, will it be believed that so intelligent a man as M. Féval could ascribe it to England? It was the "*truc Anglais*," he declared, which had enthroned and deified the impudent, obese, unclothed creature who exhibited her form on every Parisian stage to the exclusion of the meagre figure of high art. At this season of the year, he said, all the London managers cudgeled their brains to invent some new *truc* for their Christmas pieces. They all went mad on the very same day, and their pantomimes were played for six months. M. Féval did not give his authority for the statement, but I should like to know what pantomime was ever played till the end of June. He may have meant six weeks. Does not M. Féval know that pantomimes are intended for the children he takes under his protection, and that, however imbecile they may be, they are never immoral or indecent? As to Shakespeare, he said he had only been made known to Englishmen when glorified by Charles Fechter; but he is again to be manifested by Ernesto Rossi. It is true that the English will not understand the Italian translation, added M. Féval, but then "they no longer understand all Shakespeare's language." The audience naturally laughed, but how can an educated man of letters condescend to raise a laugh by such means? There are few Englishmen who can discourse with the easy grace of M. Féval, but I venture to assert that no man addressing a public audience in London would make so egregious a blunder in speaking of dramatic art in France. The most cursory glance at a newspaper might have convinced M. Féval that at one London theatre at least nothing but Shakespeare has been represented for more than a year; and I remember remarking one day in the Spring that Shakespeare was being played at some seven or eight theatres the same evening. Now, the recent performances of Rossi have proved to everybody the amazing ignorance of Shakespeare that characterizes, with very few exceptions, the most highly educated Frenchmen. The clever author of "Le Fils du Diable" ought to be the last person to allow his prejudice against a nation that admires his talent to circumscribe his information or to cloud his judgment. The very tragedy of "Horace," played to-day after his conference, may be adduced as an unanswerable retort. It would be safe to assert that Corneille has not been played twenty times since the beginning of the year in all the forty or fifty theatres of Paris. Is this a proof that Frenchmen no longer understand the language of Corneille? Thank God, it is not so, as the ringing applause evoked to-day by all the noble, patriotic sentiments amply proved." From the moment that Corneille is not understood the day of France will be numbered. That moment is far distant, we all alike believe and hope, Englishmen no less than M. Féval.

THAT WOUNDED CONNECTICUT MAJOR.

It is gratifying to read in the Hartford *Times* the following: "THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 2, 1876, in speaking of the wounds received by our soldiers on the battle-field, mentions, among the number of instances in which soldiers of our Army had received desperate wounds and wounds which were pronounced fatal, the case of the Major of the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment. The writer, not knowing the name of the officer, says that 'he received a grape-shot through the body, coming out at the back,' and says that the man spoken of 'was determined not to die,' and that, for all that he is aware of, is still alive. We can inform THE TIMES, the writer of the article, and the public generally, that the officer spoken of in said article is alive and holds the office of Sheriff of Middlesex County, Conn.; that he is now enjoying good health, and is still full of the same indomitable spirit and unconquerable will."

ONE HUNDRED AND NINE.

The Baltimore *American* has this statement: "A remarkable case of longevity in the north-eastern section of the city has come to light. Mrs. Elisabeth Reuter, who was born at Luxembourg, Europe, on Christmas morning, 1766, and is consequently 109 years old, resides with her daughter, Mrs. Koehler, No. 374 Harford avenue. The old lady seems to enjoy her advanced years in the best of spirits. She can comfortably walk about the rooms and yard of the dwelling without the aid of crutches, and occasionally reads a newspaper with the assistance of her spectacles. She often superintends the cooking and other work at the house. Mrs. Koehler, her daughter, whom the old lady fondly calls 'her baby,' is seventy-four years old, and has a number of children and grandchildren, her eldest son being fifty-three years years. Mrs. Koehler's husband died some twenty years ago."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Some Mussulmans in Candia having prevented Christians from entering a church, a contest arose in the course of which about twenty persons are said to have fallen on both sides.

A proposal is now before the Prussian Ministry of Agriculture to award prizes for well-managed small farms, as is the custom in East Flanders, as a means of encouraging high farming among small proprietors.

A London correspondent writes that there is in that city only one Chinese gentleman who is studying for the English Bar. His name is Achoy. At a recent examination at Lincoln's Inn he stood second in a list of sixty-two students.

The proprietors of the Wolverhampton *Chronicle* have obtained a verdict for damages against the London and North-western Railway Company for loss sustained through a news parcel sent by a reporter from a distant town being delayed in transit.

Two men, named Scott and Thomson, were tried the other day in London for shoplifting. Thomson called a witness as to character, who, on being asked to say what he knew of the prisoner, replied, "Well, I don't know much about you; I know you are a convicted thief, like myself."

The London *Medical Record* announces the formation in Paris of a strange society. The members bind themselves by a special testamentary disposition not to be interred after death; their bodies are to be delivered to the dissecting rooms of the various medical schools for dissection.

Skating-rinks are all the rage in England. Several are already established. Another, in London, is to be erected at a cost of £100,000. One at Brighton is in the hands of an individual who has refused £80,000 for it. The Paris Skating-rink Company, chiefly English, is worked on a capital of £50,000.

There are several women in England on the register as chemists and druggists, they having passed the minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society; but recently a Miss Clarke passed the major examination, and is the first woman who has thereby been admitted to the higher grade as a pharmaceutical chemist.

Prince Bismarck has chosen one rather peculiar way of showing his grief at the death of his intended son-in-law, Count von Eulenberg. He does not intend to reduce the number of entertainments that he had planned to give during the Winter, but he proposes to exclude ladies. Only gentlemen will be invited.

It is said that since the abolition of purchase in the British Army many retired officers have entered the ranks in the expectation of working up to a commission. One of the latest examples is the case of an old officer of the Third Dragoon Guards and a member of an excellent family. His attachment to the service led him to select the Sixteenth Lancers.

Much amusement has been caused (a Paris correspondent writes) by the letter from the Bishop of Orleans, in which he speaks of his election to the Senate as equivalent to his being placed, like Daniel, in the fiery furnace. The *Univers* reminds the Bishop that he ought to "search the Scriptures," and he would see that Daniel never was in the fiery furnace.

It is stated from Rome that the Italian Geographical Society has resolved that its exploring expedition to Equatorial Africa shall start at the end of this month, so as to reach Ankober, the capital of the Kingdom of Shoan, before the rainy season. From Ankober, the expedition will penetrate the Galla country, in a south-west direction, toward the Victoria Nyanza Basin.

The Great Western Railway of England is greatly increasing the speed of its fast trains. The two "Flying Dutchmen"—one of which runs from Paddington at 11:45 and reaches Plymouth at 6, and the other of which starts from Plymouth at 8:30 and arrives at Paddington at 2:45—are at present almost, if not quite, unequaled for speed. But Sir Daniel Gooch hopes to reduce the journey by an hour, and is preparing to run the trains at seventy miles an hour.

The publication by the French Government of the Yellow Book, containing the dispatches relative to the Suez Canal business, has cooled the temper with which French journalists regard the transaction. The *Temps* very sensibly observes that while the affair may be mortifying for France, it cannot alter her relations with England, which alone could have taken such a step. If France had had the offer made to her she would have been obliged to decline it.

In an extract from a private letter from Ireland, which has been printed in the English papers, we find it stated that the Roman Catholic Bishops in Ireland are making a dead set against certain weekly London journals said to be anti-Catholic in their tone. They have denounced these from the altar, and have coerced the agents who sell the papers, in one instance refusing to "church" a wife unless her husband relinquished the sale of certain journals. This assumption of power is said to be very jealously watched in Ireland, for it is understood to be a wily attempt to get the press of the country under the thumb of the episcopal authority.

The largest revolving gun that has probably ever been manufactured is now at the Royal Gun Factories in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, where it has been designed and constructed to assist the investigations which the Trinity Board are pursuing on the subject of fog signals. It is a revolver with five chambers, firing successively through an open-mouth barrel, and moving about on a kind of truck. It weighs 35 cwt. and will shortly be forwarded to Shoeburyness, there to undergo a series of trials in competition with various charges of gun-cotton. In order to increase the sound of this singular piece of ordnance, a large parabolic shield has been constructed.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "Gen. Brialmont has delivered, in the Belgian Academy of Sciences, a highly interesting lecture on the progressive increase of permanent armies. The General came to the conclusion that the effect of this increase of modern armaments is impossibility for the European States to sustain long wars, ruinous as well to their finances as to industry and the general wealth; that the difficulty of finding officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, for these immense armies must lead to a lowering of the intellectual level of officers and soldiers; that instruction and discipline are therefore imperiled, and that consequently the art of war will decline rapidly. Even in Prussia the difficulty of obtaining non-commissioned officers has already been officially acknowledged."

A London newspaper has the following: "We have heard of various reasons for escaping interviews which threaten to prove unpleasant, but one of the most novel has just been hit upon by an Ambassador of a foreign State. On being called upon by a visitor a few days ago, the usher informed the intruder that his Excellency did not receive on that particular day. 'But I have a letter of audience,' exclaimed the visitor. The usher struck at the root of the matter at once in his desire to save his master by responding, 'His Excellency is burying his mother-in-law;' adding, with a pompous air, 'and when his Excellency buries his mother-in-law he does not like being disturbed!' The troublesome caller saw the situation at a glance; this was not a time either to pick a quarrel with the Ambassador or to pay a visit of condolence; it was rather a time for rejoicing. He, therefore, took his leave."

A story not unlike one that everybody has heard already is related by a German correspondent as being a true account of an incident that occurred after the late imperial hunt at Hubertustock. The Emperor William feeling unwell proposed to return to the castle on foot in company with the King of Saxony and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. But tiring on the way, the party got a peasant to give them a lift in his cart. Presently the man's curiosity being excited by the appearance of his passengers, he said, turning to one of them, "And who may you be?" "I am the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg." "Oh, indeed, replied the peasant, with a wink, "then who may you be?" he inquired of the next. "I am the King of Saxony." "Better and better," cried the carter. "And you?" Accosting the third member of the party. "I am the Emperor of Germany." "Well, then," said the countryman, in high good humor, "I will tell you who I am; I am the Shah of Persia, and can hoax people as well as you can. But when he drove up to the castle of Hubertustock, the honest fellow found that, of all the potentates in the cart, he was the only one whose claim could not be substantiated.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

WINTER.

I.

Blue-green firs waver in a water wan,
Save where red boles and robes unmoved and dim
Show the keen wizard Frost prevails upon
Even rivers; a low clink bewrays a slim
Bird who hath lighted on the marge to drink.
Aerial webs invisible, that link
Sere russet fern with glumes of yellow grass,
And green fir-needles, are palpable star-chains
Of fairy jewels; from furze points they pass;
Every dark green lance of broom sustains
Like burden; all are fledged with crystal soft,
Mist frozen in plumelets; many a taper tuft
Adorns the wine-stained bramble, and the blade,
And bronzy twigs of trees bereft of shade.

II.

Brakes white with frost, and orange reeds are fair,
Beneath yon sombre masses of cold firs,
Stream-mirrored, while a silver birch's hair
Hangs, like dark smoke, athwart the leaden air.
Winter upon small marish pools confers,
As on our panes, with palms and wreaths of hers,
A delicate starflower beauty, rivaling
All fragile water-petals of sweet Spring;
Sprinkles wine-dark ferruginous fens and ling,
Desolate lowlands where the bittern booms.
And now at nightfall, from where forest looms,
A dragon train wails 'thwart the solitude
Flame-breathing, with a long self-luminous brood,
And livid long low steam among gray glooms.

III.

Snow falls—hath fallen—all the land is white.
Pure snow clings frozen to labyrinths of trees;
They in a narrow lane aloft unite;
Winter hath clothed with a pure foliage these,
Pitying them, bereft of Spring's delight.
How fairy-like their veiled pale silences!
Feathery shadows a gray mist informing
With beauty, as frail corallines dim sea.
Some alien planet our earth seems to be!
Earth lies fair in her shroud and slumbereth;
So fair the pure white silence of dim death!
Lo! the sun's fleeting phantom faintly warming
Mists into heaven's blue, while they flush and flee:
Budding birchsprays hang laughing jewelry
Of opal ice athwart the lift that clears;
Clinking it falls, or melts in jubilant tears.

IV.

Gayly snow flounces earthward in the sun,
Or frozen glisters with an icy edge
To windward of the simbole; birds in dun
Plumage, fair-formed elves, whistle in the hedge,
Scatter its ermine mantle; as they run,
Dint earth's blithe stainless carpet; shake the foam
Splashed upon all green brambles, and red-fruited
Hollies, or thorns, or briars, where they roam;
Our ever sweet-songed robin richly suited,
And birds reserving for a leafier home
And lovelier lands the voice wherein love luted,
Erewhile in yon dead Summer: shadows blue
Nestle where beast or man hath trodden deep
In crisp starred snow; fur mantles fair endue
Thatched roof, wain, barn and byre, and slowly creep
To a fringe of diamond icicle: the waters are asleep.
No skaters whirr and whirl, as erst, upon the imprisoned gray
Smooth water; no chubby children slide and shout and play.
Pile the illumining logs within, and let them crackle gay!
Bright holly and green mistletoe cheering our hearths we keep;
Warm glint the polished chairs and glasses, while yule fires glow deep.
But when dear babes lie dreaming, with a halo near the moon,
And at their nursery doors are set small fairy-appealing shoon,
There will float a voice of mystic bells over earth's pale swound,
And sweet sad fays of memory to haunt us in their sound!

RODEN NOEL.

—*Good Words.*

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL—NORMANDY.

On Monday morning the little steamer Speedwell made her appearance round the promontory by Knollsea Bay, to take in passengers for the transit to Cherbourg. Breezes the freshest that could blow without verging on keenness flew over the quivering deeps and shallows, and the sunbeams pierced every detail of barrow, path, and rabbit-run upon the lofty convexity of down and waste which shut in Knollsea from the world to the west.

They left the pier at eight o'clock, taking at first a short easterly course to avoid a sinister ledge of limestones jutting from the water like crocodile's teeth, which first obtained notoriety in English history through being the spot whereon a formidable Danish fleet went to pieces a thousand years ago. At the moment that the Speedwell turned to enter upon the direct course, a schooner-yacht, whose sheets gleamed like bridal satin, loosed from a remoter part of the bay: continuing to bear off, she cut across the steamer's wake, and took a course almost due southerly, which was precisely that of the Speedwell. The wind was very favorable for the yacht, blowing a few points from north in a steady pressure on her quarter, and having been built with every modern appliance that shipwrights could offer, the schooner found no difficulty in getting abreast, and even ahead, of the steamer, as soon as she had escaped the shelter of the hills.

The more or less parallel courses of the vessels continued for some time without causing any remark among the people on board the Speedwell. At length one noticed the fact, and another; and then it became the general topic of conversation in the group upon the bridge, where Ethelberta, her hair getting frizzed and her cheeks carnationed by the wind, sat upon a camp-stool looking toward the prow.

"She is bound for Guernsey," said one. "In half an hour she will put about for a more westerly course, you'll see."

"She is not bound for Guernsey or anywhere that way," said an acquintance, looking through his glass. "If she is out for anything more than a morning cruise, she is bound for our port. I should not wonder if she is crossing to get stocked, as most of them do, to save the duty on her provisions."

"Do you know whose yacht it is?"

"I do not."

Ethelberta looked at the light leaning figure of the pretty schooner, which seemed to skate along upon one side of her bilge and make shavings of all the sea that touched her. She at first supposed that this might be the yacht Neigh had arrived in at the end of the previous week, for she knew that he came as one of a yachting party, and she had noticed no other boat of that sort in the bay since his arrival. But as all his party had gone ashore and not yet returned, she was surprised to see the possible vessel here. To add to her perplexity, she could not be positive, now that it came to a real nautical query, whether the craft of Neigh's friends had one mast or two, for she had caught but a fragmentary view of the topsail over the apple-trees.

"Is that the yacht which has been lying at Knollsea for the last few days?" she inquired of the master of the Speedwell, as soon as she had an opportunity.

The master warmed beneath his copper-colored rind. "O no, Miss; that one you saw was a cutter—a smaller boat altogether," he replied. "Built on the sliding-keel principle, you understand, Miss—and red below her water-line, if you noticed. This is Lord Mountclere's yacht—the Fawn. You might have seen her fetching in round Saint Lucas' Leap this morning afore we started."

"Lord Mountclere's?"

"Yes—a nobleman of this neighborhood. But he don't do so much at yachting as he used to in his younger days. I believe he's aboard this morning, however."

Ethelberta now became more absorbed than ever in their ocean comrade, and watched its motions continually. The schooner was considerably in advance of them by this time, and seemed to be getting by degrees out of their course. She wondered if Lord Mountclere could be really going to Cherbourg; if so, why had he said nothing about the trip to her when she spoke of her own approaching voyage thither? The yacht changed its character in her eyes; losing the indefinite interest of the unknown, it acquired the charm of a riddle on motives, of which the alternatives were, had Lord Mountclere's journey anything to do with her own, or had it not? Common probability pointed to the latter supposition; but the time of starting, the course of the yacht, and recollections of Lord Mountclere's homage, suggested the more extraordinary possibility.

She went across to Cornelia. "The man who handed us on board—didn't I see him speaking to you this morning?" she said.

"O yes," said Cornelia. "He asked if my mistress was the popular Mrs. Petherwin?"

"And you told him, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"What made you do that, Cornelia?"

"I thought I might: I couldn't help it. When I went through the toll-gate, such a gentlemanly-looking man asked me if he should help me to carry the things to the end of the pier; and as we went on together he said he supposed me to be Mrs. Petherwin's maid. I said, 'Yes.' The two men met afterwards, so there would ha' been no good in my denying it to one of 'em."

"Who was this gentlemanly person?"

"I asked the other man that, and he told me one of Lord Mountclere's upper servants. I knew then there was no harm in having been civil to him. He is well-mannered and talks splendid language."

"That yacht you see on our right hand is Lord Mountclere's property. If I do not mistake we shall have her closer by and by, and you may meet your gentlemanly friend again. Be careful how you talk to him."

Ethelberta sat down, thought of the meeting at Coomb Castle, of the dinner-party at Mr. Doncastle's, of the strange position she had there been in, and then of her father. She suddenly reproached herself for thoughtlessness; for in her pocket lay a letter from him, which she had taken from the postman that morning at the moment of coming from the door, and in the hurry of embarking had forgotten ever since. Opening it quickly, she read:

MY DEAR ETHELBERTA: Your letter reached me yesterday, and I called round at Connaught Crescent in the afternoon, as you wished. Everything is going on right there, and you have no occasion to be anxious about them. I do not leave town for another week or two, and when I am gone there will be Sol and Dan left, if your mother and Gwendoline want any help, so that you need not hurry back on their account.

I have something else to tell you, which is not quite so satisfactory, and it is this that makes me write at once; but do not be alarmed. It began in this way: A few nights after the dinner party here I was determined to find out if there was any truth in what you had been told about that boy, and having seen Menlove go out as usual after dark, I followed her. Sure enough, when she had got into the park, up came master Joe, smoking a cigar. As soon as they had met I went toward them, and Menlove, seeing somebody draw nigh, began to edge off, when the blockhead said, 'Never mind, my love; it is only the old man.' Being very provoked with both of them, though she was really the most to blame, I gave him some smart cuts across the shoulders with my cane, and told him to go home, which he did with the flea in his ear, a rascal. I believe I have cured his courting tricks for some little time.

Well, Menlove then walked by me, quite cool, as if she were merely a lady passing by chance at the time, which provoked me still more, knowing the whole truth of it, and I could not help turning upon her and saying, 'You, madam, ought to be served the same way.' She replied in very haughty words, and I walked away, saying that I had something better to do than argue with a woman of her character at that hour of the evening. This so set her up that she followed me home, marched into my pantry, and told me that if I had been more careful about my manners in calling her a bad character it might have been better both for me and my stuck-up daughter—a daw in eagle's plumes—and so on. Now it seems that she must have coaxed something out of Joey about you—for what lad in the world could be a match for a woman of her experience and arts! I hope she will do you no serious damage, but I tell you the whole state of affairs exactly as they are, that you may form your own opinions. After all, there is no real disgrace, for none of us have ever done wrong, but have worked honestly for a living. However, I will let you know if anything serious really happens."

This was all her father said on the matthr, the letter concluding with messages to the children and directions from their mother with regard to their clothes.

Ethelberta felt very distinctly that she was in a strait; the old impression, that unless her position were secured soon it never would be secured, returned with great force. A doubt whether it was worth securing would have been very strong ere this, had not others besides herself been concerned in her fortunes. She looked up from her letter and beheld the pertinacious yacht; it led her up to a conviction that therein lay a means and an opportunity.

Nothing further of importance occurred in crossing. Ethelberta's head ached after a while, and Cornelia's healthy cheeks of red were found to have diminished their color to the size of a wafer and the quality of a stain. The Speedwell entered the break-water at Cherbourg to find the schooner already in the roadstead, and by the time the steamer was brought up Ethelberta could see the men on board the yacht clewing up and making things snug, in a way from which she inferred that they were not going to leave the harbor again that day. With the aspect of a fair galleon that could easily out-manœuvre her persevering bucaneer, Ethelberta passed alongside. Could it be possible that Lord Mountclere had on her account fixed this day for his visit across the Channel?

"Well, I would rather be haunted by him than by Mr. Neigh," she said; and began laying her plans so as to guard against inconvenient surprises.

The next morning Ethelberta was at the railway station, taking tickets for herself and Cornelia, when she saw an old yet sly and somewhat merry-faced Englishman a little way off. He was attended by a younger man, who appeared to be his valet.

"I will exchange one of these tickets," she said to the clerk, and having done so she went to Cornelia to inform her that it would after all be advisable for them to travel separate, adding, "Lord Mountclere is in the station, and I think he is going on by our train. Remember, you are my maid again now. Is not that the gentlemanly man who assisted you yesterday?" She signified the valet as she spoke.

"It is," said Cornelia.

When the passengers were taking their seats, and Ethelberta was thinking whether she might not after all enter a second-class with Cornelia instead of sitting solitary in a first because of an old man's proximity, she heard a shuffling at her elbow and the next moment found that he was overtly observing her as if he had not done so in secret at all. She at once gave him an unsurprised gesture of recognition. "I saw you some time ago; what a singular coincidence," she said.

"A charming one," said Lord Mountclere, smiling a half-minute smile, and making as if he would take his hat off and would not quite. "Perhaps we must not call it coincidence entirely," he continued; "my journey, which I have contemplated for some time, was not fixed this week altogether without a thought of your presence on the road—hee, hee! Do you go far to-day?"

"As far as Caen," said Ethelberta.

"Ah! That's the end of my day's journey, too," said Lord Mountclere. They parted and took their respective places, Lord Mountclere choosing a compartment next to the one Ethelberta was entering, and not, as she had expected, attempting to join her.

Now she had instantly fancied when the viscount was speaking that there were signs of some departure from his former respectful manner toward her; and an enigma lay in that. At their earlier meetings he had never ventured upon a distinct coupling of himself and herself as he had done in his broad compliment to-day—if compliment it could be called. She was not sure that he did not exceed his license in telling her deliberately that he had meant to hover near her in a private journey which she was taking without reference to him. She did not object to the act, but to the avowal of the act; and, being as sensitive as a barometer on signs affecting her social condition, it darted upon Ethelberta for one little moment that he might possibly have heard a word or two about her being nothing more nor less than one of a tribe of thralls; hence his freedom of manner. Certainly a plain remark of that sort was exactly what a susceptible lord might be supposed to say to a pretty woman of far inferior degree. A rapid redness filled her face at the thought that he might have smiled upon her as upon a domestic whom he was disposed to chuck under the chin. "But no," she said. "He would never have taken the trouble to follow and meet with me had he learnt to think me other than a lady. It is extremity of devotion—that's all."

It was not in Ethelberta's experience, but that her conception of self precluded such an association of ideas, which led her to dismiss the surmise that his attendance could be inspired by a motive beyond that of paying her legitimate attentions as a coordinate with him and his in the social field. Even if he only meant flirtation, she read it as of that sort from which courtship with an eye to matrimony differs only in degree. Hence, she thought, his interest in her was not likely, under the ordinary influences of caste feeling, to continue longer than while he was kept in ignorance of her consanguinity with a stock proscribed. She sighed at the anticipated close of her full-feathered towering when her ties and bonds should be uncovered. She might have seen matters in a different light, and sighed more. But in the stir of the moment it escaped her thought that ignorance of her position, and a consequent regard for her as a woman of good standing, would have prevented his indulgence in any course which was even open to the construction of being disrespectful.

Valognes, Carentan, Isigny, Bayeux, were passed, and the train drew up at Caen. Ethelberta's intention had been to stay here for one night, but having learnt from Lord Mountclere, as previously described, that this was his destination, she decided to go on. On turning toward the carriage after a few minutes of promenading at the Caen station, she was surprised to perceive that Lord Mountclere, who had alighted as if to leave, was still there.

They spoke again to each other. "I find I have to go further," he suddenly said when she had chatted with him a little time. And beckoning to the man who was attending to his baggage, he directed the things to be again placed in the train.

Time passed, and they changed at the next junction. When Ethelberta entered a carriage on the branch line to take her seat for the remainder of the journey, there sat the viscount in the same division. He explained that he was going to Rouen.

Ethelberta came to a quick resolution. Her audacity, like that of a child getting nearer and nearer a parent's side, became wonderfully vigorous as she approached her destination; and though there were three good hours of travel to Rouen as yet, the heavier part of the journey was past. At her aunt's would be a safe refuge, play what pranks she might, and there she would tomorrow meet those bravest of defenders Sol and Dan to whom she had sent as much money as she could conveniently spare toward their expenses, with directions that they were to come by the most economical route, and meet her at the house of her aunt, Madame Moulin, previous to their educational trip to Paris, their own contribution being the value of the week's work they would have to lose. Thus backed up by Sol and Dan, her aunt, and Cornelia, Ethelberta felt quite the reverse of a lonely female persecuted by a wicked lord in a foreign country. "He shall pay for his weaknesses, whatever they mean," she thought, "and what they mean I will find out at once."

"I am going to Paris," she said.

"You cannot to-night, I think."

"To-morrow, I mean."

"I should like to go on to-morrow. Perhaps I may. So that there is a chance of our meeting again."

"Yes; but I do not leave Rouen till the afternoon. I first shall go to the cathedral, and drive round the city."

Lord Mountclere smiled pleasantly. There seemed a sort of encouragement in her words. Ethelberta's thoughts, however, had flown at that moment to the approaching situation at her aunt's hotel: it would be extremely embarrassing if he should go there.

"Where do you stay, Lord Mountclere?" she said.

Thus directly asked, he could not but commit himself to the name of the hotel he had been accustomed to patronize, which was one in the upper part of the city.

"Mine is not that one," said Ethelberta frigidly.

No further remark was made under this head, and they conversed for the remainder of the daylight on scenery and other topics, Lord Mountclere's air of festivity lending him all the qualities of an agreeable companion. But notwithstanding her resolve, Ethelberta failed, for that day at least, to make her mind clear upon Lord Mountclere's intentions. To that end she would have liked first to know what were the exact limits set by society to conduct under present conditions, if society had ever set any at all, which was open to question; since experience had long ago taught her that much more freedom actually prevails in the communion of the sexes than is put on paper as etiquette, or admitted in so many words as correct behavior. In short, everything turned upon whether he had learnt of her position when off the platform at Mayfair Hall.

It was a warm evening, and when they arrived at their journey's end distant thunder rolled behind heavy and opaque clouds. Ethelberta bade adieu to her attentive satellite, called to Cornelia, and entered a cab; but before they reached the inn the thunder had increased. Then a cloud cracked into flame behind the iron spire of the cathedral, showing in relief its black ribs and stancions, as if they were the bars of a blazing cresset held on high.

"Ah, we will clamber up there to-morrow," said Ethelberta.

A wondrous stillness pervaded the streets of the city after this, thoguh it was not late; and their arrival at M. Moulin's door was quite an event for the quay. No rain came, as they had expected, and by the time they halted the western sky had cleared, so that the newly-lit lamps on the quay, and the evening glow shining over the river, inwove their harmonious rays as the warp and woof of one lustrous tissue. Before they had alighted there appeared from the archway Madame Moulin in person, followed by the servants of the hotel in a manner signifying that they did not receive a visitor once a fortnight, though at that moment the clatter of sixty knives, forks, and tongues was audible through an open window from the adjoining dining-room, to the great interest of a group of idlers outside. Ethelberta had not seen her aunt since she last passed through the town with Lady Petherwin, who then told her that this landlady was the only respectable relative she seemed to have in the world.

Aunt Charlotte's face was an English outline filled in with French shades under the eyes, on the brows, and round the mouth, by the natural effect of years; she resembled the British hostess as little as well could be, no point in her causing the slightest suggestion of drops taken for the stomach's sake. Telling the two young women she would gladly have met them at the station had she known the hour of their arrival, she kissed them both without much apparent notice of a difference in their conditions; indeed, seeming rather to incline to Cornelia, whose country face and homely style of clothing may have been more to her mind than Ethelberta's finished traveling-dress, a style of article to which she appeared to be well accustomed. Her husband was at this time at the head of the table d'hôte, and naming this as an excuse for his non-appearance, she accompanied them up stairs.

After the strain of keeping up smiles with Lord Mountclere, the rattle and shaking, and the general excitements of the chase across the water and along the rail, a face in which she saw a dim reflex of her mother's was soothing in the extreme, and Ethelberta went up the staircase with a feeling of expansive thankfulness. Cornelia paused to admire the clean court, and the small caged birds sleeping on their perches, the boxes of veronica in bloom, of oleander, and of tamarisk, which freshened the air of the court and lent a romance to the lamplight, the cooks in their paper caps and white blouses appearing at odd moments from an avernus behind; while the prompt "v'la!" of teetotums in mob caps, spinning down the staircase in answer to the periodic clang of bells, filled her with wonder and pricked her conscience with thoughts of how seldom such transcendent nimbleness was attempted by herself in a part so nearly similar.

To be Continued.

IDEAL MEN.—A treatise upon ideals, in two parts—namely, 1. Man's ideal woman; and 2. Woman's ideal man—could hardly fail to contain much matter not only instructive to the philosopher, but also in the last degree useful "to persons intending to marry;" and we strongly recommend the idea to the notice of any young aspiring author in search of a subject. Part two will of course be the one most interesting to the male reader; and what a vista, when we come to reflect upon it, does it not open out! There is often an attractive *naiveté* about lady novelists which enables us to see more deeply into their views on these subjects than is possible with their male compeers, who are too apt in their character sketches to allow their imaginations to be hampered by impertinent considerations of naturalness and reality. From the lady novelist, therefore, there is much to be gleaned on the subject of ideals. The true specimen of idealism, however, is scarcely to be met with among the lady novelists of our own day. We find the ideal man in his perfection in such novels as Miss Burney's and her imitators, for Miss Burney had crowds of imitators, who have since been consigned to a complete and happy oblivion. Such ideals as these may well put a man of any modesty to the blush. Can it be possible that these sweet, unsophisticated souls ever expected to find such walking catalogues of virtue among *us?* The thought seems too overwhelming till we observe that the ideals of these days were always noblemen. We have ground for hoping that even then no commoner could have been found to conform to such a standard. We may trust, therefore, that when these delightful authoresses got married, the awakening was not so complete, nor the disappointment so bitter, as might have been supposed. However that may be, this type, which we may call the romantic, or romantic-chivalrous, ideal, seems to be quite dead among us now. Nothing, so far as we can judge, could be more completely out of fashion. This is, however, by no means saying that he may not suddenly turn up again, if not in the same, in a very slightly altered form. For not only does our study of ideals show us that these airy creations have their changes and fashions just as much as coats or bonnets have—indeed is it not this very fact which lends such importance to the study we are recommending?—but we also find that the ideal man changes from age to age with a rapidity and abruptness in no way inferior to the changes in ladies' costumes. Now in men's costumes we know that there is a certain traceable order of modification. The evolution of the hat has been treated of by philosophers'; but who has ever dared to predict or in any way account for the fashion tf the next year's bonnets? All we do know is that we shall be surprised. If very small bonnets are the fashion one year, we may safely swear that very big hats will take their place the next; but to say whether these will be vast in height or length or breath defies augury. It is just so with the ideal man. Who could have foreseen that when the romantic type began to get tedious, Jane Eyre would have arisen with her inimitable, though often imitated, Rochester? No hero of romance, before or since, has had such a time of it as this great picture of idealized brutality, or has been honored by one tithe of the number of imitators. His popularity supports Thackeray's theory, that women always adore the husbands who beat them; a doctrine, however, which, in view of the expected legislation touching offenses against the person, it were better perhaps not to promulgate too widely. He is still alive and flourishing among us, this iron-jawed hero. Only the other day we met with a gentleman "devouring his meal in complete silence," and only taking notice of those about him to "sternly motion away the mustard-pot"—the mustard, we suppose, not being to his liking. There is no mistaking real greatness. It will out. Whether he be quelling untamed bloodhounds by a glance, or only quelling offending mustard-pots, the true hero stands confessed. In revenge for the iron-jawed style of hero, however, we have the utterly *blasé* and effeminate hero, who seems to be rather a favorite just at present; and heaven only knows what new types our lady novelists may have in store for us. It must be admitted that these violent changes of fashion in the case of the ideal man are a little difficult to account for. It does not seem clear to the eye of reason why all the lady novelists of one generation should have a fancy for uniting themselves with the high-flown, the accomplished, the, in fact, elegant nobleman who has all those polished virtues which we know are never found in perfection but under a coronet, and why all the ladies of the next generation should be seized with an unaccountable passion for the man with iron jaw and iron muscles, who seems ready to knock down the heroine at a moment's notice, and, indeed, commits toward her every sort of brutality short of personal violence. The reason of this, we say, is not plain to the philosopher, but the fact itself cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of the ingenuous youth of the period. It should provoke them to a much more careful and serious study of women's ideals than they give at present. And the duty is more imperative nowadays because we have no one writer of fiction, male or female, who forms the ideas of all the young ladies of the period. In former times—in the good old Byronic days, for instance, the days of Lady Blessington, the days of the *Books of Beauty*—the ideal man was not difficult to arrive at. He required almost no making-up. A loose collar, long hair, a bend of the shoulders, and the thing was done. But now it is a more difficult matter. The young aspirant has a good many ideals to choose from, and he can scarcely hope without careful study to hit upon the right one.—*Saturday Review.*

FRANK BUCKLAND ON THE OCTOPUS.—Of that interesting species of cuttle-fish, the Octopus, the author has much to say, having made the specimen in the Brighton Aquarium his special study. The following passages, which include some amusing observations upon crabs and rats, are characteristic of Mr. Buckland's easy, colloquial style: "The octopus tank at Brighton," he informs us, "is in fine order, and it is interesting to see the curious and hideous creature feed. He evidently has good eyesight. The moment a crab is dropped in from above he spies it from his lurking place, and out he comes like an ogre from his den; he spreads his great tentacles all round in a circular form, and pounces down on the poor crab, inclosing him in the membrane which connects his eight arms together at their base. The crab has not a chance of escape from this umbrella-shaped covering thrown so suddenly over him. He is instantly seized and devoured; but we have not yet seen the process of devouring. The poor crab seems to know his danger; he has probably never before seen an octopus, yet he is afraid. If I were a crab I should certainly be afraid of an octopus. I wonder if crabs have nerves, and if some crabs have pluck, while others are cowards? It is a great feature in human curiosity that, when a great novelist or great poet writes about an animal, the beast immediately becomes celebrated. It may itself be common enough, but when invested with a hallow of mystery—and novelists and poets are generally not famed for a profound knowledge of natural history—it suddenly becomes a hero in the public mind. Victor Hugo wrote about the octopus or man-sucker. Of course, like the Yankee showman, he made his yarn 'as good as he could.' An octopus arrives for the first time at the Brighton Aquarium; the Directors find to their joy that their new treasure fortunately becomes a subject of correspondence in the *Times*, and for many days we read a good deal about 'sea-monsters.' As the octopus sits in a squat position at the bottom of his tank, his head is amazingly like that of an elephant, a similarity which is fully carried out by the continual wave-like motions and curlings of his long prehensile arms. I am, in fact, rather surprised that this animal has not attained the name of 'the water elephant,' a name certainly more appropriate than 'devil-fish;' for he is not a fish, and there is nothing diabolical about him. When fishing for whiting at Folkstone, a great 'man-sucker' (as the octopus is there called by the fishermen) came floating past the boat, and I put my hand and arm into the water in his way. In an instant the long arms were coiled round my hand, quick as the end of a driving-whip twists round a gig-shaft; the brute did not bite me; I almost wish he had given me a nip. In the centre of the eight arms is the beak; this is in shape like a parrot's beak, not nearly so hard or strong. The substance into which his beak is set is something like a bit of muscular tripe, therefore I do not think that the bite of an octopus would be so very bad. A discussion has taken place in the *Times* as to whether the octopus would seize a man or not. Certainly he would if he got near him in the water, though not with the intention of swallowing him, but because he would seize anything moving. I do not think an octopus would come out of water to attack a man, nor would he, I think, 'fly at' a man, for the octopus moves by going 'stern foremost,' his long arms being stretched out *behind* his head, looking like the legs of a heron when flying."—*Chambers's Journal.*

ORIGIN OF THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE.—During the first fifteen years of the reign of Louis XIV. there were two French theatres in Paris, the Hôtel de Bourgogne and the Théâtre du Marais. The former was the principal theatre of the town; the actors there enjoyed an annual pension of 12,000 livres from the King, and their official title was *La Troupe royale.* The Théâtre du Marais seems to have had no official title given to it, and also no pension. In 1658 Molière established himself and his troupe in Paris, and this new body of actors were at first allowed to call themselves *La Troupe de Monsieur, frère unique du Roi*, and afterward, in 1665, *La Troupe du Roi*. From this latter date the King gave them a pension of 6,000 livres annually, which in March, 1670, was raised to 7,000 livres. Molière and his troupe at first had been allowed to play at the Hôtel du Petit Bourbon, but he was made to leave the place in 1659, as it was intended to pull the building down. He then went to the Théâtre du Palais Royal, where he remained until his death. These three theatres, the Hôtel de Bourgogne, with the *Troupe Royale*, the Théâtre du Marais, and the Palais Royal with the *Troupe du Roi*, or, as the last was just as often called, the *Troupe de Molière*, continued to exist until Molière's death in 1673. Then, by order of the King, *La Troupe du Roi* was fused with the Théâtre du Marais. The new company went to the Hôtel Guénégaud, a newly-built theatre in the rue Guénégaud, and became known as *La Troupe Guénégaud*. The pension of 7,000 livres which Louis had allowed to Molière's company was withdrawn after Molière's death. Seven years later, in 1680, the King thought fit that there should only be one company of French actors in Paris; and he caused a second fusion to be made: between the actors of the Hôtel de Bourgogne and those of the Hôtel Guénégaud. From this time dates the official title of the *Comédie Française*—a title which the principal theatre in Paris has borne down to this day.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

"LE CID."—A M. Chalons, who had been Secretary to Marie de Médicis, had taken up his abode in Rouen. One day he was felicitating the poet upon his successes; "Your comedies are full of wit," he said; "but allow me to tell you the species you have adopted is unworthy of your talents: you can acquire in it only a passing renown. You will find among the Spaniards subjects which treated in our style, by such a hand as yours, would produce great effects. Learn their language; it is easy. I shall be pleased to show you all I know. We will first translate together some things of Guillen de Castro." The result of these studies was his first great work, *Le Cid*, produced in 1637. It was founded partly upon the ancient Spanish ballads which Southey's *Chronicles of the Cid* have made familiar to us, and partly from the drama of "Guillen de Castro." Its success was prodigious both with the court and the public; people never grew weary of witnessing it; it was the all-engrossing subject of conversation in all circles; every one knew passages of it by heart, and taught them to their children; in some parts of France "beautiful as the Cid" passed into a proverb: it was translated into almost every European tongue. Notwithstanding the furore it created, however, it pleased not the Hôtel de Rambouillet or the critics, and, what was of more serious consequence to the author, the Cardinal evinced against it a remarkable hostility. Various suggestions have been offered to account for this dislike; some assert that he was jealous of a reception so much superior to that accorded to his own play; others that, for political reasons, he was averse to the glorification of the Spaniards. Whatever might have been the cause, he constrained the Académie to condemn it. At first it hesitated to run counter to the universal verdict of the public. "Make these gentlemen understand," he said to one of the officers of his household, "that I desire it, and that I shall love them as they love me." He was obeyed; and "The Cid" was condemned. But even so powerful a combination produced no effect upon the public, who continued to flock to the theatre in as great numbers, and to applaud the play as enthusiastically as before.

"En vain contre le Cid un ministre se ligue,
Tout Paris pour Chimène a les yeux de Rodrigue;
L'Académie en corps a beau le censurer,
Le public révolté s'obstine à l'admirer."

So wrote Boileau.

At first the author resented this unjust persecution; but more prudent thoughts quickly smothered his indignation. "I am a little more worldly than Heliodorus," he said, "who preferred to lose his Bishopric to his book. I prefer the good graces of my master to all the reputations on earth." And the first edition of "The Cid" was dedicated to the Duchess D'Aiguillon, the Cardinal's niece. Truth to say, this most heroical of writers was something of a time-server in private life. Several of his plays are dedicated in terms of the most fulsome flattery to rich nonentities; and for these adulations he received far more money than ever he gained by his works; indeed, but for those tributes, spite of his genius and popularity, he might have starved.—*Temple Bar.*

SHARES IN LAW'S GREAT MISSISSIPPI SCHEME.—At the issue of the new shares, Paris, and, for that matter, France went mad, and every artifice was employed to keep the excitement up to fever pitch. Shares were sold by auction, and were delivered at the company's hotel. The Rue Vivienne and the adjacent streets were filled with a tumultuous and furious crowd. All sorts and conditions of men crowded to the front, armed with bags of coin or well-lined pocket-books, and each man scowled on his neighbor as an obstacle between him and fortune. Neither sleep, hunger, or thirst could arrest them, till the fatal news arrived that the last share had been delivered, when the seething crowd vanished at once. Those who had been happy enough to secure shares made their way quickly enough to the Rue Quincampoix—the theatre of scenes like those in Change alley during the South Sea Bubble, and in Capel court while the railway mania prevailed. This Rue Quincampoix had been formed originally by the pleasure houses of the bankers. By degrees it became the centre of the trade in State and commercial paper—ticklish securities enough in the latter days of Louis the Fourteenth, but attractive to those speculators who preferred a big risk for a big profit to the more modest but certain reward of regular industry. A brisk trade in money-lending was carried on. As there are to-day many financiers without finances, so were there bankers in 1719 who, being totally destitute of capital, carried on business bp means of "loans by the clock;" that is to say, that at the moment of concluding the bargain, they rushed off to some money-lender, who entrusted them with the necessary cash at the rate of a quarter per cent. per quarter of an hour, a rate which would astound even that pleasant West-end financial agent who knows nothing of figures, nor percentages either, but thinks a shilling a month for the loan of a sovereign a comfortable rate of interest, easy to compute without interest tables. In 1719 the "street," as it was called, was a narrow passage, about a hundred and fifty feet long by five or six wide, terminating at one end in the Rue Aubry-le-Boucher, and at the other in the Rue aux Ours. As the increasing concourse of people intercepted traffic, the street was transformed into a kind of exchange by inclosing it at the two extremities with gates, open for the public from morning till night. It was found necessary to forbid nocturnal meetings, as the noise banished sleep from the neighborhood. In the daytime the crush was tremendous, the busy crowd overflowing into the neighboring streets, filling the cook-shops and the coffee-shops, and buying any food at any price in order to secure a place. Persons of quality—terribly in want of money—jostled by footmen and Bishops, and dainty Abbés; men of the sword, men of the robe, men of the pen, and men of the shop made up a motley crowd, shouting, quarreling, buying, and selling, cursing, swearing, and scrambling over the mushroom wealth of the new company of the Indies. Thither came that exemplary nobleman, the Marquis of Carabas, delighting in his blue blood and proud of his Seigniorial rights, his right of exemption from taxation, his right to keep a thousand or so of pigeons in a gigantic pigeon-house, and his right to let the said birds eat up his vassals' crops, together with other rights which it is needless to specify. The worthy Marquis had been hard hit of late, and, having got the concession of a lot of shares from the successful Scotchman, would, of course, be anxious to realize them. Younger men, the roués of the period, also played heavily on the "street." The Chevalier de Bric-à-Brac and the Viscount Sanspareil were there, of course, early in the morning, not very sober, having been up drinking all night, but having plenty to say to the female speculators who crowded the offices of the "street" itself and the Rue aux Ours. Footmen were said to be particularly lucky among the male speculators, as were cooks and chamber-maids among women. In November the price of shares rose, after some fluctuations, to ten thousand livres, and the destinies of France appeared shut in the narrow limit of the "street." Other business was neglected, and even grave physicians were afflicted with the Mississippi mania, which had outgrown Mississippi altogether. M. Chirac, principal physician to the Regent, on his way to visit a female patient, having been informed that the price of shares was falling, was so affected by the news that he could think of nothing else; and, accordingly, while feeling the lady's pulse, kept muttering, "Oh, mon Dieu! it falls—it falls!" The invalid, frightened almost out of her wits, began to ring the bell with all her might, and was just on the point of fainting with terror, when the doctor explained that there was nothing the matter with her pulse, and that he was thinking only of the market. M. De la Mothe and the Abbé Terrasson, two of the best scholars in France, met one evening, and, discoursing very solemnly on the madness of speculation, congratulated themselves very heartily that, whatever might happen to others, men of erudition were at least free from the prevailing epidemic. A week later they met in the Rue Quincampoix! Enriched by the sudden rise in the value of shares, many insignificant persons emerged for a while from their native obscurity, and many odd stories were told of their behavior. A fortunate footman made so much money that he provided himself with a fine carriage; but the first day it came to the door he, instead of getting inside, jumped up behind from the force of habit. Law's own coachman made so great a fortune that he retired from service; and the sometime cook-maid to a person of quality appeared in public with so magnificent an equipage that her envious friends said she "had tumbled from a garret into a carriage." Another lucky speculator, finding himself all at once rich beyond his wildest dreams, hastened to a coachmaker and ordered a carriage to be made in "the best style," lined with the richest crimson velvet and adorned with gold fringe. As he was departing the coachmaker ran after him to inquire what arms were to be put on the carriage, and was told, "Oh, the finest—the finest, by all means." Everybody made money, from the fortunate Madame Chaumont, down to the Ducs De Bourbon and d'Antin. Boundless extravagance was the fashion of the hour. One Mississippian, who had formerly been a "landscape painter," owned more than three millions' worth of precious stones, without reckoning the beautiful diamond of the Count De Nocé, which he bought for half a million, and a girdle-buckle which he bought of a Jew for a like sum. The enriched artist, not content with a silver and silver-gilt service weighing four thousand marcs, carried off from the jeweler's that which had been made for the King of Portugal, whose agents had not been ready with their cash. His cooking utensils were of silver, and the furniture of his house of the most magnificent kind. He had eighty horses in his stable, and ninety servants; and, curiously enough, anticipated the "lady and gentlemen help" idea. We are gravely told that among his crowd of domestics were "four young ladies, as chamber-maids, and four footmen of birth very superior to that of their master." While the fortunate gamblers were thus disporting themselves, Law, to do him justice, was occupied—when he could escape his innumerable suitors—in the grave and invidious task of abolishing the thousands of useless officials, who had been called into existence by the necessities of the preceding reign. Many vexatious taxes were abolished. Public works rose apace: the bridge of Blois was built, the canal of Burgundy constructed, and it would seem that the idea of transforming Paris into a seaport was entertained by Law. Buvat says, "They are working at a canal at Elbœuf, by means of which they expect to make the tide of the sea flow up the Seine to within a short distance of Paris, so as to render the river more navigable." On every side reigned prosperity and progress. A glow of health had been infused into a country for years before on the verge of wretchedness. Law was worshiped as the saviour of France.—*All the Year Round.*

HINTS FOR NILE-BOAT INVALIDS.—As to clothing, the invalid ought to carry supplies of light and warm descriptions, which he may be required to doff and don, often twice during the day. Unless well wrapped up and under an awning, it is not advisable for very delicate persons to leave the saloon after sunset. During November and the three following months, dew falls profusely at night all over the Valley of Thebes after 9 P. M. It is, however, dispersed before 9 A. M., and in the form of fleecy cirri may be seen floating at high altitudes in an otherwise clear and delightfully serene atmosphere. The dew almost vanishes in Nubia, above the First Cataract, in consequence of the close proximity of the desert to the river. Thus the climate, from being moist, as in Egypt, becomes exceedingly dry in Nubia. Travelers sometimes sail at night when the wind is favorable; but as time ought to be no object the preferable plan is to halt at dusk and start after breakfast. By this means the sick enjoy all the scenery, and are saved the annoyance of the creaking helm at night. The boat should be so placed that the morning sun will shine on either the starboard or port side for two hours before the patient arrives in the saloon, the latticed windows of which have been raised, and the outer curtain rolled up, the object being to dispel the sharp morning air, by no means an insignificant precaution. But it will be found that invalids with susceptible air-passages—and they constitute more than one-half of the Winter sojourners on the Nile—who have experienced the comfortless feeling of getting out of bed and dressing with an Egyptian north wind blowing through the boat, will fully appreciate this recommendation. Again, on the downward voyage, when Boreas blows sharply, the stern windows should be covered with the satara, and the boat allowed to drift stern foremost while the patient is seated in the cozy nook in front of the saloon. A comfortless boat, without a satara, and full of drafts from the badly-fitting doors and windows, obliges the invalid to shut himself up during windy weather, and thus the full benefit of the climate is in a measure lost. The grand advantage of the Egyptian climate in Winter is its daily serenity and sunshine. However strongly the wind may blow, a sheltered corner after breakfast time will always be a sunny one. To persons, therefore, with delicate lungs it is a matter of no little importance to be aware of this circumstance, and to be enabled at the same time to utilize a few simple measures of protection against the asperities of the weather. The climates of Upper Egypt, Nubia, and the desert are, from their superior dryness, far better suited for certain lung diseases than the damp atmosphere of the Delta and cultivated tracts of the low country; much, however, depends on the condition of the patient, who must consult with his medical adviser on this point. The climate of the Nile Valley in Nubia is much drier than that of Lower Egypt; while the sharp, bracing air of the Nubian Desert is often trying to the very delicate. The experience of years suggests to the patient that, provided benefit is obtained by the voyage to the First Cataract, he will do well to push on to the second cataract, and tarry in Nubia as long as the weather will permit. He may return to Assowan toward the end of February, and bask for a few days among the sunny creeks of the rapids, where he will enjoy the fine scenery and a delightful climate. If equal to the exertion, he can stroll among Philæ's interesting ruins, and anchor the boat in the sheltered nook just under the grand temple of Æsculapius—no unsuitable place for the invalid who feels the better for his Nubian tour. Indeed, if his gratitude for the art which has been the means of suggesting remedial measures for his good has any tendency to eccentricity he may imitate the ancients, and there and then sacrifice a cock at the Temple of Health, where doubtless many an ancient Egyptian had offered up similar oblations.—*Chambers's Journal.*

WAGNER'S THEATRE AT BAYREUTH.—A drama so full of strange and new situations as the "Ring of the Niblung" requires for its adequate performance a more than usual amount of taste and mechanical resource. Wagner has theoretically and practically advocated the legitimacy of scenic effects as long as they are organically connected with the action of the drama. It is indeed difficult to perceive on what grounds purists object to a group of human figures, or a beautiful landscape being made use of to create that perfect illusion of which the realistic spirit of modern art stands in need. Only where these accidentals are treated as the main object they become detrimental to the economy of the drama; a perversion of æsthetical principles of which the contemporary stage offers but too many instances. In his present work Wagner has taxed the resources of the modern stage to the utmost. Scenes like the "Ride of the Valkyries," "Seigfried's Fight with the Dragon," and the "Destruction by fire of Wallhall and its Divine Inmates," require for their satisfactory rendering (and without this the border-line between the sublime and ridiculous would be passed immediately) a perfection of scenic appliances wholly unattainable at an ordinary theatre without the interruption for months of all other performances. It was by such considerations that Wagner was led to the bold plan of building a new theatre suited for his purpose. Another consideration of a psychological kind confirmed him in this resolution. It was of importance to him to remove both actors and audience as much as possible from the atmosphere of ordinary theatrical shows. Hence the character of a national festival which he claims for the production of his work, and hence, also, to a great extent, the choice of a small town like Bayreuth, where no permanent theatre threatens to interfere with the freshness of impression required for a work of such exceptional scope. When Wagner, about twelve years ago, opened this scheme to the public it was treated by the press very much like the emanation of a disordered brain. Yet such has been the increase of the composer's popularity that when, about four years ago, an appeal was made to his admirers to raise the considerable sum necessary for the realization of Wagner's intentions, this appeal was responded to with surprising alacrity. Societies for the purpose were founded not only in most of the important towns of Germany, but also in foreign cities, such as Milan, London, New-York, &c. The expenses of the whole enterprise are roughly calculated at £45,000, an enormous figure for a patrimonious country like Germany. This sum is to be raised in 1,000 share of £45, each of which entitles the holder to a ticket for the whole three series of performances to be given on four evenings of three consecutive weeks in August, 1876. If preferred, this share can be divided among three persons, who, in that case, may attend one series of four performances. The price of admission to one of the pieces is, therefore, a little less than four pounds, an amount somewhat startling even to the habitué of the Italian opera in London. Nevertheless, the vast majority of these shares has already been disposed of. The building and a considerable part of the fittings have been completed, singers and instrumentalists are engaged, and the preparatory rehearsals that have been going forward during the Summer months of the present year (1875,) justify the most sanguine expectations of an efficient rendering. The theatre is constructed of wood, in accordance with its provisional character, and the outside of the building is devoid of striking architectural features. But the inside shows the noble simplicity of the Greek theatre. Side-boxes have been entirely dispensed with, and the auditorium, with its ascending rows of seats, exactly resembles the antique Koilon. A most important feature is the invisibility of the orchestra, adopted by Wagner for both acoustic and æsthetical reasons. A more ungainly sight than the violent motions of the fiddlers, or the blown-out cheeks of the flutists and trumpeters, not to speak of the gyrations of the conductor's staff, can hardly be imagined, and in hiding all this from the audience Wagner undoubtedly deserves the thanks of all artistically-minded persons, whatever their musical sympathies or antipathies may be.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

WINTER IN A CANADIAN COUNTRY TOWN.—A month of snow to most young people, at all events, would be highly enjoyable. It is scarcely enough to reduce the pleasure and novelty of sleighing to a mere means of transit, or to dull the ears to the merry tinkling of the bells; and perhaps it would hardly give them an overdose of skating, even though that pastime had to be carried on in a damp and unhealthy little rink. But six months, six long interminable months of white chaos, with nothing to relieve the eye but snow, deep snow! There are dances *ad nauseam* all through the Winter, and their merry evenings have often been held up by Canadians as the result of, and peculiar to, their hard winters; but is it, I ask, necessary to the success of a ball that the thermometer should stand at thirty below zero, and that every guest on the way thither should have periodically to feel his nose and ears in order to satisfy himself that he still possesses those organs? Get a sensible Canadian in a corner toward the end of March, button-hole him, and he will sing you a different song. You will gather from him that, although he has never spent a Winter away from his native land, he feels the cold more and more every year, and pines for something that his instincts tell him would be more natural and more agreeable. Unless you are a lumber-man—which Heaven forbid!—exercise is next to an impossibility, and you consequently suffer, unless you can do without it, which few Englishmen can. Endeavor to walk along a country road, and even if you can manage to stagger on for a mile or two you will run the risk of being put into the county Lunatic Asylum. Riding, of course, is an impossibility, so there is nothing for it but to sit in a stove-heated room, or to rush through the freezing air, muffled up to the eyes, in a sleigh. At this season of the year the farmers, being thrown out of work, throng the bar-rooms in great Newfoundland coats, with hoods and red scarfs round their waists, and fur caps of vast extent upon their heads—a "hard-looking crowd," to use their own expression. But a still "harder-looking crowd" are the lumbermen, or shantymen, who, turned adrift from the far backwoods, are let loose on the peaceful inhabitants of Kisawlee. They may, indeed, be reckoned among the evils of Winter—English, Irish, Scotch, French, and Canadians, all roughened down to that state of existence which lives only to drink or curse. The streets present, however, a very gay appearance, as do also the stores and hotels. An unceasing stream of sleighs of every description glides swiftly and noiselessly through the streets; the steam from the horses rises up between the red-brick houses, through the cold air, and the jangling of a thousand bells continues from morning till night.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

AN INDIAN SCHOOL.—Snow this morning. As the house is very open, not banked up, and we have no stove for the dining-room, and only a small sheet-iron tent stove for the school-room, it is impossible to keep comfortable, especially our half-clad scholars—there being but three boys who have pantaloons; the thighs of the others are naked, besides being otherwise thinly clad. Of course they must suffer in such weather. Snow enough fell to mark out fox and geese upon this morning, and some pains were taken to show the children how to play this game. I have found that to awaken an interest in some civilized sports, different from their customary games, is one step toward awakening an interest in the school and its lessons. In this they resemble our own children; remove outside sports and the play-ground from our common schools, and we should find their interest in them materially weakened. I have accordingly taken part with them in their sports, endeavoring to introduce suitable ones for the play-ground. In the middle of the forenoon, a flock of wild turkeys passed near the school-house, upon which the wild instincts of our scholars were manifested by a general stampede; and an exciting foot-race, bows and arrows in hand, was at once entered upon, in which, as might be expected, the turkeys were the winners. The scene was somewhat entertaining and enlivening, and I could not decide which were the greater curiosity—the wild turkeys running and skulking among the brush, or the wild boys and girls who were chasing them. But I was abundantly more successful in collecting these untamed children into school again than they were in catching the turkeys. These boys are quite expert in the use of the bow and arrows, being furnished with them nearly as soon as they can run alone. Boys six or eight years of age will not only kill a bird no larger than my thumb, at the distance of several yards, but, as I have seen, actually cut off its head with the arrow.—*Batley—A Quaker Among the Indians.*

TWO SONNETS.

I.—WINTER SORROW.

A gray and leaden sky, without a break,
Shuts in the narrow world whereon I look,
And, day by day, mine ears almost forget
To miss the babbling of the ice-bound brook.
The woods stand rigid, ghostlike, draped in snow,
Life is no longer there, nor pleasant sound,
No breath is stirring in the bitter air,
To bid them drop their burden to the ground.
The drift lies deeply piled before my door,
My little garden, touched by Winter's breath,
Laid cold and smooth beneath his icy hand,
Looks stark and changeless as the bed of death.
'Tis thus my Heart, thy desolation chill
Holds me, like cruel Winter, dumb and still.

II.—SPRING SORROW.

Spare me that clear, triumphant song of praise,
Sweet thrush, with which thou welcomest the morn;
It wakes too keen a sorrow in my heart,
Who sigh to think another day is born.
Ye opening buds, ye sounds and scents of Spring,
So deeply interwoven with the past,
Ye touch the inmost fibre of my grief,
And bring the bitter memories thronging fast.
Not less the lilac crowns herself with bloom,
And bright laburnums shake their tasseled gold,—
Nor does the violet breathe one odor less
Because my life is left me dark and cold;
Only while earth and sky such joy express,
I fain would turn me from their loveliness.

—*Spectator.* A. E. J.

CHILDREN'S FANCIES.—Care and duty hem us in so closely during maturer years that we should become dry and desolate but for constantly recurring to the one period of life when the limitations of space and time do not oppress us and the far off is as the near. The baby who puts out his little hand for the moon is compelled to draw it back empty, yet he puts it forth many times again. My friend's little daughter, after having the stars for the first time pointed out to her, requested next day to have "two little stars with sugar on them for breakfast." And in their first dealings with human beings children set aside the petty barriers of generations and centuries in the same fine way. "Mamma," said in my hearing the little daughter of a certain poetess, "did I ever see Mr. Shakespeare?" It was at the dinner-table and between two bites of an apple. On another occasion the same child said with equal confidence, "Mamma, did you ever know Cleopatra?" There was no affectation about it. She was accustomed to seeing literary people and other notabilities at her mother's house, and Shakespeare and Cleopatra might have come and gone, arm in arm, without exciting her half so much as the arrival of a new paper doll. Thus a child traveling with me, and seeing me salute, at a railway station, a certain Methodist minister of great dimensions, inquired, with casual interest, whether that was the Pope. To assign to the Pope his proper place in space, and to Shakespeare or his heroines their rightful position in time—what have children to do with such trifles? Matters more important claim their attention; are there not hoops and skipping-ropes and luncheon? I knew a little girl who was found sobbing in bed one night, unable to close her eyes, long after her usual time of slumber. With much reluctance and after long cross-examination, she owned that her sorrow related solely to the woes of "Long Tail" and "Blue Eyes," two devoted rats, whose highly-wrought adventures she had just been reading in a child's magazine. "Blue Eyes" had been caught in a trap, from which "Long Tail" had finally rescued her, but their sufferings had been so vividly described that it was long before she could be induced to view it as anything but a real tragedy. Less easy of persuasion was a child once under my charge, a boy of twelve, unusually strong and active, spending almost his whole time in the open air, who was yet moved by the story of "Undine" to such exaggerated emotion that he lay awake, the greater part of the night in an agony of tears, which grew worse and worse till I hit upon a happy thought, and imagined for him a wholly new ending to the tale—bringing Undine out of the water and reuniting her to Hildebrand, so that all should live happily ever after. Being offered this entirely ideal refuge from an equally ideal woe, my poor little pupil dried up his tears and was asleep in ten minutes. It is a common thing for children to live in some world of their own, apart from all their daily duties and belongings. In one household of my acquaintance two little girls possess a private fairyland named "Blab." All their play hours are passed in it; its secrets are known to them only—even their parents are not admitted; but their baby sister, not yet two years old, is by birthright a citizen of the realm, and acts with great dignity her part in its pageants. They have invented for this enchanted land a language, both spoken and written—their father, it should be said, is an eminent linguist—and they have devised novel combinations of letters, to express sounds not represented in the English tongue. I knew another child who spent her Summers on a charming estate by the sea-shore, with her grandfather for chief playmate. They jointly peopled with a fairy world the woods and rocks around them; every rocky cave, every hollow tree, every hole in the ground was full of enchantment. There were paths and ravines where it was forbidden to walk fast or speak aloud. The two playmates would steal off by themselves and hold secret converse for hours concerning these wonders, till, on one unlucky day, the elder conspirator forgot himself so far as to speak disrespectfully of the prime minister of the Court of Fairyland. No actual peril could have taken more apparent hold of the child's imagination. She walked up and down, wringing her hands, and endeavoring to propitiate the supposed wrath of these beings unseen by such highly wrought appeals as this: "I come to implore you in behalf of my beloved grandpapa! Spare him! O respectable Green Bird! do his doom lightly!" I knew a little girl who spent a Winter with two maiden ladies, and who had been presented by one of them with a paper doll, gorgeously arrayed. She named it the Marquis, and at once assigned to that nobleman the heart and hand of her younger hostess. He was thenceforth always treated with the respect due to the head of the house; a chair and plate were assigned him at table, though, for reasons of practical convenience, he usually sat in the plate. "Good morning" must always be said to him. The best of everything must be offered first to him, or else Lizzie was much hurt, and the family were charged with discourteous neglect. Indeed, she always chose to take the tone that he did not receive quite the consideration to which his rank and services entitled him; and when she first awaked in the morning, she would give reproving lectures to his supposed spouse. "He does everything for you," the child would say to this lady; "he earns money, and buys you all that you have; he shovels your paths for you"—this being, perhaps, on a snowy morning when that process was audible—"and yet you do not remember all his kindness." The whole assumed relationship was treated as an absolute reality, and the lively farce lasted, with undiminished spirit, during the whole of a New-England Winter.—*Scribner for January.*

THE DEVOTIONS OF THE BENEDICTINES.—The Benedictines were obliged to perform their devotion seven times within four-and-twenty hours. At cock-crowing, or the Nocturnals: This service was performed at 2 o'clock in the morning. The reason for pitching upon this hour was taken partly from David's saying, "*at midnight I will praise* the Lord," and partly from a tradition of our Saviour's rising from the dead about that time. Matins: These were said at the first hour, or, according to our computation, at six o'clock. At this time the Jewish morning sacrifice was offered. The angels likewise were supposed to have acquainted the women with our Saviour's resurrection about this time. The Tierce: which was at nine in the morning, when our Saviour was condemned and scourged by Pilate. The Sexte, or twelve at noon. The Nones, or three in the afternoon: at this hour it is said our Saviour gave up the ghost; besides which circumstance, it was a time for public prayer in the temple of Jerusalem. Vespers at six in the afternoon; the evening sacrifice was then offered in the Jewish temple, and our Saviour is supposed to have been taken down from the cross at this hour. The Compline: this service was performed after seven, when our Saviour's agony in the garden, it is believed, began. The monks, going to bed at eight, had six hours to sleep before the Nocturne began; if they went to bed after that service it was not, as we understand, reckoned a fault, but after matins they were not allowed that liberty. At the tolling of the bell for prayers the monks were immediately to leave off their business; and herein the canon was so strict that those who copied books, or were clerks in any business, and had begun a text letter, were not allowed to finish it. Those who were employed abroad about the business of the house were presumed to be present and excused other duties; and, that they might not suffer by being elsewhere, they were particularly recommended to the Divine protection. The monks were obliged to go always two together; this was done to guard their conduct, to prompt them to good thoughts, and furnish them with a witness to defend their behavior. From Easter to Whitsuntide the primitive Church observed no fasts; at other times the religious were bound to fast till three o'clock on Wednesdays and Fridays, but the twelve days in Christmas were excepted in this canon. Every day in Lent they were enjoined to fast till six in the evening. During this solemnity they shortened their refreshment, allowed fewer hours for sleep, and spent more time in their devotions; but they were not permitted to go into voluntary austerities without leave from the abbot. They were not to talk in the refectory at meals, but hearken to the Scriptures read to them at that time. The septimarians, so called from their weekly offices of readers, waiters, cooks, &c., were to dine by themselves after the rest. Those who were absent about business had the same hours of prayer prescribed, though not the same length of devotion. Those sent abroad, and expected to return at night, were forbidden to eat till they came home; but this canon was sometimes waived.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

MODERN MANTEL-PIECES.—Hardly anything in the modern parlor is so uninteresting as the mantel-piece. It is such a trouble to most people to think what to put on it that they end by accepting blindly the dictation of friends and tradesmen, and making the customary sacrifice to Mammon of the clock-and-candelabra suite. I remember a rich lady who had so much money she never could devise ways enough of spending it, and who one day introduced us to a stunning suite of mantel-piece ornaments, fearfully and wonderfully made in the very latest style, and costing all that even the most fashionable votary could require. The handsome owner stood before her purchase, and good-naturedly excused herself by declaring that she had been so badgered by her friends, who, one and all, to the self-same tune and words, had declared that she must have a set of mantel-piece ornaments. "I didn't want 'em; never did care for such things, and don't like 'em now I have 'em; but I've done my duty, and shall have a little peace from my friends." Now this was a person who had a strong, clear mind of her own on most subjects, who was abundantly able, out of her own pursuits and resources, to have made her house delightful by simply allowing it to reflect her own accomplished individuality, and there was much about the house which did reflect her own tastes and studies, and gave a peculiar charm to certain corners, but this was overcrowed by the conventional commonplace note of the world she lived in, and the total result was mere tameness and matter-of-fact. The mantel ornaments were the key to the whole. A clock finds itself naturally at home on a mantel-piece, but it is a pity to give up so much space in what ought to be the central opportunity of the room to anything that is not worth looking at for itself, apart from its merely utilitarian uses. It is very seldom worth while to look at a clock to know what time it is, and, as a rule, it would be much better to keep clocks out of our dining-room, though, for that matter, it is hard to say where they are not an impertinence. In the dining-room they are a constant rebuke to the people who come down late to breakfast, and they give their moral support to the priggishness of the punctual people, while they have, no doubt, to reproach themselves for a good share in the one bad American habit of eating on time. In a drawing-room a clock plays a still more ill-mannered part, for what can he do there but tell visitors when to go away, a piece of information the well-bred man is in no need of, and which the ill-bred man never heeds. So that, if a clock must usurp the place of honor on a mantel-piece, it ought to have so good a form, or serve as the pedestal to such a bit of bronze, or such a vase, as to make us forget the burden of time and tide in the occasional contemplation of art eternities. We get this habit of clocks, with their flanking candle-sticks or vases on all our mantel-pieces, from the French, who have no other way, from the palace to the bourgeois parlor. But they get rid of the main difficulty by either making sure that the clock does not keep good time—the best French clock being delightfully irresponsible in this particular—or by having clocks without any insides to them, a comfortably common thing, as every one used to Paris "flats" knows. Ever since Sam Slick's day, America has been known as the land where cheap clocks abound. If we were a legend-making people, we should have our Henry IV., who would have said he wished every peasant might have a clock on his mantel-piece. But, though we have cheap clocks enough, we have no pretty ones, and we are therefore thrown back on those of French make, which are only to be endured when they are mere blocks of the marble they polish so finely, of which we can make a pedestal to support something we like to look at. It is to be hoped it will not be thought trivial to suggest that the mantel-piece ought to second the intention of the fire-place as the centre of the family life—the spiritual and intellectual centre, as the table is the material centre. There ought, then, to be gathered on the shelf, or shelves, over the fire-place, a few beautiful and chosen things—the most beautiful that the family purse can afford, though it is by no means necessary that they should cost much, the main point being that they should be things to lift us up, to feed thought and feeling, things we are willing to live with, to have our children grow up with, and that we never can become tired of, because they belong alike to nature and to humanity. Of course, if one were the happy owner of a beautiful painting—but that is so rare a piece of good fortune we need hardly stop to consider it—the problem would be easily solved; but we are happy in knowing that in these days there can always be procured, at trifling expense, some copy of a noble picture—the Sistine Madonna of Raphael, the Madonna of the Meyer family, by Holbein, or some one of the lesser yet still glorious gifts of Heaven to man. There are photographs taken now in large size from the originals of all the famous pictures, (the Sistine Madonna has just been so taken,) and they are, both for truthfulness and richness of effect, superior to any engraving of these pictures, no matter by what master.—*Scribner.*

LONGFELLOW'S RESIDENCE, CAMBRIDGE.—Few private houses in the United States are so well known as the residence of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, so often has it been described by affectionate antiquarians and enthusiastic pilgrims. It is not only the home of our most celebrated poet; it also surpasses in historic interest any building in New-England, with the sole exception of Faneuil Hall. Its age, as compared with that of other Cambridge houses, is not great. It was built in 1759, by Col. John Vassall, a firm loyalist, who fled to England in 1775, his property in Cambridge and Boston having been confiscated. Its next occupant was Col. John Glover, a bold little Marblehead soldier, who quartered some of his troops in the spacious structure. When Washington rode into Cambridge, on Sunday, June 2, 1775, he was greatly pleased with the appearance of the house, and, having had it cleaned, he established himself therein during the same month. Martha Washington arrived at the house in December, and Washington remained in it until April of the following year. The south-east room on the first floor Washington took for his study, in which the councils of war were all held during the stay of the Commander in Chief in Cambridge. He slept just overhead, always retiring at 9 o'clock. The spacious room behind the study, which Mr. Longfellow now uses for his library, was occupied by Washington's military family, as a rule a pretty large one. A General's "military family," in English parlance, comprised his whole staff. Washington was not averse to a certain amount of official splendor, and was luckily rich enough to carry out his whim in the matter of making his assistants a part of his ordinary household. Trumbull, the artist, complained, rather sarcastically that he, for one, could not keep his head up in the magnificent society of the house. "I now found myself," he averred, "in the family of one of the most distinguished men of the age, surrounded at his table by the principal officers of the Army, and in constant intercourse with them. It was further my duty to receive company and do the honors of the house to many of the first people of the country." But Washington was thrifty and frugal personally; and his generous maintenance at his own cost of a sort of court was of great service to the colonial cause. The owners of the house after the Revolution were Nathaniel Tracy, (whom Washington visited for an hour in 1789,) Thomas Russell, and Dr. Andrew Craigie. Talleyrand and Lafayette slept in it, and in 1833 Jared Sparks commenced to keep house within its historic rooms. Everett and Worcester, the lexicographer, also occupied it for a time, and Mr. Longfellow took up his abode in it in 1837. At first he merely rented a room, establishing himself in Washington's south-east bed-chamber. Here he wrote "Hyperion" and "Voices of the Night." In the dwelling, in one room and another, almost all his books, save the two which date from his Bowdoin professorship, have been produced. Longfellow had not long been an occupant of the house before he bought it. Its timbers are perfectly sound. The lawn in front is neatly kept, and across the street there stretches a green meadow as far as the banks of the Charles, bought by the poet to preserve his view. Mr. Longfellow himself, as he draws near seventy, is a fine picture of beautiful manhood. It has been remarked by his friends that his health has much improved since he delivered his poem, "Morituri Salutamus," at the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation. And all Cambridge, down to coal-heavers and hod-carriers, reveres him for his benignity, and remembers him not only as a poet but as a kind and gentle man.—*Harper's Magazine.*

LORD MELBOURNE AND LORD PALMERSTON IN RETIREMENT.—In the "Letters of Runnymede" Lord Melbourne was described as one whom, says the writer, "I would condemn to no severer solitude than the gardens of Hampton Court, where you might saunter away the remaining years of your ludicrous existence sipping the last novel of Paul de Kock while lounging over a sun-dial." Of Palmerston it was said, in the same work, "Methinks I can see your lordship, the Sporus of politics, cajoling France with an airy compliment and menacing Russia with a perfumed cane." Both Melbourne and Palmerston had something of the *abandon* of manner and the apparently *dégagé* attitude of mind of which the idea is conveyed in these characteristic sentences. Both concealed beneath the same languid exterior the same infinite capacity for work. Both could assume, when necessary, the same bluff simplicity, which never fails to go right to the heart of a mixed audience in England, and the same directness of reply which is instinctively felt to be the inspiration of candor itself. His observation at the market ordinary, when the boiled leg of mutton made its appearance, "That's what I like; and I'll tell you what I like most devilishly—boiled tripe and onions," is a specimen of the utterances which did quite as much in their way toward conciliating the national confidence for Melbourne as his public policy. Nor was he less happy in meeting with ready repartee what was designed as a rebuff. At a dinner party a right honorable gentleman, "now holding," wrote Mr. Hayward in 1841, "a conspicuous position before the world, but then known only by a clever novel and a calculated assumption of superiority," recently returned from the East, observed to Lord Melbourne, who had good-naturedly led on the conversation to the manners and customs of the countries lately visited by this gentleman: "Your Lordship appears to have derived all your notions of Oriental matters from the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments.*" "And a devilish good place to get them from," rejoined Lord Melbourne, rubbing his hands and laughing. Here, for our present purpose, the resemblance between the two may be said to end. Melbourne in his leisure hours was an enormous reader, which Palmerston was not; nor would it be possible to imagine a greater contrast than the long vacation as spent at Brocket and at Broadlands. Both, indeed, had a fondness for country sports, and a thorough knowledge of practical pursuits. But the holidays of Melbourne may fairly claim to be considered what Palmerston's certainly were not—lettered leisure. If a proof of this were wanted, it would be found in the difference of the private letters of the two when the Houses of Parliament were up and the harness of State was for a time cast aside. Melbourne's favorite study was theology, and we find him now sending to a lady—of whom Mr. Charles Greville said, "She wants him (Melbourne) to marry her, which he won't do, though he likes to talk to her"—a commentary on the Revelation, "stuffed with marginal notes of his own;" now he is, he writes of himself, "deep in Lardner's book on the credulity of the Christian religion, comparing it with the Bible as he goes along." His Lordship was an admirable Greek scholar, and had "compared," according to Greville, "the evidences of all modern theological works with the writings of the Fathers." "She fancies," adds the diarist, alluding to the above-named lady, "that all this reading and reflection have turned him into the right way. I can see the symptoms of it at Holland House." Let us turn to Lord Palmerston. When with opportunities at his disposal similar to those enjoyed by Lord Melbourne, "I have," he writes to his brother during the Easter Parliamentary recess of 1843, "been busy reading books on agriculture and horticulture, and trying to acquire some knowledge on these matters, which are now become sciences. If one does not know something of them one's self, one can never hope to get one's estate or garden well managed. I have let all my farms at Broadlands that were out of lease, and tolerably well, in spite of the badness of the times. I had a shocking set of tenants, but have got rid of most of them, and have brought in people with skill and capital. The new gardener does pretty well, and understands the theory of his department; but he is a Methodist, and goes preaching about the country every Sunday, and I fear he thinks too much of his sermons to be very successful in his garden. I must try to put a stop to his preaching. Iliona, the mare I had last year, is to run at Ascot, and may perhaps win me a good stake there." Lord Melbourne, it may be said, took a special interest in the appointment of his Bishops, and was most anxious to promote Dr. Arnold to the bench, whose sermons he had diligently studied. It is no imputation upon the memory or the administrative industry of Lord Palmerston to say that he regarded this portion of the duties of a Prime Minister with much more of stoical indifference. The spectacle which both Lord Melbourne and Lord Palmerston present is that of the statesman in the enjoyment of his periodic holiday, his regular recess, and certainly not of the statesman in retirement. Secession and abdication never came near the minds of either of these, and in neither instance have we any kind of an attempt, even temporarily, to doff the responsibilities of office. Lord Melbourne dipped into the religious and semi-religious literature which was his hobby; and Lord Palmerston devoted himself to the gardening and farming and horse-racing which were his; but no thought of beating a voluntary retreat from the arena of statesmanship ever entered, however, remotely, into their calculations.—*Belgravia.*

WRITING FROM DICTATION.—The simple come to much grief in writing from dictation. The following are specimens:

> "Where waddling in a pool of blood
> The bravest Tuscans lay,"

where for "waddling" read "wallowing."

"This provoked Pope's ayah," where for "ayah" read "ire."

In a passage on William Rufus occur the lines

> "Who spacious regions gave,
> A wasteful beast!"

where the original has "a waste for beasts."

> "No triumph flushed that haughty Brown"

only differs from the original by the capital and the addition of the final letter to the last word.

In writing out "Lord Ullin's Daughter" from dictation, one of the simple has a very curious reading:

> "'Come back, come back!' he cried in Greek
> Across the stormy water."

Here is a new version of Scott:

> "He is gone on the mountain,
> He is lost to the forest,
> Like a summer-dried fountain
> When our need was the saw-dust."

Here a variation on Macaulay:

> "And the red glare on Skiddaw roused the burglars
> of Carlisle."

Another,

> "Herminius on black Auster,
> Grave chaplain on grave steed."

From a description of a waterfall:

> "From rock to rock, the giant elephant,
> Leaps with delirious bound,"

where, of course, "elephant" is a *varia lectio* for "element."

One of the simple, to the writer's knowledge, had the following passage in his dictation, "If ever two great men might seem during their whole lives to have moved in direct opposition, Milton and Jerry my tailor were they."

Another variation on Scott was this:

> "The way was long, the wind was cold,
> The minstrel was infernal old."

Another on Macaulay:

> "Hard by, a flesher on a block had laid his vittles
> down,
> Virginius caught the vittles up and hid them in
> his gown'"

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

ADIEU.

[*From the French of Honore de Balzac.*]

TRANSLATED EXPRESSLY FOR THE TIMES.

PART III.

"My poor niece had gone mad," added the physician, after a moment of silence. "Ah, Monsieur," he continued, taking M. D'Albon's hand, "how frightful must life have been to that little woman, so young, so delicate. After having been separated by an unspeakable misfortune from the grenadier of the guard, whose name was Fleuriot, she was dragged for two years in the trail of the army, the sport of a troop of miserable wretches. She went, I am told, bare-footed and but half clothed; she was whole months without care, without proper food; sometimes confined in hospitals, at others hunted like a wild beast. God alone knows the miseries which the unfortunate girl has survived. She was shut up with madmen in a small German town, while her relatives, who believed her dead, were sharing her property here. In 1816 the grenadier Fleuriot recognized her in a tavern at Strasburg, where she had just arrived after having escaped from prison. Some peasants told the grenadier how the Countess had lived an entire month in a forest, and that they had set traps to catch her, but without success. I was then a few leagues from Strasburg. Hearing the report of the capture of a savage girl, I was anxious to see her, in order to test the extraordinary facts which might be the foundation of the absurd stories told about her. What was my surprise in recognizing the Countess! Fleuriot told me all he knew of her wretched history. I took the poor man with my niece to Auvergne, where I had the misfortune to lose him. He had a little influence over Madame De Vandières. He alone had been able to induce her to clothe herself. *Adieu!* the word which is her whole language, she formerly seldom used. Fleuriot tried to awaken some ideas in her, but he failed, and his sole success was in inducing her to speak a little more often that melancholy word. The grenadier knew how to amuse her and play with her, and through him I hoped—but—"

Stephanie's uncle paused for a moment.

"Here," he resumed, "she found another creature with whom she seems to have a sort of understanding. She is an idiot peasant girl, who, in spite of her ugliness and stupidity, had loved a mason. This mason wanted to marry her because she owned a little land. For a year poor Genevieve was the happiest creature in the world. She used to array herself and go on Sundays to dance with Dallot. She understood what it was to love. There was room in her heart and mind for that one sentiment. But Dallot changed his mind. He found a girl who had good sense and twice as much land as Genevieve. Dallot therefore abandoned Genevieve. The poor creature has lost the little intelligence that love had developed in her, and she no longer knows anything except how to take care of cows and to make hay. My niece and this poor girl are in some sort of friends, united by the invisible chain of their common fate, and by the passion which caused their madness. Come here, and look!" said Stephanie's uncle, leading the Marquis to the window.

The Magistrate saw the pretty Countess sitting on the ground at Genevieve's knees. The peasant, armed with an enormous bone comb, was giving all her energies to the task of disentangling Stephanie's long black hair, and the latter was submitting to the operation and uttering little stifled cries, the accent of which evinced a purely animal pleasure. M. D'Albon shuddered as he noticed the *abandon* of body and the nonchalance which evinced the Countess' complete lack of intellect.

"Philip! Philip!" he exclaimed. "The miseries that are over are as nothing to this. Is there, then, no hope?" he demanded.

The old physician raised his eyes to heaven.

"Adieu, Monsieur," said M. D'Albon, pressing the old man's hand. "My friend is waiting. You will not put off seeing him?"

"It is then really she," cried De Sucy, after having heard the Marquis D'Albon's first words. "Ah! I was still doubting it," he added, while tears fell from his black eyes, the expression of which was habitually severe.

"Yes, it is the Countess De Vandières," replied the Magistrate.

The Colonel arose briskly and began to dress.

"Philip!" exclaimed the astonished Magistrate, "have you gone mad?"

"I am no longer ill," replied the Colonel, simply. "This news has cured me. What pain could I feel while thinking of Stephanie? I am going to Bons-Hommes to see her, to speak with her, to cure her. She is free. Well, happiness will smile on us, or there is no Providence. Do you believe that this poor woman can hear me speak without recovering her reason?"

"She has already seen you without recognizing you," gently replied the Magistrate, who, perceiving the exalted hopes of his friend, sought to inspire him with salutary doubts.

The Colonel trembled, but he forced himself to smile, and to make a light gesture of incredulity. No one dared to oppose his design. The short time he was lodged in the old priory near the Doctor and the Countess De Vandières.

"Where is she," he cried, the moment he arrived.

"Hush!" replied Stephanie's uncle. "She is asleep. Look! there she is."

Philip saw the poor mad-woman lying curled up in the sun on a bench. Her head was protected from the heat by a profusion of black hair scattered over her face; her arms were gracefully drooping; her body lay as elegantly posed as that of a sleeping fawn; her feet were drawn under her, but without constraint; her bosom rose and fell at regular intervals; her complexion had that porcelain whiteness which we so much admire in the transparent skin of children. Motionless at her side, Geneviève was holding in her hand a branch, which Stephanie had doubtless just plucked from highest top of a poplar tree, and the idiot was gently waving it over her sleeping companion to drive away the flies and to cool the air. The peasant looked at M. Fanjat and the Colonel; then, like an animal which has recognized its master, she slowly turned her head toward the Countess, and continued to watch over her without having given the least sign of astonishment or intelligence. The air was scorching. The stone bench seemed to sparkle, and the lawn was sending toward Heaven those weird vapors which waver and glitter above the grass like golden dust; but Genevieve did not seem to feel the consuming heat. The Colonel fiercely pressed the Doctor's hand in his. The tears escaping from the soldier's eyes rolled down his manly cheeks and fell on the sod at Stephanie's feet.

"Monsieur," said the uncle, "for two years my heart has been breaking every day. Soon you will be like me. If you do not weep you will feel your grief none the less."

The two men understood each other, and again warmly pressing hands, they stood motionless, watching the beautiful calmness that sleep was spreading over the charming creature. From time to time Stephanie heaved a sigh, and the sigh, which had every appearance of sensibility, made the unhappy Colonel tremble with joy.

"Alas!" said M. Fanjat gently, "you must not deceive yourself, Monsieur. You see her at this moment at her best."

Those who have waited with delight for whole hours, watching the slumbers of one tenderly beloved, whose eyes owe them a smile on awakening, will doubtless understand the tender yet painful feeling which agitated the Colonel. For him this sleep was a dream; the awakening was to be death, and the most horrible of all deaths. All at once a young kid bounded toward the bench, and touched Stephanie, at once awakening her. She sprang lightly to her feet, though without frightening the capricious animal; but, seeing Philip, she fled, followed by her four-footed companion, to a hedge of elder bushes. Then she gave that cry of a frightened bird which the Colonel had already heard at the gate when the Countess showed herself to M. D'Albon for the first time. Finally, she climbed a chestnut tree, nestled in its green top, and watched the stranger with the attentive curiosity of the forest nightingale.

"Adieu! adieu! adieu!" she repeated, while her mind did not communicate the slightest meaning to the word.

It was the meaningless murmur of a bird whistling his note.

"She does not recognize me," cried the Colonel, in despair. "Stephanie! It is Philip: thy Philip, Philip."

And the poor soldier advanced toward the tree. But when he was three paces from it the Countess looked at him defiantly, although an expression of fear was visible in her eye. Then, at one bound, she leaped from the chestnut to an acacia, and from there to a Norway pine, where she swung herself from branch to branch with an incredible agility.

"Do not pursue her," said M. Fanjat to the Colonel. "You will place an aversion between her and you which will become insurmountable. I will help you to make her acquaintance and to tame her. Come to the bench. Pay no attention to the poor mad creature, and presently you will see her approach to examine you."

"And she does not know me! she flees from me!" repeated the Colonel. He sat down with his back leaning against a tree, which shaded the rustic bench, and his head sank upon his breast. The doctor kept silence. Soon the Countess softly descended from the top of her pine tree, hovering like a will-of-the-wisp, and swaying with the branches that waved in the breeze. She paused at each branch to watch the stranger, but seeing him remain motionless, she finally dropped on the grass, rose up, and came toward him with slow steps across the lawn. When she paused at a tree some ten feet from the bench, M. Fanjat said to the Colonel in a low voice:

"Take some lumps of sugar carefully out of my right pocket, and show them to her. She will come. I will willingly renounce in your favor the pleasure of giving her sweetmeats. With the help of the sugar, of which she is passionately fond, you will accustom her to approach you and to recognize you."

When the Colonel reached towards Stephanie the lump of sugar which he held between the thumb and finger of his right hand, she uttered once more her savage cry, and sprang quickly toward Philip. Then she stopped, restrained by an instinctive fear of him. She would look at the sugar then turn her head away from it, like the unhappy dogs whose masters forbid them to touch their food until some one who is slowly reciting the letters of the alphabet reaches one of the last letters. Finally brute appetite triumphed over fear. Stephanie rushed up to Philip; timidly put out her pretty hand to seize her prey; touched the fingers of her lover, clutched the sugar and vanished into a clump of trees. This horrible scene resulted in overwhelming the Colonel, who burst into tears and fled into the drawing-room.

"Has love, then, less courage than friendship," said M. Fanjat to him. "I am not without hope, Baron. My poor niece has been in a much more deplorable condition than that in which you see her."

"Is that possible?" asked Philip.

"She was naked," replied the doctor.

The Colonel made a gesture of horror and turned pale. The physician thought that he recognized in his paleness certain dangerous symptoms. He felt his pulse and found him suffering from a high fever. By entreaties he prevailed upon him to go to bed, and prepared a small dose of opium to insure him a quiet sleep.

Eight days passed away, during which Baron De Sucy was often wrung with bitter anguish. Thus his eyes soon were tearless. His heart, so often bruised, could not become accustomed to the spectacle of the madness of the Countess, but he compromised, so to speak, with his cruel situation, and found alleviations for his grief. His heroism knew no bounds. He had the courage to tame Stephanie by supplying her with sweetmeats. He took so much pains in bringing her these delicacies; he knew so well how to keep the modest conquests which he made over his mistress' instinct, that last spark of her intellect, that he succeeded in rendering her tamer than she had ever been. The Colonel went every morning into the park and it, after a long search for the Countess, he could not discover in what tree she was softly swinging, or in what nook she was nestling playing with the birds, or on what roof she was perched, he whistled the well-known air, "Partant pour la Syrie," with which was associated the memory of a past scene of their love drama. Presently Stephanie would run to him with the swiftness of a fawn. She was so used to seeing the Colonel that he no longer frightened her. Soon she accustomed herself to sitting in his lap, and to winding her slight lithe arm around his neck. In this attitude, so dear to lovers, Philip gave candies to the dainty Countess. When she had eaten them all, Stephanie would often search her friend's pockets with the mechanical celerity of a monkey's movements. When she was quite sure that there was nothing more she would gaze at Philip with bright eyes, in which there were no ideas, no intelligence. Then she would play with him. She would try to pull off his boots to see his feet; she would take off his gloves and put on his hat; she would let him pass his hands through her hair, permit him to take her in his arms, and receive without pleasure his burning kisses. Then she would gaze stolidly at him when he burst into tears. She quite understood when he whistled "Partant pour la Syrie," but he could not succeed in making her pronounce her own name—Stephanie. Philip was sustained in his desperate endeavor by a hope which he never abandoned. If, on a beautiful Autumn morning, he saw the Countess peacefully seated on a bench under a yellow poplar, the poor lover would lie at her feet and gaze in her eyes as long as she would let him see them, hoping that the light which shone from them would once more become rational. Sometimes he deceived himself and fancied that he saw those glances so hard and fixed, quivering anew with a softened gleam, and he would cry, "Stephanie! Stephanie! thou hearest me; thou seest me." But she heard the sound of his voice as though it were the murmur of the breeze which swayed the trees, or the lowing of the cow with which she sometimes played, and the Colonel would wring his hands in despair, despair forever renewed. Time and these vain efforts only increased his grief. One evening, under a calm sky, in the stillness and peace of that rural retreat, the doctor saw from a distance the Baron loading a pistol. The old physician understood that Philip no longer hoped. He felt all his blood rush back to his heart, and if he resisted the dizziness that attacked him it was because he loved better to see his niece living and mad than dead. He ran to De Sucy.

"What are you doing?" he asked.

"That one is for me," replied the Colonel, showing him a loaded pistol lying on the bench. "And this is for her," he added, as he pushed home the wadding of the pistol which he held in his hand.

The Countess was stretched on the ground, playing with the bullets.

"Then you do not know," coldly resumed the Doctor, dissimulating his fears, "that last night, while sleeping, she said 'Philip.'"

"She has called my name," cried the Baron, letting fall the pistol, which Stephanie picked up. But he snatched it from her, seized the one on the bench, and fled.

"Poor little one," cried the Doctor, happy in the success of his ruse. He pressed the mad woman to his bosom, and said to her, "He would have slain thee, the egotist; he wishes to kill thee because he suffers. He does not know how to love thee for thyself, my child! We will forgive him, won't we? He is senseless, and thou art only mad. Let him go! God alone has the right to call thee to Him. We fancy thee unhappy because thou dost no longer share our miseries—fools that we are. But"—he added, placing her on his knee—"thou are happy; nothing troubles thee, thou livest like the birds, like the deer."

She sprang upon a young blackbird which was hopping by, seized it with a little cry of satisfaction, strangled it, looked at it when dead, and laid it at the foot of a tree without thinking of it again.

On the morrow, as soon as it was day, the Colonel went into the garden. He looked for Stephanie. He believed that happiness was at hand. Not finding the Countess, he whistled. When his mistress came he made her take his arm, and walking together for the first time they went under an arbor of faded trees, whose leaves were falling before the morning breeze. The Colonel sat down, and Stephanie placed herself in his lap. Philip trembled with joy.

"My love," said he, ardently kissing the Countess' hand, "I am Philip."

She looked at him curiously.

"Come," he added, embracing her, "Dost thou feel the beating of my heart? It beats only for thee. I love thee always. Philip is not dead. He is here. Thou art with him. Thou art my Stephanie, and I am thy Philip."

"Adieu," she said. "Adieu."

The Colonel shuddered, for he believed that he could see that his intensity of feeling had communicated itself to his mistress. This heart-breaking cry, born of hope, that last effort of an eternal love, a delirious passion, was awakening the reason of his beloved.

"Ah! Stephanie, we shall be happy."

She uttered a cry of satisfaction, and in her eyes there was a vague gleam of intelligence.

"She knows me! Stephanie!"

The Colonel felt his heart swell, his eyes grow dim. But suddenly he saw the Countess showing him a bit of sugar, which she had found by searching him while he was speaking. He had then mistaken for rational intelligence that degree of reason which the mischief of the monkey implies. Philip lost consciousness. M. Fanjat found the Countess seated on the Colonel's body. She was munching her sugar, and showing her satisfaction by affectations which would have been admired if, when she had her reason, she had tried to imitate in jest her parrot or her cat.

"Ah, my friend," cried Philip on regaining his senses, "I die every day, every instant. I love too much. I could bear everything, if, in her madness, she had kept one trait of feminine character. But to see her always savage and even devoid of shame; to see her —"

"You want, then, the sort of madness that is furnished at the opera," said the Doctor bitterly, "and your devoted love is subject to prejudices. Very well, Monsieur, I have deprived myself for your sake of the sad happiness of giving my niece bonbons. I have left to you the pleasure of playing with her; I have kept for myself only the heaviest burdens. While you slept I watched over her. I— Go Monsieur, abandon her. Quit this sad hermitage. I know how to live with that dear little creature. I understand her madness; I watch her movements; I am in her secrets. One day you will thank me."

The Colonel quitted Bons-Hommes, to return only once more. The Doctor was alarmed at the effect which he had produced on his guest. He began to love him as well as he did his niece. If one of the two lovers deserved pity, it was certainly Philip. Did he not bear alone the burden of a frightful sorrow? The Doctor made inquiries after the Colonel, and he learned that the unhappy man had retired to an estate which he owned near St. Germain.

Inspired by a dream, the Baron had conceived a project for restoring the Countess' reason. Unknown to the Doctor, he employed the rest of the Autumn in the preparations for his elaborate enterprise. A little river ran through his park, where it inundated in Winter a wide marsh which closely resembled that stretching along the right bank of the Beresina. The village of Satout, situated on a hill, formed a frame for this scene of desolation, precisely as Studzianka surrounded the plain of the Beresina. The Colonel assembled workmen to dig a canal which should represent the insatiable river where were lost the treasures of France—Napoleon and his Army. Aided by his memory, Philip succeeded in copying in his park the river bank where Gen. Eblé had built his bridges. He planted trestles and burned them, so that they represented the black and half-consumed planks which, on each side of the river, had apprised the laggards that for them the road to France was closed. The Colonel brought together rubbish like that from which his companions in misfortune had constructed their raft. He laid waste his park in order to carry out the scheme upon the success of which he had placed his last hope. He ordered uniforms and dilapidated costumes with which to clothe a hundred peasants. He built cabins, bivouacs, and batteries, which he burned. In short he omitted nothing that could aid in reproducing the most horrible of all scenes—and he gained his end. Toward the 1st of December, when the snow had covered the earth with a thick white mantle, he recognized the Beresina. The counterfeit Russia was so frightfully truthful that many of his companions in arms recognized the scene of their former misery. M. De Sucy kept secret the purpose of this tragic rehearsal, with which at that time Parisian society entertained itself as with a freak of folly.

At the beginning of January, 1820, the Colonel entered a carriage like that which had carried Monsieur and Madame De Vandières from Moscow to Studzianka, and drove to the forest of Ile-Adam. He was drawn by horses closely resembling those which he had captured at the peril of his life in the Russian ranks. He wore the soiled and strange garments, the arms, the same fashion of hair which he had worn on the 29th of November, 1812. He had even permitted his beard to grow, and had assumed a wild negligence of appearance, so that nothing might be wanting to complete the illusion.

"I have divined your intention," cried M. Fanjat, as the Colonel alighted from the carriage. "If you wish your project to succeed you must not show yourself in that plight. To-night I will give my niece an opiate. While she sleeps we will dress her as she was dressed at Studzianka, and place her in the carriage. I will follow you in my gig."

At two o'clock in the morning the young Countess was carried to the carriage, laid on the cushions, and wrapped with thick coverings. A few peasants with lanterns lighted this singular abduction. Suddenly a piercing cry re-echoed in the silence of the night. Philip and the Doctor turned and saw Geneviève, who had emerged half-dressed from the basement-room where she slept.

"Adieu, adieu! It is all over! Adieu!" she cried, weeping passionately.

"Come! come, Geneviève, what is the matter with you?" said M. Fanjat.

Geneviève shook her head with a despairing gesture. She raised her arm toward heaven, gazed at the carriage, heaved a long, moaning sigh, showed that she felt a profound terror, and re-entered the house in silence.

"That is a good augury," exclaimed the Colonel. "That girl regrets the loss of her companion. Perhaps she foresees that Stephanie is going to recover her reason."

"May God grant it!" said M. Fanjat, who seemed much affected by the incident.

Since he had studied insanity he had met with several instances of the prophetic spirit and the gift of second sight, proofs of the possession of which have been given by certain lunatics, and which are also found, as many travelers assure us, among savage tribes.

As the Colonel had planned, Stephanie crossed the mimic plain of the Beresina at nine o'clock in the morning. She was awakened by an explosion which occurred a hundred paces from the carriage. It was a signal. A thousand peasants set up a frightful clamor, like the yell of despair, which even terrified the Russians, when twenty thousand stragglers saw themselves doomed by their own fault to slavery or death. At the uproar following the cannon shot the Countess sprang from the carriage, ran with delirious agony over the snow, and saw the burned bivouacs and the fatal raft which they were launching upon the frozen Beresina. Major Philip was there threatening the mob with his sabre. Madame de Vandières gave a cry which froze every heart, and threw herself before the trembling Colonel. Then she drew back and gazed, at first vaguely, upon the strange scene. For an instant as swift as the light, her eyes had the clearness, void of intellect, which we admire in the brilliant eyes of birds. Then she put her hand to her head with the air of a person in deep thought. She gazed at this living souvenir, this past life reproduced before her. She turned quickly toward Philip and she saw him. A painful silence reigned among the spectators. The Colonel was breathless and dared not speak. The Doctor was weeping. The beautiful face of Stephanie flushed faintly; then the tint gradually deepened, until her complexion regained the brilliancy of that of a young girl radiant with freshness. Her face was glowing. Life and happiness, animated by a flashing intelligence, made their way steadily and resistlessly as a fire. A convulsive trembling spread from her feet to her heart. Then these phenomena which shone out in a moment were united as by a common bond, when Stephanie's eyes shown with a celestial ray, an animated flame. She was living. She was thinking. She trembled, perhaps with fright. God himself loosed for a second time a dead tongue and kindled once more a flame in an extinguished soul. The human will came with its electric torrents and vivified the body from which it had so long been absent.

"Stephanie," cried the Colonel.

"O, it is Philip," exclaimed the poor Countess.

She threw herself into the trembling arms which the Colonel stretched toward her, and the embrace of the lovers almost frightened the spectators. Stephanie burst into tears. All at once her tears ceased. She grew rigid, as if struck by lightning, and cried in a feeble voice, "Adieu, Philip! I love thee! Adieu!"

"Oh, she is dead!" cried the Colonel, opening his arms.

The old Doctor received the lifeless body of his niece. He lifted her as though he were a young man. He carried her to a stump, where he sat with her in his arms. He watched her face as he laid on her heart his weak and trembling hand. Her heart was no longer beating.

"It is, then, true," he murmured, looking by turns at the motionless Colonel and the face of Stephanie, over which death had spread a resplendent beauty, a fugitive aureole—the pledge, perhaps, of a brilliant future.

"Yes! She is dead!"

"Ah, that smile," said Philip. "See that smile! Can it be possible?"

"She is already cold," replied M. Fanjat.

M. De Sucy made a few steps to tear himself away from the spectacle, but he paused, whistled the air that the mad woman knew, and seeing his mistress no longer run toward him, went away staggering like a drunken man, still whistling, but never turning back.

General Philip De Sucy passed in the fashionable world for a very amiable, and above all, a very gay man. One day a lady complimented him upon his good humor and evenness of temper.

"Ah! Madame," he replied, "I pay very dearly for my gayety when night comes and I am alone."

"Are you, then, ever alone?"

"No," he answered with a smile.

If a keen observer of human nature had seen the expression of the Count De Sucy's face at this moment, he might have shuddered.

"Why do you not marry?" asked a lady who had numerous daughters at boarding-school. "You are rich, titled, and of the old nobility. You have talents and a future. Everything smiles on you!"

"Yes," he replied, "but it is a smile that kills me."

The next day the lady learned with astonishment that M. De Sucy had blown out his brains in the night. Society discussed in different ways this extraordinary event, and each one asked its cause. According to the prejudices of each inquirer, play, love, ambition, unsuspected difficulties explained the catastrophe that was the last scene of a drama begun in 1812. Only two men, a magistrate, and an old physician knew that the Count De Sucy was one of those strong men to whom God gives the melancholy power of issuing daily triumphant from a struggle with some unknown monster. Let God withdraw His powerful hand for a single moment and they perish.

[THE END.]

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS AND THEIR ORIGINAL TRANSLATOR.—The reader of this magazine will scarcely expect or desire a learned disquisition on the date of the *Arabian Nights* their author, or their first cradle. Their date, notwithstanding the rival lights of Von Hammer and De Sacy, still remains as uncertain as that of the *Mahâbhârata* or the *Iliad.* In the *Morgoue Alzahab,* or *Golden Meadows* of Masudi, the Arabic historian, a date seems to be assigned to them so early as to be likely to meet with approval from few scholars, except Jedediah Cleishbottom, M.A., who, in his *Count Robert of Paris,* makes a certain lady compare a Varangian, whom she spies asleep before the gates of Constantinople, in the eleventh century, to the gallant young prince brought by the genie from his nuptial chamber in Egypt and deposited at Damascus. That one at least of the tales, *The History of the Young King of the Black Isles,* was written subsequently to the beginning of the eighth century of the Hejira or the fourteenth of the Christian era, seems proved—unless the tale be looked on as prophetic—by an order of the Sultan of Egypt of that time, compelling all Christians to wear blue turbans, the Mohammedan mourning or fashionable color for grief; and Jews yellow, the orange tawny bonnets, to which Bacon alludes in his *Essay on Usury.* We remember how the good wife of that ill-starred potentate of the Black Isles transformed all his people into fish, yellow, red, white, and blue. The red were the magicians, the fire-worshipers; the white Muslims, the blue Christians, and the yellow Jews. Again, because there is no mention in the tales of tobacco, coffee, and fire-arms, De Sacy argued that they were written before the introduction of these articles. Lane, therefore, considers 1530 a probable date. The Haroon Alraschid, whose name has become so familiar to us by its constant recurrence, was a contemporary of Charlemagne. Arabic splendor may be said to have reached its zenith under his rule. The author and local origin of the *Entertainments* are as uncertain as their date. Galland, in his epistle dedicatory to the mysterious *Marchioness of O.,* assigns them to an anonymous Arabian author or authors. He is unwilling to disgrace any definite person by this badge of degradation. Whether they are to be traced ultimately to India or Arabia is an arduous question *adhuc sub judice.* Indeed, while the whole web seems to have been woven in Arabia, the material is frequently, as in the Story of Alnaschar, imported from Hindustan; and the color from Persia, as in the Story of the Enchanted Horse. Their Arabic title, *The Thousand and One Nights,* may be taken from the Persian *Thousand Romances,* with one added to assure that luck which the Arabs as well as Rory O'More imagine inherent in odd numbers. When Galland's translation first appeared many learned Englishmen, far better acquainted with Oriental customs than the Orientals themselves, pronounced it at once, and of course, to be an obvious forgery. This decree was indeed afterward a little disturbed by the display of the original manuscripts, but some are yet to be found, among those least able to judge, ready to maintain its justice. Galland's translation, though it cannot be convicted of too great fidelity, was for its faithfulness in one particular the cause of misfortune to him. At the commencement of every dawn, an hour before day, Dinarzade, as the reader will remember, says, "*Si vous ne dormez pas, ma chère sœur, je vous supplie, en attendant le jour qui paroîtra bientôt, de me raconter un de ces beaux contes que vous savez.*" Galland divided his Tales thus, following his original, into over two hundred nights, and afterward, deeming this device of the nights wearisome, abandoned it. The custom, in periodicals of sustaining interest by happily-conceived divisions of the plot, may perhaps be traced to this subtle artifice of Scheherazade. Well, a party of Parisians, distinguished by that delicate and polite gayety which always animates Frenchmen, finding the constant repetition of this exordium, *Si vous ne dormez, &c.,* too tedious, went one dark night, in the depth of Winter, well wrapped up, to the house of the great Oriental scholar, and shouting, "M. Galland! M. Galland!" knocked loudly at his door. Galland, with exceeding courtesy, whether he conceived his house to be on fire, or to avoid keeping his visitors waiting, for he was then abed, ran immediately to the window and opened it, in his night-dress. Then said one of those gentle youths, "Pray, M. Galland, are you the author of the celebrated *Arabian Tales?*" The learned linguist, while his single linen robe waved wildly to and fro in the cold night wind, answered, with becoming modesty, that he was. Then replied the other, "*Si vous ne dormez pas, mon cher M. Galland, je vous supplie, en attendant le jour qui paroîtra bientôt, de me raconter un de ces beaux contes que vous savez si bien.*" For this tale there is no less an authority than La Harpe. It is an old story, but it is also, as the King said when he saw the remarkable conduct of the four colored fishes, "an event respecting which it is impossible to keep silence!" It was owing to this little incident that Galland added to his original preface the following sentence: "*Depuis la 70e nuit, le lecteur ne trouvera pas 'Si vous ne dormez pas, &c.' Comme cette répétition a choqué plusieurs personnes d'esprit, on l'a retranchée pour s'accommoder à leur délicatesse.*"
—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE SCULPTOR DAVID OF ANGERS.—What Pericles to Athens, what Michael Angelo to Florence, what Goethe to Weimar, David is to Angers. The whole place is full of him, and widely spread as are the great sculptor's works, it is here and here alone that they can be justly appreciated. His was indeed a colossal genius. To traverse this vast sculpture gallery, this is to read a chapter of history, nobly written, and recounting the deeds of heroes; courage, patriotism, lofty self-sacrifice, daring, all the qualities that stamp a great age or a dominant people are here portrayed, embellished, immortalized. Nothing common, or deformed, or sensual is to be found amid these hundreds, nay, thousands, of *chefs d'œuvre.* David d'Angers reveled in the idealization of bodily and intellectual strength, as his large statues testify, and even to the smallest and most delicate medallion he imparted largeness and force. The mind is at first bewildered by the sense of such creative power, many-sidedness, and artistic activity. Wherever David found grandeur and beauty he set to work to perpetuate it in marble, and though France was naturally his favorite ground, he was equally at home in ancient Greece or the slave States of America, in depicting the infant Hannibal, or the young Greek at the tomb of Bozzaris. To English visitors the French subjects will naturally be most interesting, and no modern artist has done more to glorify the great men of his age and of his country than David. Among the statues none are more classic in feeling and plastic beauty than that of Jean Barra, a young Republican drummer, who pressed the tricolor to his breast as he fell in the Vendéan war. The figure of the boy-patriot is exquisitely tender in outline, and the expression of the dead face almost sublime, yet with a touch of childish peace and innocence. David was no partisan in art, and it mattered little to him whether the heroism he idealized was Royalist or Republican, so long as it was genuine. Thus we find ourselves here in company of celebrated Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, irrespective of creed, caste, and calling, and a more interesting portrait gallery than the numerous statues, busts, and four hundred and odd medallion portraits here exhibited it would be hard to find. Among the busts of peculiar interest is that of Paganini, a strikingly powerful head, with an enormous frontal development, and massive mouth and chin, indicative of force and character. Balzac is equally fine, intellectually speaking, but his face wears a saturnine, almost superhuman, expression, as if he recognized and rejoiced in his pitiless power of reading others. It is a head on which you gaze rather with wonder than pleasure. Humboldt's bust is very fine in its calm intellectualism; and the great Goethe's well-known "Jupiter" bust is here. Lamennais' face has a touching interest of its own. The author of *Paroles d'une Croyant* wears a plaintive expression, not quite that of martyr or saint, rather of one trying to surmount the clogs of the flesh and enter the regions of unalloyed belief. The familiar stooping head of Béranger is here, also André Chénier, Victor Hugo, Georges Sand. David, indeed, seems to have left out none of his gifted contemporaries, whether heroes, poets, artists, or men of science. Perhaps there is no more beautiful subject in the whole gallery than that of Bichat, the celebrated anatomist, tenderly examining the chest of a naked child. But David's tenderness and strength are never more fully displayed than when he is dealing with slavery. There is a series of exquisite bas-reliefs illustrating the career of our English Clarkson and Wilberforce, which once seen are never forgotten.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

NOTES FROM ITALY.

THE PRESS AND THE MESSAGE.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF AMERICA ON THE CUBAN QUESTION—A LIBERAL NOBLEMAN—GARIBALDI'S PET SCHEME—WINTER WEATHER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875.

The Message of President Grant, in the telegraphic summary of it which has been received, has been the subject of comment in most of the Italian newspapers. The greatest interest has been felt to know what would be said by the American Executive upon the open question with Spain, growing out of the prolonged disturbances in Cuba. This curiosity has been in a degree satisfied, and public opinion here is inclined to the belief that the Government of the United States does not intend to pursue a course which will do any injustice to Spain. As badly as that country manages its affairs, the fact is generally recognized that the American people have taken no undue advantage of embarrassments to bring suddenly to an end a colonial war which has damaged so seriously commercial and political relations.

The *Diritto* says:

"The Message of President Grant comes opportunely to calm excessive fears. For our own part, we have not shared the common anxieties which to us seemed not well grounded or were greatly exaggerated. Indeed, it did not seem at all probable that the great Republic could wish to acquire by force of arms, and with the risk of complications, the possession of a country that will come to it as the natural heir, and as a consequence of the incurable weakness of the present lords. Cuba will never peacefully bear the Spanish yoke; the Spanish will never succeed in their efforts at repression, and the United States will never forget that the possession of the island is but the legitimate consequence of the Monroe doctrine."

The *Italie*, in its article uses the following language:

"The Government of Madrid, powerless to suppress the insurrection upon Spanish soil, can have no serious faith in the possibility of conquering the Cuban insurgents. If Spain is too far from the Pearl of the Antilles, the United States are too near—the conclusion is evident. It may be said that in this question the United States have their hands free. Spain may then consider Cuba as lost; it is only a question of time. The expansive power of the United States is henceforth such that no European nation will be able to arrest it. We shall see one after another the Canadas, Central America, and the Islands of the Archipelago break the bands which unite them to the Old World to be annexed to the United States. It is a fatality. The gigantic check which the Mexican enterprise received was the last effort of Europe to arrest the invasive progress of the United States. The example of France will not be imitated."

The *Perseveranza*, of Milan, says:

"The unequivocal language of the American President should be a salutary admonition for Spain, if the Government of Don Alfonso is capable of understanding it in time. But we confess that the confidence we are able to put in the wisdom of the directors of the affairs of the Iberian Peninsula is very slight. Nor, to tell the truth, shall we have any reason for sorrow if the consummation is brought about which President Grant sees to be inevitable. The Spanish domination in Cuba signifies perpetual strife—and what a strife! A morbid national pride hinders Spain from giving up the last relic of an unlimited empire, which she did not know how to preserve. Cuba is a gulf which swallows up armies and money, and we cannot see why a solution is not desirable which may put an end to an intolerable, disastrous, and shameful state of things."

A PUBLIC SPIRITED CITIZEN.

The Duke of Galliera, a rich citizen of Genoa, has given to the public of Italy a noble example of generosity. He has made a present to the municipality of Genoa of the sum of about three million eight hundred thousand dollars, or twenty millions of francs, for improvements to be made in the harbor of that city, which, after that of Marseilles, is the most important commercial station in this part of the Mediterranean. After the gifts to the public by Mr. Peabody, this is the largest donation of which we have had any recent account. We may have our doubts as to the wisdom of making so large a donation for such an object when there are so many existing claims upon private munificence for help in the work of popular instruction and the sanitary and social improvement of the masses in Italy. It is the ambition of Genoa, with the great advantages of its fine natural position, to put its French rival in the second place; but one would think that the necessary improvements in the port for the attainment of so important an object as commercial supremacy, would be taken care of by the State, or the municipal Government. But the project receives its impulse by an act of private munificence, and it is a new proof of the revival of private initiative and of individual life in the country. The Duke of Galliera is the object of felicitations and honors of every sort from all classes of society.

THE TIBER IMPROVEMENT.

As you have already heard, Garibaldi's project for the Tiber improvement was rejected in the Committee of the Board of Public Works. On the first notice of this defeat, it was thought there would be an interrogation in Parliament and blame thrown on the Government. But, on reflection, the matter was allowed to drop, as it is certain that one of the many plans will be adopted, which is, after all, but the least part, as the more serious business is to find the money and go forward and do the work. To throw up dikes to keep the water of the Tiber from overflowing the plain does not seem a very difficult enterprise, but, as so often in similar cases, the object seems to be to make an expensive job.

A ROMAN WINTER.

Ten days ago we had some of the streets near the river under water, and the usual apprehensions were awakened when the Tiber is swollen, that the end would be another cataclysm. For a month and more, up to a week back, a sadder condition of the weather had not for years been known. It was perpetual drip and spatter, and of what remained of the Autumn, not a fine day was vouchsafed, and foreigners arriving here for the first time, got a bad idea of the climate of Rome. To add to the hopelessness of the prospect, the Italian proverb, which the priests have taught, was in everybody's mouth, that if it rains on the festa day of Santa Bibiana, the 2d of December, it will rain for the forty succeeding days. It rained on the 2d, and, as no one could believe that a clerical proverb would be falsified, we were all preparing ourselves for our fate. But, lo and behold! the clouds lifted, and for a week the sun has been shining out of a tranquil blue sky. When the weather is fine in Rome in Winter it is something delectable and to be enjoyed. Illusions of a terrestrial paradise are revived, only to be dissipated by a return of weather so bad that the scolding begins again, and natives and foreigners join in the universal wail. The current of travel is now turning in that direction. If it be true that there are fewer visitors than there were three years ago, it is less to be attributed to the suspension of the ceremonies in St. Peter's than to the greatly increased cost of living.

A LEGEND OF OLD.

We were disturbed two or three nights ago with a noisy discharge of squibs, and on looking out of the window we noticed that one or two church and convent towers were illuminated on the slope of the Janiculum Hill. On inquiring the cause no one seemed to know what had happened to excite such a sudden bluster of enthusiasm. But the newspapers the day after gave notice of the fact that the half-martial demonstration was in honor of the anniversary of the transfer to Loretto of the Pia Casa, which attracts so many pilgrims every year to that town. According to the tradition of the Church the holy house is that in which the Virgin Mary was born, and was in the year 1291 miraculously carried from Galilee to a town in Dalmatia, and afterward, in 1294, to Recanati, in Italy. In 1295 the angels took it to Loretto, where it has ever since rested. The incident is not without its interest, for life is becoming so prosaic in Italy that soon there will be as little left to appeal to the imagination as is found in countries which are quite without history, or legends, or those charming mythical lies which society falls back upon for recreation when it gets tired of eating and drinking and piling up vast stores of merely material good.

HOSPITABLE ISLANDERS.

HOW THE INHABITANTS OF PITCAIRN'S ISLAND CARED FOR A SHIPWRECKED CREW FOR FIFTY-TWO DAYS.

The British ship Khandeish, Capt. Skelly, from San Francisco, Aug. 14, for Liverpool, struck on a ledge when forty-two days out, and became a total loss. The Captain and crew took to their boats and succeeded in reaching Pitcairn's Island, whence they were taken back by a passing vessel to San Francisco. The *Alta* prints the official log of the lost ship, which rather quaintly describes the experiences of the shipwrecked crew. We are told how the vessel struck on a ledge on the 25th of September, to the "utter astonishment" of the Captain, who was on deck at the time, and it "being at night you could not see any great distance off." The log continues:

> The weather being very fine, we started to make a sail for each boat, and before sundown we had both made and set, and there being a light breeze from the north, course south-east by east, but did not last long, as it was almost calm about 8 P. M. Made both boats fast together, in case we might lose each other during the night, and so we were forced to pull all night and steer by one of the stars; it becoming cloudy we could only see the stars now and again. At daylight a light breeze sprang up from the south-east, but did not last long, as it veered to the eastward; still going to the northward, more easterly as I thought, there was a strong set to the south-west. At noon on Sept. 27 got meridian altitude, which gave the latitude 24° 31′ south. The chronometer I tried, but owing to the knocking about they had in the boat, I could put no confidence in them, so I steered by dead reckoning, the weather looking squally to the north, wind becoming very light. 1 P. M., shift of wind to the north, with passing showers, but died away very quick, one sail being of little or no use. There being a light breeze springing up from north-west, set sail, which gave us a spell at the oars; still stormy, south-east by east, and we managed to steer pretty steady at night with the aid of a candle. At 3 A. M., Pitcairn's Island was reported right ahead, which cheered us all up. A little breeze at this time, and at 7 A. M. a fresh breeze. Before this time the islanders had seen us and had hoisted the ensign on their flag-staff as they noticed we were steering to the westward of the island. After a while we noticed it and made it out, so hauled the boats up and steered for it. The islanders, thinking we had not noticed this, had launched a boat and were making for us, and when they had reached us we found they had fruit and provisions in the boat. They received us with great kindness, and one of the islanders taking charge of our boats, took us safely through the surf and landed us safely in Bounty Bay, where we were kindly received by most all the inhabitants. There being ten dwelling houses, we were all divided into twos and threes, when there was a draw between them which should have two and which should have three. All being settled, we all marched up from the landing to our different abodes, where we found every comfort and kindness shown us by them.
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> At daylight on Nov. 18 one of the young girls being up on top of the mountain, spied a sail to the southward of the mountain, distant about twenty-five miles. She instantly sung out 'Sail oh!' which was soon answered by some one close by it, passing along, or rather 'Sail oh!' It was not many minutes before it was in every one's mouth, even the little children crying out 'Sail oh!' also. During this time they were looking for a boat's crew, some of them being away among the rocks fishing. At 7 A. M. the boat crew, being all mustered, proceeded down to Bounty Bay and launched the boat, everything being now ready for a start to try and catch the ship, I giving them a note to give the Captain if they caught her, telling him of my mishap and requesting him, as a very great favor, to take us off the island. At 7:30 A. M. the boat started for the ship, she being manned by the islanders, they having taken the bearings of the ship from the top of the island before leaving, as she could not be seen from the boat, the ship being so far distant. At 1:30 P. M. the boat got alongside, which proved to be the ship Ennerdale, of Liverpool, Capt. Porter, from Newcastle, New South Wales, to San Francisco, thirty-seven days out. Still, it was a long time before those on board noticed the boat; so, when the Captain made her out, it surprised him to see a boat so far off, with an English ensign flying union down; so he backed the main yard until the boat reached him—they telling him about the disaster, and gave him my note I sent. At the same time, the wind being very light and hanging far to the north, ship making very little progress all day, until 6 P. M. in reaching the island, during which time Capt. Porter had time to consider whether he would be able to take us all, there being twenty-three of us, he thinking if he made a long passage he would run short of provisions. So the islanders agreed to spare all the provisions they could, such as yams, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, beans, and oranges in abundance; so Capt. Porter thought he could manage to take all of us. He dropped me a note to that effect; so the boat came back and landed at 8 P. M., giving us the welcome news; also stating that he would lay off and on until daylight, and for us to hurry up and get all on board as early as possible, so as not to detain the ship. On Nov. 19, at daylight, after being fifty-two days on the island. We went on board accompanied by the natives with their donations of provisions and fruit. We were kindly received by Capt. and Mrs. Porter. The islanders were kept busy most of the day in their voluntary labor. At 3 P. M., all the crew being on board, with the exception of one A. B., an American named Peter Butler, who preferred remaining on the island, so he was left behind. There were a large number of the islanders on board paying us their last best wishes and fond kindness which they had always shown us during our sojourn among them. At last we took farewell of them and parted, they all crying on parting with us. Although we were glad to leave the island, we felt a kind of regret at parting with them, owing to their extreme kindness.
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> I think it to be the duty of every shipmaster without impeding the navigation of his ship, to call off the island, (there would be sure to be a boat off with fruit and vegetables,) and spare them what provisions and clothing they could, not knowing who may be the next to claim their shelter and hospitality, as on two late occasions shown by them to the Captains and crews of the ill-fated ships, viz., Khandeash and Cornwallis.
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> I cannot close this little account of the islanders without speaking a little of the solemnity of their religious devotions, the whole day on Sunday being occupied in singing and praying, the schoolmaster, (Mr. Simon Young,) officiating in their little place of worship, and every one seeming to partake in the devotions with pureness of spirit, and on Sunday evening all the youthful people go up to the house of the schoolmaster to learn singing by note, (sacred hymns,) the schoolmaster being the teacher, and I have listened to their sweet voices with delight, for I think it would cast in the shade some of our best choirs in England. On Wednesday afternoons there is a Bible class, questions being put from the Bible and answers being very promptly given. Every family, on retiring to rest, have prayers, and also in the morning before they go on the hills to their daily labor. The little community, now numbering eighty-four souls, seems to live happy and contented, no spirits being in circulation on the island."

INEQUALITY OF SENTENCES.

Gov. Allen, of Ohio, in his Message to the Legislature, speaks as follows concerning the want of equality in the punishment of offenders: "My immediate predecessor called the attention of the General Assembly to the matter of inequality in sentences to the Penitentiary. I fully indorse his views on that subject, and invite you to consider the great injustice frequently done to men and women who are more unfortunate than criminal, by the unequal sentences pronounced by the courts. The peculiar temperament or condition of the Judge, or the attendant influences in a community, as frequently mold the character of the sentence as the circumstances of the case. Men are serving under sentence of thirty years for precisely the same crimes for which other men are serving terms of three years. There should be some mode of amending the errors of courts in this matter. Of course, the pardoning power can rectify the irregularity; but it would be better to remove, as far as possible, the necessity of the interposition of Executive clemency. It is a matter worthy of your earnest consideration."

DEGREES OF INTOXICATION.

At a murder trial in Chicago on Wednesday a colored waiter in a restaurant was called as a witness, and in the course of his cross-examination testified, as reported by the *Tribune*, as follows:

By Mr. Barge—Was Davis drunk at the time he shot Whyland, and at the time he was kicking the bear? A.—He wasn't drunk enough to fall down; he could keep his legs well.

By Mr. O'Brien—You think a man is not drunk unless he falls to the ground?

Witness—No; he's only tight.

Mr. O'Brien—Will you have the condescension, Henry, to explain the difference between being drunk and being tight?

Henry—Certainly, Sir; you see, when a man is drunk he's too drunk for anything, and he falls flat on the ground; but when he's tight he don't fall to the ground; he's only just bad enough to be cross and ugly.

LAW REPORTS.

THE BROOKLYN RING SUITS.

FOWLER'S TIME TO ANSWER EXTENDED—THE ANSWERS OF KINGSLEY, KEENEY, AND LOWBER—THE CRIMINAL PROSECUTION AGAINST FOWLER.

Application was made to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by Roger A. Pryor, the counsel for William A. Fowler in the Brooklyn Ring suits, to have an extension of time for twenty days, in which to answer the complaints in the Hempstead Reservoir and Third avenue sewer cases. The application was granted. Messrs. Tracy & Catlin, the attorneys for William C. Kingsley and Abner C. Keeney, two of the defendants in the Hempstead Reservoir case, served their answer on John E. Parsons yesterday. They admit the passage of the act giving certain specified powers to the Permanent Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners, among others the preparing of a plan for an increased supply of water to the City of Brooklyn, and also admit the proposal to build the Hempstead Reservoir, and the awarding of the contract therefor to them. They deny the specified rates and sums, which, according to the complaint, the board agreed to pay for the work, amounting altogether to $1,377,400. They deny that $1,151,184 18 has been paid them, but say that $1,194,137 92 has been. They further state that the fact that public work is usually given out by contract, as stated in the complaint, is wholly immaterial and irrelevant. They deny all statements of fraud and collusion between them and the Commissioners. They admit, upon information and belief, that the Commissioners did not advertise in any public newspaper for bids for the work, but aver that the Commissioners did invite proposals from many competent contractors engaged in constructing public works of the description of the reservoir, and did, in good faith, endeavor to secure, and did secure, honest and sufficient competition in bidding for the work, and they also admit that the site of the reservoir consisted in part of previously existing ponds. By draining these the expenses of excavating the ground could be greatly reduced. In conclusion they deny, on information and belief, that Mr. Beard made an offer to do the work for less, and that the Commissioners refused to award him the contract, and utterly deny that they made an arrangement to help Fowler, Lowber, and Bliss in their political aspirations. For these reasons they demand a dismissal of the complaint, with costs.

Edward J. Lowber, another of the defendants in both the Hempstead Reservoir and Third avenue sewer jobs, made answers yesterday in both cases. In the Hempstead Reservoir case he denies that the price according to the quantities mentioned in the specifications was $1,377,000. He also denies that he was a member of the Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners except between March 30, 1870, and May 18, 1872, and in a general way denies all the other allegations of the complaint. In concluding, he says that the City of Brooklyn has ratified the contract, and all the acts done by the defendants in pursuance or by virtue thereof. In regard to the Third avenue sewer case, Lowber admits the passage of the act of April 2, 1869, reorganizing the Permanent Board of Water and Sewerage Commissioners, but says he has no knowledge of the acts or proceedings of the board prior to March 30, 1870, when he first became a member, except that he has been informed and believes that a contract was entered into with Joseph H. Van Winkle for the construction of the sewer in question. He denies that Van Winkle continued in the successful or vigorous prosecution of the work according to his agreement. He admits the entering into a contract by the board with Keeney for the completion of the sewer, and then makes the same general denials and statements of ratification by the city as in the other suit.

Winchester Britton, the Kings County District Attorney, has received a reply from Deputy Attorney General Paige in answer to his note requesting the Attorney General to prosecute the criminal indictment against William A. Fowler. Mr. Paige says that the Attorney General is absent, but that he will consult with him on his return. In reply to a question in the letter of Mr. Paige, Mr. Britton says that the case should be tried this month, though no day has been fixed.

SELLING A RAILROAD FRANCHISE.

Judge Sanford, in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday, ordered a decree of sale of the franchises and property of the New-York City Central Underground Railroad, in a suit brought against it and others by Origen Vanderburgh. Vanderburgh, it appeared, was a Director of the company, and advanced various sums to it, amounting in all to $102,977 93. The indebtedness on the part of the company was incurred during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871, and on the credit of the franchises and other property of the company. In March, 1875, a written agreement was entered into by the company with Vanderburgh, whereby the company agreed to issue mortgage bonds to the amount of $1,250,000 within three months, and to pay the plaintiff's claim, with interest, in such bonds at par out of the first $250,000 of such issue. The bonds were issued on July 1, 1875, to Vanderburgh, who brought suit to foreclose the mortgage. A Receiver had been appointed, but Joseph S. Bosworth was appointed Referee. In his report, filed in the latter part of last month, he decides that the plaintiff had a just claim to the amount, and also that the charter of the company had not been forfeited by non-compliance with its terms, it having expended $3,710 in making some excavations. Judge Sanford yesterday made a decree directing Mr. Bosworth, the Referee, to sell the property. The proceeds are to be applied, first, to the payment of any balance due to the Receiver of the company and proper compensation for his services; second, to the costs and expenses of the action; third, to the payment of the plaintiff's claim; and fourth, the surplus, if any, to the Chamberlain. The company whose franchises are thus to be sold was organized under chapter 230 of the Laws of 1868 and chapter 824 of the Laws of 1869. It was authorized to construct an underground railroad and tunnel from the City Hall to the Harlem River. Its route was to be through Centre street, City Hall place, Pearl, Mulberry, and Bleecker streets, Lafayette and Astor places, Eighth street, Fourth avenue, and under Union and Madison squares, thence through Madison avenue to Harlem River. There were also several branches to various points.

ARREST OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKER.

Philip Ronzone, well known as a Custom-house broker, was arrested yesterday upon charges preferred by the Government of defrauding the revenue. It is alleged that two importations of mathematical instruments, valued at about two hundred and fifty dollars each, were sent to him, upon which he received from the importer the proper amount of duties upon the full value, and the sworn consular invoice. This latter, it is said, he suppressed, and then went to the Custom-house and swore there was no invoice. An order of appraisement was accordingly issued, and then through the corruption or incompetency of the appraiser, the goods were reported by him as worth only $30. They consisted of thirty dozen of the best make of thermometers, in handsome ebony cases. Ronzone paid the duties on the reported value, and the thirty-five per cent. duty upon the difference between that sum and $500 went, it is supposed, into his own pocket. The accused was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday and held in $5,000 bail, which was furnished. The examiner is now out of office. It is stated upon authority that other like charges will be brought against Ronzone in a short time, as well as against other Custom-house brokers.

THE ALLEGED CRUELTY ON SHIP-BOARD.

The examination of Capt. P. B. Nichols, of the American ship H. G. Sibley, charged with cruelly beating the steward of the vessel, J. H. J. Alers, was continued yesterday before United States Commissioner Osborn. Assistant United States District Attorney Pullman and Mr. Purdy appeared for the prosecution, and William F. Howe for the defendant. At the opening of the case, Mr. Purdy moved for a warrant for the arrest of the accused for attempting to commit murder upon the high seas, at the same time offering the alleged dying declaration of the victim, the certificate of two physicians that the man was dangerously sick, and the original affidavit, which has already been published in THE TIMES. Counsel for the prisoner opposed the motion, denouncing the whole affidavit as an entire fabrication. He offered the certificate of German physicians at Pillau, that Alers was suffering at that time from epileptic fits, and he objected to any commission to take the evidence of the man in Philadelphia. Commissioner Osborn said he could not increase the bail of the accused unless the affidavit made was supported by evidence, and the examination was proceeded with. Charles Dielle, second mate of the H. G. Sibley, was the first witness called. He was the one who in the affidavit was mentioned as capable of testifying to its truth. At the beginning he stated that the Captain had not yet paid him his wages for the voyage, and he proved a very good witness for the defense. He had at one time, shortly after leaving Philadelphia, heard the steward cry out, while in the Captain's cabin, as if he had been struck, though he had never seen any violence used toward him; he had found him at one time lying insensible in the forecastle, and had put him in his berth; he thought then that Alers had a fit; he was not sick at all during the voyage. Charles Anderson, steward of the ship, testified that after Alers was put in his berth, Capt. Nichols told him not to give him either tea, coffee, or water, but did not give any reason for the order; Alers proved a poor cook and steward, and there was much complaint on this account. At this point the examination was adjourned until next Friday, at 12 M., when it is hoped that the complainant may be able to appear in person. Dielle, the second mate, was held in $1,000 bail to appear as a witness when called upon. During the day Capt. Nichols furnished the $5,000 bail required by Commissioner Osborn, and was released from custody.

THE POLICE COURTS.

STEALING AN OVERCOAT AND PERSONATING AN OFFICER.

On New Year's night John Kolb, of No. 211 East Nineteenth street, was in the saloon at No. 419 Sixth avenue, and while there hung his overcoat, worth $35, on the rack. When he went for it he found that some one had taken it and left in its place a dilapidated garment worth about $5. The next day he inserted an advertisement in a morning paper, offering $25 for the return of the coat, and got Detective Kennedy, of the Central Office, to accompany him to the saloon in Sixth avenue. A man giving his name as Augustus Willis met Kolb at the place designated and asked him to walk across to Eleventh avenue and Thirty-fourth street with him, where he would find his overcoat, and on the way told Kolb that he was an officer. Kolb replied that if that was the case, they might as well go back to the saloon and have the matter arranged. They went back, and Detective Kennedy, who was across the street, was called over, and Willis was introduced to him as an officer. The detective failing to recognize him as such, and Willis not being able to show his authority, Kennedy arrested him for personating an officer. They then went to a place designated by Willis, at Eighth avenue and Fortieth street, and there arrested Frank Martin with the overcoat on his back. The garment had been changed from a double to a single-breasted coat, the name of the maker had been changed, and other means resorted to to destroy its identity. Martin claimed that he took the coat by mistake. Both men were held for trial in $500 bail, yesterday, by Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, Willis on a charge of personating an officer, and Martin on a charge of stealing the coat.

HOW A MILK DEALER WAS SWINDLED.

Detective Clark, of the Harlem Precinct Police Station in One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, is looking for three confidence operators who fleeced Herman Schmidt, a German milk dealer in One Hundred and Twenty-first street, near Madison avenue. These men, one of whom was slightly acquainted with Schmidt, called at his store recently, and after they had treated him several times, one of them said that he had a thousand dollars worth of imported silks in bond, which would be forfeited unless the duty of $250 was paid within twenty-four hours; and that he had two fine gold watches, with heavy chains, worth over $400, which he would leave as collateral with any one who would loan him $250, and he would forfeit them if not redeemed within twenty-four hours. Schmidt examined the watches, loaned the money, and soon afterward ascertained that his "collateral" was worth about $10.

THE EFFECTS OF DRINK.

While John H. Pellew, who resides in Eleventh avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, was paying a visit on Friday evening at the residence of Mrs. Rosina Curry, No. 310 East Thirty-fourth street, Andrew McGlynn, a stone-cutter, of No. 306 East Thirty-fifth street, came into the room where Pellew was and assaulted him with a razor, inflicting a severe wound in his right thigh. McGlynn was under the influence of liquor and was apparently almost unconscious of what he was doing. Mrs. Curry succeeded in wrenching the razor from his hand, and he then seized Pellew and bit him severely on the cheek. It was further alleged against him that he had threatened to kill his wife and child and flee from the City. He was held at the Yorkville Police Court yesterday in default of $2,000 bail.

RESISTING AN OFFICER.

Officer McNamara, of the Central Police Office, yesterday testified in the Court of Special Sessions that on Monday last he arrested a prisoner near the corner of Fourth street and the Bowery, and that as he was taking him to the Central Office James Montgomery, a well-dressed man, seized the prisoner by the arm and attempted to rescue him. The officer finding that he was likely to lose the prisoner, drew his revolver, and threatened Montgomery, who retreated a few steps, and then repeated his attempt, only to be again met by the muzzle of the pistol. Desiring then to arrest both men, McNamara called another officer, and gave the first man into his charge, taking Montgomery himself. Montgomery called to his friend not to suffer himself to be arrested, and offered some resistance to McNamara, but was quickly overpowered. Montgomery, who said that he had been an usher in the Troy Opera-house, pleaded not guilty, but the Court sentenced him to six months in the Penitentiary.

MINOR CASES.

Yesterday was a busy day in the Yorkville Police Court, the business of the court being increased owing to Justice Smith, who is now holding the Harlem Police Court, having adjourned his court from yesterday morning to this morning, thus holding no afternoon session and throwing the afternoon business of his court, comprising some twenty cases, into the Yorkville Police Court, to be disposed of by Justice Murray. Following are the principal cases heard:

Jacob Waas, a cigar maker, employed in the cigar manufactory of Henry Peetsch, at No. 345 East Eighteenth street, was held in default of $300 bail to answer a charge of robbing his employer of cigars. Peetsch deposed that when his men stopped work on Friday night he found eight cigars secreted on Waas' person, and that he had reason to believe Waas robbed him systematically.

Sarah Pendleton, of No. 2,137 Third avenue, charged Ann Magee, living on Third avenue, between One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Fifth streets, with having, while visiting her on Friday night, stolen a dress and sacque worth $15. The articles were found by Detective Clark, of the Twelfth Precinct, on the defendant as she was walking along One Hundred and Eighth street yesterday morning. She was held to answer.

Henry Selling, of No. 326 East Sixty-fifth street, and George Mayor, of No. 129 East Sixty-ninth street, are wholesale dealers in leaf tobacco in this City. They had business difficulties some time ago involving money accounts, which were afterward settled, but ill feeling remained, and on their meeting on Friday on a Second avenue car words ensued, and Mayer pulled Selling's beard. He was held in $300 bail to keep the peace.

Joseph Leute, of No. 241 East Twenty-eighth street; Dennis Britt, No. 156 East Forty-second street; Michael Byrne, No. 701 Ninth avenue; Patrick Travers, No. 810 Tenth avenue; Michael C. O'Beirne, No. 542 Second avenue, and Peter Smith, No. 760 Tenth avenue, charged with selling liquor without license, were held in $100 bail each to answer. All the complainants were officers who had "tried" liquor in defendants' saloons, and all of the defendants "had nothing to say."

Joseph J. Yates, a contractor, was charged by the Corporation Attorney with having violated a City ordinance while blasting rocks in the block bounded by Sixth and Seventh avenues and Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. The ordinance prescribes that six heavy timbers, well secured by proper weights, shall cover a blast, whereas Yates had used only four timbers, not properly covering the blast. No accident occurred. He was fined $10, and received a warning.

A grocery store at No. 1,001 Second avenue, kept by Diedrich Pottberg and Henry Schroeder, was seized, under an execution, by John F. Birdsall, a City Marshal attached to the First District Court. Pottberg & Schroeder had previously made an assignment of their stock, and James A. Lawrence had been appointed by the Assignee to take charge of the store. Lawrence went there on Friday, and finding the store locked forced his way in. Yesterday morning he was arraigned, on complaint of the Marshal, on a charge of burglary, but on the facts being explained, and it appearing that he had no felonious intent, the complaint was dismissed.

Philip Kruell, of Spring street, and William Kruell, of Greenpoint, were before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of burglary preferred by Henry Leremann, of No. 37 Greene street, who charged them with entering his store and stealing $68 worth of brass beer-taps. After hearing all the evidence in the case, from which it appeared that the prisoners had been in the habit of finishing these articles for the complainant, and of taking them home for that purpose, the Justice held them in $500 bail for technical burglary.

In the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Kasmire, Philip Brown, of No. 226 Chrystie street; Charles Brown, of No. 180 Essex street; John A. Foster, of No. 47 Grand street, and Patrick Quinn, of No. 9 Baxter street, were held to bail in $1,000 each, to appear for trial in the Court of General Sessions, for violation of the lottery laws.

Marks Silverstein, of No. 51 Norfolk street, became engaged in a game of faro in the saloon kept by Herman Scheinkowitz, at No. 80 Hester street, at which he lost $3 60. Silverstein caused Scheinkowitz's arrest on a charge of keeping a gambling-house, and Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, held the prisoner to bail in the sum of $500 to answer the charge.

John Johnson, of No. 255 Avenue C, yesterday caused the arrest of William Gordon and James White on a charge of breaking into his store and stealing therefrom $30 worth of pulley-blocks. The prisoners when arrested had the stolen property in their possession. They were held in $2,000 bail each to answer by Justice Kasmire at Essex Market Police Court.

Isaac L. Gauss, of No. 351 East Third street, was held in $500 bail yesterday, by Justice Kilbreth, at Washington Place Police Court, on a charge of receiving stolen goods, preferred by Louis Schloss, of No. 391 Canal street. Schloss' store was entered a few nights since and $35 worth of guipure lace stolen. The goods were found in Gauss' store.

Henry Rodriguez, a Spaniard, who was formerly in the employ of J. B. Martinez & Co., Havana Lottery dealers, was arrested yesterday for selling a Havana lottery ticket to Police Officer Moritz. He pleaded not guilty, and was held in default of $500 bail by Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court. He gave his age as seventeen, and his residence as Fifth avenue, corner of Thirteenth street, but his heavy beard seemed to contradict his statement as to his age.

The same officer arrested Jacob Saenger, of No. 80 Nassau street, for selling him a ticket of the Guaranteed Brunswick Luneberg Lottery, for which Moritz paid $2. At the office No. 80 Nassau street a number of books, schemes, and tickets were seized. Saenger says he is a Hungarian by birth, and pleaded not guilty, saying that he was a commission merchant. He was held in default of $500 bail.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

REPORT OF CASES ARGUED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the United States Supreme Court yesterday argument was heard in the following cases:

No. 119.—*Hodges vs. Speake.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas.—This was an appeal from a judgment on certain promissory notes made by Hodges and given to one Vaughan, of whom Speake is Administratrix, on the ground that secondary evidence was admitted, contrary to the rules of evidence. The defendant in error contends that the best foundation was laid for the evidence; that the paper was shown to have existed and to have been lost; and that the proof of the contents of the paper were not offered until such premises were made. Damages are asked under the rule as to frivolous appeal. Submitted on the brief of A. H. Garland for defendant in error; plaintiff not appearing.

No. 121.—*Smoot vs. Rittenhouse.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action on a promissory note, made by the plaintiff in error, and delivered to the defendant. The judgment was for the holder of the note, and the case is here to test the soundness of the rule of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which allows judgment for plaintiff, where he has made affidavit of merits in commencing suit, and the defendant does not meet the affidavit by a counter one, asserting a valid defense. I. T. Crittenden for plaintiff in error; Cox and Matthews for defendant.

No. 123.—*Stott et al. vs. Rutherford.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action on a lease made by P. D. Gurley and others, acting as a Church Extension Committee, by authority and on behalf of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, old school," to the defendant in error. There was a verdict for the plaintiff, but the General Term of the court, without disposing of other questions, held the declaration to be bad on its face on the ground that the lease was void, not being the deed of the principal, and conveying no title to the lessee as a consideration for the covenants. This ruling is the error assigned. W. A. Meloy for plaintiffs in error; Cox & Hine for defendants.

No. 729.—*Masey vs. Town of Oswego, Kan.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Kansas.—This was a suit upon bonds issued by the township in aid of railroad enterprise. The judgment was for the township, and the questions here are whether in an action by a bona fide holder in such a case, it can be shown as a defense that at the time of the issue of the bonds, the value of the taxable property of the township was not of an amount sufficient to warrant the issue of the bonds, under the law prescribing a certain valuation of property to be necessary; whether the assessment rolls of the township were competent evidence of value, and whether or not other evidence than these rolls was admissible to prove the value sought to be shown. Submitted on the printed briefs. A. Ennis and O. S. Williams for plaintiff in error; H. G. Webb for defendant.

No. 539.—*Roberts et al. vs. United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This was an action on the part of Roberts and others, as Trustees of Albert G. Sloo, to recover a balance of compensation for carrying the mails between New-York and the Isthmus of Panama from 1851 to 1859. The claim was under a special agreement with the Post Office Department, as alleged, made in 1851, by which it was stipulated that the compensation should be such as Congress might see fit to grant. Afterward Congress fixed the rate on the basis of the carriage of other first-class freight or like quantity between the same ports at the same time, and referred the claim to the Court of Claims to determine the amount due for the service upon that plan. The Government set up, and the court held, that if there was a contract, it was a conditional one, subject to the future approval of Congress, which it had never received; that the act being a simple reference of the subject to the court, it was not one of sanction, and the claim must fail. This decision is the error assigned here. Solicitor General Phillips for Government; Thomas Wilson for claimants.

COURT NOTES.

Frederick H. Bryan, a lawyer, was adjudged a lunatic and a committee was appointed to look after his person and estate by Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday.

Ferdinand Sartori, charged with passing a counterfeit $20 greenback, was discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Osborn, for want of conclusive evidence. The case of Thomas E. Nelson, charged with a similar offense, was adjourned before Commissioner Shields to-morrow.

Mr. George W. Oakley, Clerk of the Ninth District Civil Court, under Justice Porter, who has been succeeded by Justice McGown, has filed a protest against the appointment by Justice McGown of Col. A. B. Caldwell to the Clerkship of the court, claiming the right to continue in the position by reason of non-expiration of term.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were recorded in the County Clerk's office yesterday: John Cox to Bennett W. Ellison; Max J. Foss and Louis Foss, composing the firm of J. Foss' Sons, rag merchants, to Moses Rappaport; George W. Beale, Henry A. Morris, and Homer Beale, composing the firm of G. W. Beale & Co., woolen merchants, to William E. Green and Louis P. Siebert.

A bail bond from the Court of General Sessions sent to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, from the District Attorney's office, was returned without a signature, Judge Barrett saying that there were two Justices of the Court of General Sessions who had been doing nothing during the week, and he did not propose to do the work they ought to do.

No chamber has yet been provided by the Municipal authorities for the holding of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, although the act of the Legislature authorizes the Commissioner of Public Works to make suitable arrangements for the new court. The adjourned term of Part II. will therefore be adjourned sine die by Judge Gildersleeve to-morrow morning. Judge Gildersleeve will sit a portion of the present month in Part I., relieving Judge Sutherland.

Among the indictments found by the Grand Jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, was one against Joseph D. and Peter A. Malone, who are charged with receiving, on or about Feb. 8, 1871, nine barrels of whisky without entering the receipt of the same on their books. There was also an indictment against Henry Goldstein and Isaac Goldstein, under the firm name of I. Goldstein & Brothers, of No. 296 Broadway, charging them with committing acts of fraudulent bankruptcy, in concealing a part of their property to defraud their creditors.

Judge Johnson, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday rendered a decision upon a motion made in the suit of Charles P. Warren against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The motion was made on the part of the plaintiff to remand the case to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, "upon the ground that this court [the United States Circuit Court] has no jurisdiction, the defendant being a corporation created under the laws of Pennsylvania, and therefore not an inhabitant of this district, nor capable of being found therein, within the meaning of section 10, chapter 137, of the Laws of 1875." Judge Johnson denied the motion.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Matter of Bryan &c.—Committee appointed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Morgan et al. vs. Hammerstein et al.—Motion granted, without costs.

Matilda Morris vs. Robert C. Morris.—Alimony allowed pendente lite at the rate of $8 per week. Counsel fee of $50 allowed.

Merriam vs. Eiseman.—Motion granted, without costs.

Coffin vs. Loses.—Application should be made to Judge Larremore for the stay.

Sorensen vs. Sorensen.—Memorandum for counsel.

Andrews vs. Burnett.—Motion for Receiver denied. Injunction continued. No costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Booth vs. Kitchen.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer. Opinion.

By Judge Westbrook.

Gray vs. Green et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE FINANCES.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel*, one of the leading Democratic journals of the West, expresses itself thus: "It can not be denied that since the assembling of Congress there has appeared around Washington a disposition to yield to the demand of the money power, and oppress the people still further by financial legislation. It is alleged that the committees are selected in the interest of resumption. However this may be, the *Sentinel* undertakes to sound a note of warning to the Representatives there assembled, that if it is desired to throw away every advantage that the Democratic Party has gained in the change of majorities in the present Congress, all that is necessary for our Democratic friends to do is to refuse to repeal the Resumption act, and place a burden of twenty millions per annum of interest upon the people in preparing for it. If they do, not a party representative would be returned from this State next Fall. The Democratic Party is now in no way responsible for the financial legislation that is oppressing the people and depressing trade, and it should enter the next Presidential contest with clean hands. There should be an early, distinct, and decided expression of opinion of the House of Representatives on this subject, an ultimatum, and then leave the matter to the Republican Senate to accept or reject, and on their vote of rejection, according to Senator Morrill's suggestion, let them go before the country. The West and South, so the *Sentinel* reads the current opinion of the people, are not clamoring for inflation, nor are they claiming that there shall be any revolutionary legislation on currency or finance that conflicts with the generally received decisions of sound political economy. But there is a demand for the repeal of the Resumption act that must be heeded."

STORIES OF THE WAR.

COMBATANTS AND NON-COMATANTS.

In military parlance, these terms signify—the one, the soldiers who carry the muskets and do the actual fighting, the other, those numerous classes of the medical, quartermaster's, commissary's, and some other departments whose actual business is to arm, provision, and clothe the soldier, and to take care of him when he is sick or wounded. But we invariably find on any active campaign that the term "non-combatants" has a much wider significance, and that it appropriately designates that very numerous class of soldiers whose business it is to fight, but who never do and never will fight. The popular idea of an Army in battle is a very erroneous one. It is assumed that if 30,000 men are placed under fire at any given time they all fight, and each and every man of them does his duty. If this were so the issue of the average battle would hang in doubt for days, and such slaughter would result as very few battles have produced. All other conditions and circumstances being equal, the fate of any battle depends upon the comparative number on each side who will fight and the number who will skulk, shirk, or run clear away. Every company commander perfectly understands this, and he can check off at sight on his muster-roll the names of the men whom he never has to watch in battle and the names of those who will leave the field at the earliest moment possible. In any company these two classes can be separated and enumerated with tolerable accuracy, but when the inquiry is extended to an army of 30,000 the numbers of good soldiers and of cowards are "unknown quantities," which a battle will only prove, not determine. This has always been true of all armies since wars were first known. The greatest efficiency of the company officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, in battle, is displayed in keeping these shameful "dead-beats" and shirks up to the work, and in preventing them from leaving the field. It is reported of Napoleon the Great that as he stood silently regarding the gay dancers on one occasion he was asked if he did not dance, to which he pithily replied that his business was to make other people dance. So of the good officer. He had better not fight himself, but give his whole attention to making others fight. He will have a stern and a disagreeable duty to perform in doing this. Not only the laggards, the men who don't want to fight, but those whose souls are struck with terror and dismay at the sights and sounds of a battle, must all be urged remorselessly up to the fighting-line, and held there. I have known pistols to be drawn upon the shirks by company officers in the heat of the action. I have heard of such men being shot by their officers while persisting in deserting their colors.

THE REAR OF AN ARMY IN BATTLE.

In a communication by Gen. Sherman to the *United States Service Magazine*, for January, 1865, on the battle of Pittsburg Landing, he says that Buell's army "approaching our field of battle from the rear, encountered *that sickening crowd of laggards and fugitives* that excited contempt." The phrase is a happy one, and describes a feature of every battle which is generally overlooked by amateur students of war. I remember that when the long columns of our army were pouring through the cañon on the Berryville road on the morning of Sept. 19, 1864, hurrying up to take our position in the line of battle forming behind the woods north of Winchester, for the furious and sanguinary battle that followed, we saw dozens of stragglers sitting or standing by the roadside. The unerring instinct of the shirk had informed them that we were on the edge of a battle, and on one excuse or another, or without any, these fellows had dropped from the ranks. The provost marshal and his guard no doubt closed up the rear, and drove them up toward the front; but I fancy that they could not be driven far enough toward the actual fighting to endanger their skins.

The battle of Winchester, just referred to, lasted from about noon to 5 o'clock; that is, there were five hours of close, hard, desperate fighting, with enormous slaughter, before the Confederates gave way. It was a battle where, as battles go, our army was "well in hand," and where, if ever, it might be supposed that every combatant was on the ground. The statement made to me a few days after by Capt. George D. Weeks, of Brooklyn, then Quartermaster, and attending to his train at the rear, verifies the statements I have been making in the foregoing paragraphs.

"From my position, hardly a mile back," he said, "we could see the smoke, and hear the tremendous booming of the artillery and the incessant crack of the musketry. We had no news of how the day was going; but to judge by what I saw around me, we had surely lost it. There was a stream of fugitives continually dropping out of the woods and making for the rear, some with arms and some without. There were hundreds of them—I don't know but there were thousands. To my excited imagination, it looked as if half our Army was leaving the field. The provost guard were doing their best to turn them back, but they could not reach half of them. It was the worst sight I ever saw in the Army."

Yet, this was only "that sickening crowd of laggards and fugitives" that is invariably seen at the rear of every army in action. I believe it is a historical fact that fugitives from Wellington's army at Quatre Bras carried the news to Brussels that the Duke was defeated and his army routed. Certainly, Thackeray has it so in *Vanity Fair*.

SCENES ON THE LINE OF BATTLE.

It sometimes happens that after a brigade or division has stoutly held a position for hours, though the fire be as hot as ever, and the danger quite as great, a spirit of reckless humor begins to possess the men, and their talk and actions are not at all like those of men who are face to face with death.

At Winchester, after we had held the edge of the woods for two hours, and when the space between our line and that of the enemy fairly smoked and flamed with the fury of the fight, the cry arose that we were getting out of cartridges. Some full wooden boxes were brought up, and such was the haste of the men to get them that they took up the boxes and dashed them bodily against the trees, splintering them to pieces, and making the cartridges at once available.

About the same time I saw one of our Sergeants struck in the hip by a bullet. He had just finished loading his musket, and he declared he would not leave the field until he had returned the shot. Supported by two soldiers, he carefully sighted and fired, and then was helped to the rear. He died from the effects of his wound.

Apropos of the cartridges—Major John M. Gould, of the Twenty-ninth Maine, relates that becoming anxious about the supply, he spurred back to find some, and encountered a wagon with a load of fixed ammunition. He ordered the teamster to take it up toward this part of the front and the teamster refused, either out of regard for his own safety or that of his mule. Just at this instant Sheridan rode up, and with a round oath asked what was the matter. The Major began to explain, but before he had half finished Sheridan understood the situation, and delivered himself something as follows:

"Now, by ——, you take every —— team and every —— mule and every —— teamster and every —— cartridge you can find, and hurry them up to the front, just as —— quick as you can."

With considerable more, to the same effect. "And for every one of those oaths," says the Major, dryly, "the Army regulations of the United States require him to be fined $1."

I have written of the "*line* of battle," and here again the popular idea is at fault. It would, no doubt, be much prettier for troops in action to preserve a regular formation, with ranks well aligned and each rear-rank man exactly behind his file-leader, and I remember that in the early days of the war the illustrated papers were accustomed to represent battles in this way. But this is not in the least in accord with the truth. In the toil of the fight, with the rapid loading and firing, and the frequent dropping of men dead or wounded, the line is destroyed, the ranks often become mingled together, and the company becomes an irregular squad or knot of men, of whom half will be on the ground or firing from the knee.

THE MANIFOLD TALENT OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

One of the hardest things for a civilian to comprehend in connection with the condition of an army in the field is, how it manages to get along without the services of men skilled in various trades and callings. Conceding, in the first place, that the soldier's life on campaign must be one of hardship, the question still occurs, how can he entirely dispense with the tailor, the shoemaker, "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker"—with all those whose services we find indispensable at home? The answer is quite easy; he does not dispense with them at all. Our volunteer armies, it must be remembered, were drawn from the people, and embraced about all the occupations that the people find it necessary to pursue. Before experience had accustomed me to the thing, it seemed very odd that in a regiment of soldiers whose uniform apparently destroyed all individuality, there was always to be found a man or a score of men ready and capable when any special or skilled service was called for; but the ease with which such demands were answered soon made it quite commonplace. Thus, every regiment, often every company, had its tailors and shoemakers; and on long campaigns, where issues of clothing and shoes were impossible, their services were in continual demand. Most of the companies had a barber, often a professional one, who found steady and sometimes profitable employment. "Company cooks"—two to each company—were recognized and allowed by the Army regulations. There was never any difficulty in finding the right men for this most useful duty; but in my own experience I have no hesitation in saying that some of them were quite competent to serve on the cuisine of a first-class boarding-house. I once found a private soldier repairing a watch for a comrade. "This was my business at home," he said, "and I have the tools with me to make any ordinary repair." It generally happened that these hardy fellows had their tools with them; they had brought them from home with the idea that they might be in demand. Farriers and veterinary surgeons were found in the ranks and put in their proper places, as were carpenters, clerks, and all the many special servants that the vast business of the chief quartermaster and chief commissary required. I must speak more in detail of the services of the carpenters. At New-Iberia and Franklin, La., and in the vicinity of Winchester, Va., in the Winters of 1863-4, and of 1864-5, the Winter quarters of the Nineteenth Corps were a lot of villages of log huts, each with a brick chimney, and as comfortable and picturesque as could be desired. This was entirely the work of the soldiers themselves, done under the direction of the many carpenters and masons who were among them. These huts were not merely comfortable; many of them were fitted up with conveniences that would have done no discredit to a modest house in town; and they were the surprise and wonder of the many civilian visitors who saw the cantonments.

In Western Louisiana in the campaign of 1863, beef cattle were abundant, and were freely slaughtered for the use of the Army. The carcasses were as neatly and as cleverly dressed and prepared for the cooks as though the work had been done in a city slaughtering establishment.

In December, 1862, the steam transport Thames, carrying a detachment of the One Hundred and Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, left Fortress Monroe with a fleet of transports for New-Orleans. They were caught in a terrific storm off Cape Hatteras, which swept the deck of the Thames clean of every thing on it, and tossed that ill-conditioned craft about like an egg-shell. In the greatest fury of a gale that lasted forty-eight hours the engine became disabled, and the Thames literally rolled about at the mercy of winds and waves. The Captain was disabled and the crew short-handed. In this emergency two first-class seamen came forward from among the soldiers and volunteered their services, which were most thankfully accepted. With their aid the vessel was kept afloat till the tempest moderated, and she was taken in tow by one of the large steamers, and a great share of the credit of saving her and her freight of four hundred souls was cheerfully given to these two opportune volunteers. But what civilian would have thought it possible that such help could come from the soldiers on board?

The minor annals of the war abound in the incidents of soldiers stepping from the ranks on call to act as telegraph operator, engine-driver, and type-setter. There was no end to the capacity of one of our volunteer armies with such constituents. The fame of Col. Bailey, a volunteer from Wisconsin, who devised the novel Red River dam in 1864, by means of which the shallow waters of the river were compressed into a narrow channel, and our fleet, imprisoned on the shallows, was released, is justly preserved by the historians of the war; but it is curious to read in the report of the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War (Vol. II., p. 223) the testimony of Major Gen. Emory, in part as follows:

Question—Who conceived the plan of building dams there?

Answer—Lieut. Col. Bailey, of my command.

Question—The credit of originating that idea is with him?

Answer—I so understood it; I gave him credit for it. It may have originated with somebody else. There was a soldier, I have forgotten his name, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth New-York Regiment, one of the best regiments I had, who came to me about it after I heard it from Col. Bailey. He told me that on one occasion he had assisted in getting a steam-boat out of the Susquehanna, which is a more difficult river than the Red River.

These are of course but a few of the thousand and one examples that might be cited of what I have called "the manifold talent of the Volunteers." It was something incidental to the war, and the historians thus far have not deemed it worthy of any comment or notice. I think they mistake, because I believe that never before was there such a manifestation of diverse skill and capacity in any army, and because it did have a powerful bearing on the success of our arms.

J. F. F.

LADY BURDETT COUTTS AND CRUELTY TO BIRDS.

Several cases of revolting cruelty to trapped game and small birds, says the London *Daily Telegraph*, having recently come under the notice of the Christchurch and Ringwood Magistrates, the Chairman of the Avon and Stour Farmers' Club, who is a local Justice of the Peace, brought the matter under the notice of the club on the 1st inst., and a resolution was passed pledging the members to prosecute to conviction every case of trespass coming under their notice. The cruelty consisted mainly in plucking wings and feathers of the birds while alive, the men in their defense stating that for certain purposes the feathers were more valuable when so plucked on account of their retaining the brightness of their hues. Yesterday the Secretary received the following letter from Lady Burdett Coutts, who is at present a guest of the Earl of Malmesbury, at Heron Court, near Christ church:

To the Secretary of the Vales of Avon and Stour Farmers' Club:

"SIR: Please convey to the members of your excellent society the sense of pleasure it gave me to learn that there was a unanimous desire on their part to put down the cruelty which has been practiced in this and other districts in wantonly killing and (as I learn from the Christchurch papers of the 10th inst.) actually torturing small birds. That three men should be charged with plucking the wings and feathers of a number of these most harmless of God's creatures, while still alive, would almost seem incredible at the present day; but if, as I am told, the destination of these *feathers* is the adornment of female wearing apparel, it is nearly time the sense of Englishwoman were quickened to the enormity of the crime. I have already communicated with many of the leaders of fashion in this country on the subject, and I learn that an effort will be made to have the present fashions as much as possible discarded. The public ventilation of the subject will, I am sure, do good, and I am glad to see that the leading journals have not been slow to hold up to execration the present practice. Mme. Louise has assured me that it had its origin in France, and that, repugnant and absurd as the style is, there is an increasing demand for it here. English ladies will, however, incur a serious stigma for cruelty unless they discard a practice which common sense must tell them is attended with so much torture to its innocent victims.

E. BURDETT COUTTS.

HERON COURT, Dec. 19, 1875.

MURDER OF DR. MUNZINGER.

The *Cologne Gazette* publishes some particulars concerning Munzinger Pasha, whose murder in Africa has been reported by telegraph. He was born in 1832, and was a son of Joseph Munzinger, Landamman of Solothurn, and afterward Federal Councilor. He received his first instruction at the Gymnasium of Solothurn, and went, in 1849, to Munich to study there the Oriental languages. In 1852 he went to Paris, and a year after to Alexandria, where he joined a commercial firm. In 1854 he conducted a commercial expedition to the Red Sea, and then lived for some time at Massowah and Keren, the capital of the Bogos. In 1861 he joined the German expedition to Central Africa, but separated from it when its chief, Theodor von Heuglin, directed his course to Abyssinia, and went by Khartoum to Obi in order to penetrate from thence by Darfum to Madai. Not being allowed to pass through Darfour, he returned in 1863 to Europe. A year after he was again in Africa, where he conducted since October, 1865, the British Consulate at Massowah, and with Cols. Merewether and Phayre made the preparatory surveys, which were printed in London, and rendered great service to the British Government in the campaign against King Theodore of Abyssinia in 1867. When in June, 1868, the British troops left, Munzinger remained at Massowah as French Consul. In this capacity he traveled several times through the northern border-lands of Abyssinia, and was in 1869 severely wounded. In 1870 he went to Aden, from whence he explored with Capt. Miles the south-eastern coast-lands. After his return he became Governor of Massowah, with the title of Bey. In 1871 he continued his explorations in the Bogos country, and was in 1872 appointed by the Khédive Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army of invasion destined for Abyssinia and Governor of the country, with the title of Pasha.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The eleventh annual meeting of the American Social Science Association is to be held in Boston on the 12th inst., continuing in session but one day. David A. Wells is expected to preside. A report on "Homes for the People in Cities," will be read, and there will be a paper by Mr. G. Bradford on "The Opening of the Forty-fourth Congress," one by Gardiner G. Hubbard on "Daily Newspapers," and some other communications, besides the annual reports. Dr. Wines, the prison reformer will also be present. The meeting will be held in the Lowell Institute.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 9, 1876.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of The Times *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

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The Fast Mail trains to the West now enable subscribers to obtain The Times *within a radius of 500 miles from New-York City on the day of its publication, and as far West as Chicago within twenty-four hours. By this arrangement* The Sunday Times *has largely increased the area of its circulation, and can be purchased before noon in towns as remote from New-York as Syracuse and Harrisburg. The demand for this journal is already very large, and in order to insure attention notice should be given at once of any [illegible] the orders from newsdealers.*

Every fresh detail in regard to the Chicago whisky frauds renders more obvious the magnitude of the transactions by which the Government has been defrauded in that city. Some interesting points of the evidence given by one of the "crooked" distillers, will be found in our special dispatch. The methods by which this firm contrived to cheat the Government out of at least a million of dollars of whisky tax are related with a good deal of graphic vigor. The great point was to keep the wheels of fraud well "greased," and Chief of Police Rehm appears to have officiated as distributor of the lubricating material. There are certainly facts enough in this evidence to send several of the more prominent conspirators to the Penitentiary.

Two clerks have been sent to jail under a conviction of conspiracy to defraud the Government by forging certain pay-rolls of the District of Columbia. The amount involved was only $600, but the example is a salutary one. There is a pretty general impression, however, that frauds of much greater magnitude in connection with the administration of the District Government have been allowed to pass unpunished. The moral weight of the conviction of the two clerks will be very much diminished, if people are able to point to fraudulent contractors and their accomplices who have swindled the Government to the tune of thousands, and yet seem to be in very little danger of the Penitentiary.

Very few of our readers can have overlooked the letters which we have published from Mr. George H. Andrews in regard to the proposal to tax church property. These communications have excited a great deal of attention, and are likely to elicit not a little discussion. In our columns to-day a correspondent signing himself "Protestant" plies Mr. Andrews with a number of suggestive and rather difficult questions. Our correspondent evidently desires that a rigidly logical method should be applied to the discussion, and he plainly suggests that such a treatment of the subject would reveal some curious contradictions in the relations maintained by the State toward the "moral order" on which which we assume our social and political institutions to be founded.

The *World* has made the discovery that "nobody denies that Fitz John Porter is honest and capable." We were under the impression that many reputable citizens had denied that Commissioner Porter possessed either qualification. Gentlemen like Mr. John H. Sherwood and Mr. Jackson S. Schultz are on record to that effect. Nobody has asserted that Commissioner Porter peddled out labor tickets, or exacted a consideration from the barbers, blind men, and saloon-keepers who have been appointed to do the work of practical masons in his department. But it is possible to be dishonest without picking pockets or getting money under false pretenses. That such appointments were made was not denied by him; nor was Commissioner Porter, or his deputy, Mr. Gumbleton, able to disprove the charges of extravagance and corruption in the management of the Public Works Department which were sworn to by Mr. Sherwood and other gentlemen. If the Commissioner knew that his foremen and inspectors were drawing pay from the City for doing work which they were notoriously incapable of performing, and that the laborers in his department performed but four hours' work for eight hours' pay, he was not honest in allowing public money to be thus squandered. If, as head of the department, he was ignorant of these facts, he certainly is not capable. In either case, it is clear that he is not the man for the office for which Mayor Wickham has nominated him.

EUROPEAN WAR RUMORS.

The vague rumor about Austria putting her Army on a war footing, which yesterday depressed English consols and caused a slight rise in the premium on American gold, is but one of a long series of similar intimations, of which we are not likely to see the end for some time to come. It would be rash to attempt any prediction as to the probable duration of the present state of anxiety and suspicion which characterizes the attitude of the chief European powers toward what is known as "the Eastern question," and toward each other in dealing with it. It is perfectly safe to assume that none of the powers most intimately concerned with the settlement of this question desire war. But it is equally certain that none of them see very clearly how it is to be avoided. On one point all are agreed, and that is that the present situation cannot be allowed to continue. The inability of Turkey to repress the rebellion has been pretty clearly demonstrated, and neither Austria nor Russia can afford to run the risk of the smoldering fire in Bosnia and Herzegovina communicating itself to the inflammable and sympathetic Slavonic populations within its own borders. Apart from this precautionary view of the insurrection, which chiefly commends itself to the neighboring powers, the great States which guaranteed the independence of Turkey have certain obligations toward the Christian subjects of the Porte. Former treaties were concluded under the promise that the internal administration of Turkey should be conducted on the basis of impartial justice to all alike. That stipulation has been grossly violated; in fact, no serious attempt has ever been made to observe it. Speaking from the English stand-point, Mr. Edward Freeman puts the true state of the case very tersely as follows:

> "We have learned that the thing which we have propped up and petted and guaranteed and lent money to is not a nation even of the worst type, not a Government even of the worst kind, but an alien horde encamped within the boundaries of other nations, and holding down those nations in cruel bondage. We gave our support on the condition of Turkish reform; we have now learned that Turkish reform is a thing which never can be."

And yet, Turkish reform is precisely the thing which the powers that are now attempting a peaceful solution of the difficulty propose to guarantee. They are perfectly well aware that this must be done by force, but it is quite an open question how far Turkey is prepared to submit to foreign interference in her domestic affairs. It must not be supposed that the Turk's unwillingness to fight can be measured by his unreadiness for war. But let war begin in Turkey, and who can tell where it is to stop? Austria may serve well enough as the policeman who is to keep Turkey in order; but suppose it comes to be a question of seizing the property of the Mussulman as a security for his good behavior? In that case Russia would insist on having a hand in the execution, and if Russia, why not Germany, or England, or France? The "sick man" causes trouble enough in Europe in his hopeless decline, but the present difficulties would be trifling compared with those which would attend the division of his inheritance.

So, on the whole, all parties are extremely desirous to find some remedy for Ottoman oppression short of driving the Turk across the Bosphorus. Austria's plan for enforcing something like civilized government in the northern provinces of Turkey is now going round the guaranteeing powers for their signature. England has asked another week to consider it, but Lord Derby recently gave his views about the difficulties attending such a settlement in these terms:

> "Even if they agree, a committee of distinguished foreigners is not a very convenient body for directing the administration of a State. * * * How is foreign influence to be usefully employed without lessening native responsibility? How are the revolted subjects of a foreign State to be conciliated into submission without creating a feeling on their part that they are living under a foreign protectorate?"

The head of the English Foreign Office is undoubtedly right in assuming that "nothing more is possible at present than temporary expedients to meet the emergency of the time." Of course that brings up the original question of how long these makeshifts are likely to postpone the inevitable crisis, and what will be the results of that crisis when it comes. All the roads out of this Turkish difficulty lead to war; its continuance involves the certainty of war, and its removal may be attended by complications far more serious than any which can now be foreseen. Under these circumstances, it can hardly be wondered at that every Exchange in Europe takes fright at the slightest indication of progress toward any settlement of the Eastern question, and it need not be matter for surprise if the subject becomes a fruitful source of stock-jobbing canards throughout the year.

DEMOCRATIC GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

Naturally enough, the expectations of most of those who have longed for the return of the Democrats to power have assumed a pecuniary value. The administration of the affairs of the National Government has been in the hands of the Republicans for fifteen years. During that time the Democrats were in a minority, which, according to their own account, was not only oppressed and down-trodden, but which was compelled to look on helplessly while the Constitution was treated with unparalleled contumely, and Liberty was flouted and insulted in the most shameful manner. If we are to believe the stump speeches of some of those apostles of Democracy, the chiefs of the Republican Party daily wiped their boots on "the Constitution as our fathers made it," and spent in making laws for the destruction of the best interests of the country what time they could spare from playing "pin-pool" in the Senate Chamber. They argued that it really cost next to nothing to run this Government, and that when they came into power they would save nearly all the public revenues, pay off the public debt, and have a handsome surplus to divide among the people of the United States.

This was the programme of reform as marked out by the Democrats—on the stump. It does not appear that any class of voters understood all this in any literal sense. Even the meanest intellect in the Democratic mass-meeting was undoubtedly able to see that the swelling sentences about "the glorious principles of '98," and "the Constitution as our fathers made it," were only figures of speech. To many Democrats these fine words meant an office; to others it meant the payment of a good old claim which had been carefully kept until a "restoration of liberty" should make it safe to produce it. In the phalanx of ten thousand who went to Washington for places in the gift of the Democratic House, there were some who had promised the people, from the stump, "a revival of popular liberty" when the Democracy should be again power. These went for the offices they had in their minds when they spoke in metaphors to the people. Others went for the offices they had in *their* minds when they listened to these figurative orators. Neither of the two classes misunderstood the other. The only error was that there were not offices to go all round. There were only three hundred places, and there were ten thousand seekers. Obviously, there was a miscalculation somewhere.

But a still more dangerous, because more numerous and importunate class of triumphant reformers, are the men with claims. Congress has had but a few days of formal session. Organization, the squabble over the committees, and the holidays, have occupied the time which intervened between the day of the meeting and that of the reassembling. But there were nearly four hundred bills rushed into the House before the holiday adjournment, and of these about thirty per cent. were claim bills. Most of these claims are from the border States or from the South. They represent the pigs, chickens, hay, and fence-rails taken by a lawless and predatory soldiery, as Mr. Benjamin Harris, of Maryland used to say, during a cruel and unjust war upon a defenseless people. When these pigs, chickens, and fence-rails are paid for at the modest valuation of the claimants, with interest added, we may look for a large deficiency in the usual appropriations. But why should they not be paid? It is notorious that the party now in power in the House of Representatives promised this very thing. If their promises did not take shape in words to that exact effect, they meant nothing more nor less to their voters. If the soldiers were "ruthless invaders," as they were represented, and were urged on by "an unconstitutional Congress," as was also continually said by the Democracy, we should be glad to hear what Democratic Congressman dares say nay to a proposition to indemnify the artless victim of their violence.

Mr. Randall, who is a Democratic leader and spokesman, is appalled at the prospect before his much-promising party. In the first gush of enthusiasm which moved him when the House was organized, he informed the world that he proposed to take forty millions off the annual expenditures. He might as well have made it an even fifty millions, while he was about it. It was as easy to promise one as the other of these handsome sums. "Reform" signified to one class of Democrats a reimbursement of their losses by war; to another it signified one hundred and fifty dollars a month, with a place on the pay-roll of the House. One of the Democratic leaders of the House is in despair when he reflects that there are but three hundred such places on the pay-roll, and that he has promised that his party shall reduce the public expenditures forty millions of dollars a year. Evidently, here is another miscalculation. The ex-rebel, who has pigs and chickens to be paid for, is not to be put off now by fine words about retrenchment and reform. To restore the "palladium of his liberties" is of no earthly avail to him, so long as his little bill does not pass. He does not want a restored palladium nearly as much as he wants an appropriation. He asks for money relief, and he is offered the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. Another demands an office, and is put off with a "ringing utterance" on Third Term. The House patronage has finally been distributed. All good citizens are hopefully waiting, with reserved applause, while Mr. Randall's party begins to save forty millions.

EXTRAORDINARY WEATHER.

Whatever be its incidental benefits, the majority of people in health must dislike the present extraordinary weather. For days it has been so warm that an overcoat was a positive incumbrance, and fur gloves a ridiculous vanity. It can hardly be said that the present state of things is entirely unforeseen, for comments were made on several occasions in The Times concerning the unprecedented vitality of grasses and other plants in the late Fall, and it was sought to account for this on the supposition that the whole vicinity was wrapped in a veil of moisture which protected it from killing frosts.

That this is the proximate cause can hardly be doubted, but the primary cause is harder to seek. If, however, we consider in what latitude New-York is, and remember what sort of Winters are found in Europe in the same parallel, we shall not wonder that it is warm now, but rather that it is ever so cold here as we by experience know it to be. In Italy, in the belt of land parallel with the cities of our State, the Winters are notoriously exceedingly mild, and invalids go there either to prolong life or to die in comparative comfort. This being so, the causes that send down the mercury in the thermometer to zero, and compel ladies to wear furs, and gentlemen to transform themselves into masses of thick clothing, must be local, not general, and shifting, not fixed. "Ah," says a New-Yorker, "it's the cold wave that Old Probabilities talks about that does it." And that is the fact. Cold currents rushing from the polar regions swoop down upon the Northern States, and have repeatedly sent the mercury to 10° and 20° below zero. It is the absence of such a current of cold air that makes New-York warm as it is now, and permits the fair sex to wear their *demi saison* attire and their bewitching hats instead of compelling them to remain in-doors and crouch around the register and turn themselves into hot-house flowers. But the question still remains, "Why does not the cold wave pounce down upon us now as it usually does?" and it must be owned that the case is peculiar. It demonstrates that along the line of the equatorial belt south of this great continent there is something going on which is decidedly out of the common run of things.

The cold current is only set in motion by a vacuum, or something approaching to that, being created in another part of the globe. Along the equatorial belt is the spot where cloud-making goes on in its greatest activity. The fierce sunbeams vaporize the ocean water, which ascends to the heavens and proceeds to the northward with almost constant regularity. Then the ice-laden currents of the north rush down to take the place of the warm currents going to the pole. Where the two meet together the trade-winds are created diagonally according to the well-known law. North of the trades the cold current produces cold "spells" or "snaps." If, therefore, an interruption of the cold waves takes place, as it most certainly has taken place at the present moment, it is because the currents coming from the equator have been deflected. That they have been we know from the disaster to the Philippine Islands, where hurricanes of the most dreadful character have swept the southern parts of the Island of Luzon. But in all probability the greatest disturbances have been in mid-ocean, to the east and south-east of the Philippines, and among the myriad islands of Polynesia. When the facts are detailed it will probably appear that the wind-storm at Luzon was a mere flea-bite to what took place in the regions indicated, and that the most frightful devastations have been wreaked upon the palm isles of that sleeping, dangerous ocean, the Pacific.

California gets but little of the cold snaps because the mountain ranges act on the cold currents as a barrier, which they are not able to pass, and by which, moreover, they are robbed of their moisture in the form of snow. It is from the same reason that the Winters in Italy are so mild, because the whole region north of them is Alpine, and also densely covered with timber. Now, in Southern Russia, in a latitude parallel with Italy, the Winters are horrible, because there is no such barrier, for north lie vast plains only sparsely broken with timber belts. There is considerable resemblance between the Winters of Southern Russia and the Northern States of America in the manner in which they are tyrannized over by local causes. But it is very much to be doubted if there is now any specially pleasant weather in Odessa, Kherson, Simpheropol and Sebastopol, as the cause affecting us could hardly be terrene—that is, extending its influence over the whole earth. It might be, however; in which case the "still vexed Bermoothes" might begin to make preparations for a hurricane, as their turn would certainly come next.

WORK FOR TRAMPS.

Those who are opposed to the general system of convict or pauper labor argue that legitimate labor cannot successfully compete with that which is furnished from prisons and work-houses. They declare that it is unfair that men who are sustained by the State, and who draw no wages, should be compelled to produce manufactures which go into the market at a valuation which may be estimated at nearly the cost of the raw material. The fiercest opposition, however, has usually been concentrated upon schemes for letting, or farming out, the labor of convicts and paupers. It is taken for granted that the wages allowed to the State, or county, for each convict or pauper employed by a contractor are less than the ruling market rates. And, as all the expenses for the sustenance and shelter of such contract laborers are met by the State, their employment invariably introduces an element of discord into the much-vexed labor question. Nevertheless, some States still cling to the practice of letting out this compulsory labor to contractors, and there are very few States, indeed, in which the inmates of prisons are not set to work on something that shall give them employment and help pay their expenses.

The whole general subject is likely to come up again for discussion. In at least one of the interior counties of this State it has been decided that the local authorities shall establish work-houses in which tramps, vagrants, able-bodied paupers, and other penniless applicants for work may be taken care of and employed at some labor that shall contribute to their support. Assemblyman Fish, of Putnam County, has introduced a bill authorizing the New-York Commissioners of Charities and Correction "to provide such mechanical or other labor as will yield the greatest revenue to the department." The Commissioners are, however, expressly prohibited from letting convict labor. The additional legislation sought is merely for the purpose of procuring means of employment outside of that somewhat desultory work about the institutions on which the prisoners are usually engaged. Gov. Tilden is very positive that the State prisons should be made self-supporting. In his latest utterance on this subject he calls attention to the fact that the prisons at Sing Sing, Clinton, and Auburn cost more than half a million dollars annually above their annual earnings. The present system, he argues, is defective, because it does not pay expenses, when it ought to yield a revenue to the State. We may infer from this that the Governor favors an expansion of convict labor.

Just now, however, we are most concerned with a provision to furnish productive labor to that class of people who are called paupers. This is an old problem, but the most simple and direct expedient has been to give shelter, food, and clothing to the vagrant and set him at work. The "tramp" nuisance is an oppressive one. It is very certain that it would be greatly abated by some such remedy as that adopted in Orange County, and now proposed in Mr. Fish's bill. It is notorious that many of these itinerant seekers for work desire work least of all they demand. If tramps and beggars could be directed to a place where employment, food, and lodging were certain to be furnished, their numbers would undoubtedly decrease very much. There would, however, remain some few impostors who would still shirk; but many men would be willing to earn their sustenance in this way.

It is to this last-named class that some of the so-called labor reformers object. Time and again Legislatures have been urged into prohibiting the employment of convicts and paupers in productive labor. If it is necessary, say these advocates of "free labor," that the able-bodied inmates of prisons and alms-houses should be made busy to keep them from mischief and inanition, let them pile up bricks and pull them down again, or carry logs from one part of the grounds to another, and so on indefinitely. The only stipulation is that convicts and paupers must not be employed, no matter what it costs or what is the result on the persons so exempted from useful labor. This is the argument invariably taken up by the trades-unions, and this is the kind of prohibitory legislation which they demand. It should not be forgotten that pauperism in this country has been indirectly fostered by the artificial means to which these same trades organizations have resorted in order to fortify themselves, as they have supposed. It has been thought necessary to keep down the number of skilled workers by limiting the number of apprentices taught in shops and factories. And to make sure of the profitable employment of the mature workman, the aid of legislation has been invoked to limit the hours of labor and indirectly advance the wages of the laborer. Ruinous and wasteful strikes have been ordered when the number of apprentices employed in certain cases has exceeded the limit fixed by law, or by "society regulations," and the same course has been adopted to enforce an infinite variety of frivolous objections. Boys who are barred out of trades may naturally become convicts and paupers.

It is undeniable that many men who are burdens to society have had vicious or idle habits developed in consequence of their being denied a chance to learn to earn their living honestly and with their own hands. Driven from one end of the line of labor, they reappear at another point, still demanding employment. This view of the case should not be forgotten in any discussion of the question of convict and pauper labor. But, while the matter of the support of the State prisons can wait, it is hardly necessary to urge that there should be no delay in giving the Commissioners of Charities and Correction authority to use the labor of their charges to the best possible advantage.

SCHALKWYCK AND KRUGER.

Mention, O Muse, in prosaic paragraphs, the rage of Schalkwyck, of South Africa, which made Kruger to mourn, and gave a great deal of profitable business to the Cape Town lawyers. Schalkwyck was a respectable Boer, residing within the limits of Cape Colony, who some time since gave a quiet party to the fashionable Hottentots and eminent Dutchmen of the neighborhood. That unusually diffused form of the sun-myth—the game of forfeits—was played at this party, and in the course of the game the daughter of Schalkwyck was sentenced to kiss every one in the room. She loyally performed her pleasing duty until she reached the expectant Kruger. Him she passed by unkissed, and without the slightest explanation of her marked discourtesy. She may have been a young woman of exceptionally fastidious tastes, who drew the line in osculatory matters at Hottentots. Or there may have been peculiarities in Kruger which made him an especially ineligible Hottentot. Perhaps he had painted himself with yellow ochre of a cheap and fleeting quality, and perhaps Miss Schalkwyck preferred to kiss only such Hottentots as were dressed in fixed colors. At any rate, she did not kiss Kruger, and in consequence anger and thoughts of vengeance filled his dusky bosom. The opportunity for revenge soon presented itself. Kruger was, in his turn, sentenced to kiss the assembled fair, and in so doing he passed Miss Schalkwyck as though she had no existence, or at all events were so transparent that his scornful gaze could pierce through her substantial form and survey in airy abstraction the whitewashed parlor wall.

It is a curious instance of the inconsequent habits of thought characteristic of impulsive maidenhood that Miss Schalkwyck, who had disdained to kiss a particular Hottentot, was excessively angry when the same Hottentot refused to kiss her. The parental Schalkwyck shared his daughter's anger, and, after days of thoughtful grappling with the question of Kruger's possible motives, came to the conclusion that he was not only a Hottentot, but a drunken Hottentot. He mentioned to his friends, with some little pride, this ingenious solution of a difficult problem, whereupon Kruger sued him for defamation of character, and received from a Cape Town court exemplary damages to the extent of one farthing.

The case is remarkable as being the first instance on record where the refusal to kiss a young lady has led to a suit at law. It is also valuable as affording a precedent to persons about to go to South Africa, as well as to local Hottentots. It is now clear that a Hottentot, and *a fortiori* a white man, who declines to kiss the daughter of a South African Dutchman, commits a grave offense. Henceforth there will be an unwonted alacrity in Hottentot circles in the performance of osculatory duties, and Bishop Colenso will, perhaps, learn from the gentle and dutiful natives new and valuable lessons in the ethics of social life, in addition to those in Biblical exegesis which he has already been taught by the acute and learned Kaffirs.

OBITUARY.

JOHN W. AMERMAN.

Mr. John W. Amerman, whose death is recorded in another column, was one of the oldest employing printers in this city, and was, at the time of his death, doing business at No. 47 Cedar street. He was born on April 2, 1809, in Brooklyn, at the head of Main street, near Fulton Ferry, that locality being at that time the farm of his father. While quite young he was apprenticed to the firm of George F. Hopkins, then engaged in job printing. In 1834 he entered into partnership with P. T. Barnum, in the publication of a weekly journal, at Norwalk, Conn., entitled the *Herald of Freedom*, but the ultra-radical views expressed in its editorial columns were in advance of the spirit of the times, and a succession of libel suits caused the proprietors to sell out at an early date. Mr. Amerman returned to this City and formed a partnership with the late James Van Norden, under the firm name of Van Norden & Amerman, who made the printing of legal matters a specialty. Through this business he was thrown into contact with the leading members of the Bar. Mr. Amerman was a man of strict integrity and culture, of a genial disposition, and his loss will be deplored by a large share of the community. His funeral will take place to-day, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 227 Washington avenue, Brooklyn.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Col. Francis M. Plum, formerly on the staff of the Third Division, N. G. S. N. Y., Troy, N. Y., died in that city last Wednesday, aged thirty-four years. Col. Plum was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Second New-York Cavalry, Volunteers, May 7, 1862; was promoted Captain Oct. 14, 1862. For gallant and meritorious services he was brevetted Major, and was mustered out Sept. 10, 1864, at the expiration of his term of service. During the war he received a serious wound in the ankle, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. From 1867 until last Fall he ably filled the offices of Quartermaster and Inspector in the Third Division.

A sad case of mortality is presented in the death of Mr. J. Beekman James and two sons, of Flatbush, N. Y., within two months. The death of the latter was caused by scarlet fever, and the disease by which Mr. James was stricken was similar in character, though not the same. Mr. James was a prominent merchant of the firm of James & Ernst, No. 49 Broadway, and at the time of his death was thirty-seven years of age. He leaves a widow and two children to mourn his loss.

THE PROPOSED TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Every one has read, I am sure, with pleasure the most instructive communications of Mr. Andrews to The Times respecting the taxation in this City of buildings for public worship, the lots of land on which they are situated, and the furniture belonging thereto, and hopes these contributions to a true taxation system have not ceased.

The statute of the State begins by a declaration that "all lands and all personal property within this State" shall be taxed. This is the general proposition and purpose. After this there are defined and enumerated exceptions, such as national or State property, including school-houses, court-houses, jails, and prisons; and then certain property owned by individuals, if dedicated to the reformation of criminals, or to education under certain conditions of ownership by a corporation, or to public reading, such as a public library, or to public worship, and the teaching of religious tenets, such as church edifices or meeting-houses.

Why a State exempts its own property of every kind is clear enough, and also national property within its boundaries. But why exempt the property of individuals, even when dedicated to the moral improvement of criminals, or those not criminals, or the secular improvement of both by school-houses (owned by corporations) or by public libraries? The Court of Appeals has decided that the phrase "every school-house" in the exemption does not include buildings for private boarding-schools, but refers only to incorporations. A private corporation, therefore, which carries on the business of instructing children, is entitled to the exemption, but not an individual doing a similar business.

Mr. Andrews has thus far justified in chief part the exemption of church property on purely secular or business reasons. He says that church edifices adorn the locality in which they are situated, or are a convenience for the neighborhood, thereby increasing the value of surrounding property, or are unproductive in a money sense, and therefore should be exempt. But why not exempt all buildings which exceptionally accomplish those results? And shall we exempt church buildings or meeting-houses which fail to bring such consequences to pass?

It is clear that an exemption of any body's property from taxation is practically the same as a gift by the State to that person, or corporation, of the amount of the tax. And why should the State give such an amount of money to a private corporation owning property dedicated to a college, academy, seminary of learning, or to the public worship of God, or to the care of the poor, or to the reformation of offenders against the law? Can the whole exemption be justified on the sole ground that the property thus used is a general convenience, or that it enhances the value of surrounding property?

How does the legislation of England deal with such property, and upon what reasons of public policy?

The property of every clergyman, or priest, in New-York, under $1,500, is exempted from taxation, and on what ground is he, in this relation, preferred above the editor of The Times?

I do hope that Mr. Andrews will continue his valuable communications, and say what weight, as a reason for thus exempting the property of religious corporations and of clergymen, he gives to the fact that the property is devoted to teaching Christianity and inculcating the importance of a moral order.

Would the people of this State, in his opinion, continue the exemption if it be justified in their opinion solely on æsthetic or pecuniary reasons?

Do not an overwhelming majority of the people of this State, who have ever given thought to the exemption, uphold it because the exempted property is dedicated to teaching and imparting a standard of right and wrong, which is invaluable, if not essential, for every voter, to say nothing of those not voters?

And if the exemption is justified in this last named reason, what is to be said of a proposition for Government education for the benefit of future voters, which in terms excludes all relation to a moral order?

He is so full of the great subject I should also be very glad if Mr. Andrews would say what, in his opinion, would be the consequence if the religious corporations in this City were compelled to pay taxes on the value of their church property. How many would be driven into bankruptcy, and especially of those built in the upper part of the City within the last ten years? And if land and buildings for public worship are to be exempted at all, what would he say of a plan which only exempted those where the sittings are really and absolutely as free to one person as another?

The recent building by Protestants of church edifices in great numbers in the upper part of the City, and the removal of such edifices from the lower part of the City, thereby in such large measure leaving the territory on the east and west sides, so crowded with children, to the Roman Church, is too large a question to deal with in this communication. And besides, I might need to step carefully in order to avoid offending your own susceptibilities, since you occupy the spot of one of the surrendered and surrendering church edifices. PROTESTANT.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 8, 1875.

A GENEROUS CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Mrs. J. J. Astor presented $1,500 to the Children's Aid Society during the holidays, to send out a party of 100 homeless children and poor, hard-working families to homes and places of work in the West. Among them were laboring people almost starved, and many houseless and miserable children. What charity could be wiser and more permanent?

THE NORTH-WESTERN EXPLORATIONS.

Ottawa, Jan 8.—Lindsay Russell, the Assistant Surveyor General in charge of the special or Peace River survey, in the north-west territories, has received progress reports from the party, dated Fort Ellice, Nov. 30. The reports show that satisfactory progress was made up to that date. The triangulation had been completed from the principal meridian in Manitoba, westerly to the one hundred and second meridian, which latter had been accurately placed, the initial point being about thirty-four miles due west from Fort Ellice. Over one hundred miles of the one hundred and second meridian had been run, and it is especially interesting to know that on this line, which, at an average distance of twenty miles west of Assiniboine, after its turn northward, and about midway between it and the river known as Big Cut Arm Creek, is found an extensive tract of excellent soil, samples of which forwarded go to show that country is similar in its fitness for settlement, to that in the vicinity of Portage, La Prairie, and Palestine, in Manitoba. The country southerly of the initial point toward the south parallel, traversed by the one hundred and second meridian after the first twenty miles, is not so valuable for settlement as the line soon enters on the plateau of the Souris.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"Home" will be acted at Wallack's on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and, on Wednesday, Mr. H. J. Byron's new four-act comedy, called "Married in Haste," will be brought out. The story of this work, we learn, is full of interest, and its impression in London, where it was made known for the first time, very recently, was exceedingly good. The distribution of rôles in "Married in Haste" is as follows:

Gibson Greeve	Mr. Wallack
Mr. Percy Pendragon	Mr. Gilbert
Mr. Grainger	Mr. Shannon
Rackstraw	Mr. Herbert
Buffler	Mr. Carroll
Augustus Vere	Mr. Stevenson
Ethel Grainger	Miss Dyas
Mrs. Grainger	Miss Vernon
Pritchard	Miss Thornton

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The fact that "Pique" draws large audiences with the utmost steadiness is the single one suggested by the announcements of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, upon the bills of which Mr. Daly's new play appears likely to hold its place for many months. Replete with interest and variety, very amusing at different points, and very impressive at others, the success of the piece, which is most cleverly acted and beautifully set, can be readily accounted for.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The revival of "Julius Cæsar," at this house, fulfills the most sanguine expectations of the management, simply because the promises of the management have been fulfilled in such a manner as to meet the brightest anticipations of the public. Viewed as a dramatic performance or as a pageant, "Julius Cæsar" is equally remarkable, and, between the beauties of the text, the excellence of the interpretation and the splendor of the stage attire, the most exacting spectator must depart satisfied. The tragedy is of course announced for nightly repetition, and for an indefinite period.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

The attendance at the Union Square Theatre during the past week would seem to bestow upon "Rose Michel" a high rank among modern popular plays. It certainly reveals in that piece the possession of an interest far greater than many persons were at first inclined to believe it possessed, and, almost nightly, the management have been compelled to resort to the use of the well-worn sign bearing the words "standing room only." "The Two Orphans," as produced at the Union Square, was a remarkable work in point of varied interest and force, but the experience of the past week has raised a question of popularity between "Rose Michel" and the earlier drama which was not supposed to be likely to present itself. The audiences during the week just ended—the seventh of the run of "Rose Michel"—have been larger than the audiences gathered to witness "The Two Orphans" during the corresponding period of its career at the same house; so thus far "Rose Michel" is undeniably the most successful play given until now at the Union Square Theatre. The advance sale of seats would seem to predict that its popularity will endure for some time to come.

PARK THEATRE.

The career of "Crucible" at the Park Theatre came to a close last evening, and, on and after to-morrow, it is intended that the house shall be distinguished by entertainments of the Parisian Palais Royal order. Playgoers who have enjoyed the performances at the Palais Royal Theatre may rather question the practicability of giving representations of this sort with English playwrights and English actors, but we suppose some pleasant medium course will be followed, by which a fair proportion of the realism and vivacity of the French performances will be imparted to the proceedings in the vernacular. The new policy of the theatre in clining strongly to variety in the programme, the evenings of this week are to be occupied by three plays: "The Widow Hunt," "My Turn Next," and "Fun in a Jury-room."

THE ARION SOCIETY CARNIVAL.

The first centennial carnival of the Arion Singing Society, which was celebrated last evening in the rooms of the society in St. Mark's place, was a thoroughly enjoyable entertainment. The large hall in which the carnival was held was decorated with a number of amusing cartoons, comic silhouettes, and a large view of the Centennial Exhibition Buildings. The entertainment was begun by the entrance of King Carnival, personated by Mr. Frederick Beringer, followed by the officers of the society, all wearing fancy colored caps tipped with bells. After the applause excited by their entrance had subsided, the King read a greeting from the members of the Grand Carnival Society of Cologne, Germany, accompanied by a serio-comic poem of much merit. T. Neustadter, upon whom devolved the duties of Secretary, delivered a very witty address in verse, aptly treating of amusing incidents in the society's history. A number of humorous songs, composed by members of the society, were sung with spirit by the assemblage, after which the audience was entertained by a "revival farce." Dancing and social enjoyment followed. The second of the series of centennial carnivals will be celebrated Saturday, the 22d inst.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Tony Pastor's New Theatre at Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway prospers as heretofore.

"The Siege of Paris," with its numerous fine tableaux, may still be viewed at the Colosseum.

A sacred vocal and instrumental concert is announced for this evening at the Tivoli Theatre.

The Parisian Varieties offers this week the habitual miscellaneous entertainments its name implies.

At Wood's Museum, Mr. Jule Keene and Miss Sallie Adams will this week act in a play called "The Cut Glove."

"Lurline, the Water Queen," and "Watson, the Man Fish" perform at the Olympic Theatre, throughout this week.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer their nightly entertainments with their wonted brio and their wonted success.

A "Sacred Concert" will be given this evening by the Sheppard Colored Jubilee Singers, at Mr. Tony Pastor's New Theatre.

"The Demon Statue," which has been produced with much splendor at the Eagle Theatre, will be represented there throughout this week.

At the Theatre Comique Miss Clara Moore, Professor Carlyle and son, and Messrs. Rickey and Barney are to be the leading artists throughout this week.

Mr. John E. Owens will act throughout this week at the Brooklyn Theatre. Until Thursday, Mr. Owens will appear in "Our Boys," and, on and after Thursday night, "The Cricket on the Hearth" will be the play.

The Titiens opera season will probably include representations of "Norma," "Lucrezia Borgia," and "La Favorita." Herr Jacob Muller will be among the baritones, and the tenor parts will be intrusted to our old friend, Signor Brignoli.

Dr. Von Bülow gave the last concert of the present series at Chickering Hall, yesterday afternoon. The place was crowded in every part. The programme interpreted was the same enjoyed on Monday night. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. Von Bülow was serenaded by the Arion Society's choral forces and orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Damrosch, the occasion of the compliment being the forty-sixth anniversary of the distinguished pianist's birth.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

San Francisco, Jan. 8.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 446½; California, 79¼; Segregated Belcher, 92; Ophir, 61¾; Chollar, 106; Savage, new stock, 24¼; Imperial, 9½; Mexican, 21¾; Gould and Curry, 22; Best and Belcher, 68¾; Hale and Norcross, 56¼; Crown Point, 29¼; Yellow Jacket, 112; Empire, 6½; Alpha, 24; Belcher, 35; Confidence, 22¼; Sierra Nevada, 25¼; Exchequer, 16¼; Overman 74½; Justice, 33¼; Caledonia, 35.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE DEMAND OF THE GREAT POWERS

HOW THE PORTE RECEIVED IT—EFFECT OF VIGOROUS MEASURES—REFORMS PROMISED BUT SUGGESTIONS UNHEEDED—COUNT ANDRASSY'S ULTIMATUM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 20, 1875.

I have just received very important news from Vienna, which will be forwarded to you this evening by telegraph, via London. An arrangement has been made between the three great powers respecting the *question d'Orient*, and it has been resolved to brook no further delays. Austria will take the lead in the matter, under the direction of Russia, the latter power agreeing to support the former in all that it does, whatever the consequences may be. Upon this Count Andrassy drew up a programme indicating the reforms demanded for the vassal States of the Porte, and this was forwarded to Constantinople. The Porte, finding that resistance was useless, and that safety depended upon doing all that was required, had taken the initiative in the matter of reforms, and had gone even further in the way of reform than Count Andrassy himself. In other words, the Porte accorded more than had been demanded. A statement of this fact was returned in reply to the Austrian note accompanying the programme of the allied powers, and for a moment there was hesitation on the part of the latter. Several notes passed between Vienna and St. Petersburg upon the new situation created by the Porte, and it was more than suspected that this was a piece of cunning Oriental diplomacy. Yet when such fair words were used what could be done? The three powers had made a few simple demands, and found that the Porte had accorded them in advance, with a great many more. In the case of almost any other Government in the world this would have been regarded as satisfactory, but Turkey has always been noted for the duplicity of her policy and for the wide difference existing between her words and her acts. Hence a want of confidence was felt in these fine promises of the Porte, and it was resolved to test them. Count Andrassy prepared another note upon the subject.

Meantime, there had been a very considerable delay, and the over-cunning statesmen upon the Bosphorus began to think that they had once more been too much for the "Christian dogs." Finally they gave expression to their joy in the columns of the official journal. A small item was inserted which stated that the most eminent statesmen of the Ottoman Empire had advised the Sultan to reject the programme of the three powers for two very good reasons: 1. Because the reforms voluntarily inaugurated by the Porte were far more complete, meeting every cause of complaint; 2. Because the acceptance of a foreign programme would be badly received in Turkey—would look like coercion—and, hence, would weaken the authority of the Government. The item closed by saying that the reforms of the Porte were about to be promulgated. All this was very well, but was the Sultan serious in his promises of reform or only indulging in Oriental diplomacy for the purpose of gaining time? It was resolved to make a test, and it was soon seen that the Porte was in no hurry to carry out the programme it had announced. Count Andrassy then sent another note urging an immediate decision upon the demands of the the three powers, dwelling particularly upon the necessity of giving preference to his measures of reform rather than those announced by the Porte; for while they might go further than the three powers desired to go at this moment, the people of the Principalities would have no confidence in them, or in any promises made by the Sultan which were not guaranteed by the three powers. It was urgent, therefore, that the Vienna programme should be adopted, for it would at once restore confidence; the people of the vassal States would feel satisfied, knowing that the faithful execution of the promises would be guaranteed by the three powers.

Count Andrassy wrote in a way to demand an immediate reply; but it is not easy to get a direct answer from Ottoman statesmen. They returned a *non possumus*—that is to say, they urged the extreme difficulty of introducing the reforms that were, in a manner, imposed by a foreign power; but, in order to show its friendly feelings and its desire to do all that friendly neighbors could ask in justice and in reason, the Sultan would proceed at once to institute his promised reforms, and would go even further than he had promised. Two months had thus passed in negotiations that resulted in nothing definite, and last week Count Andrassy, upon advice from St. Petersburg, resolved to send an ultimatum. This he has done, and in language that will not be likely to be misunderstood. In the Ottoman note the proposed guarantees were mentioned, the Porte averring that it would be quite impossible to give satisfactory guarantees, other than its word, for the faithful execution of these reforms. Count Andrassy recognizes the partial truth of this assertion, but finds in the fact an additional reason for urging his own programme. He now formally demands its adoption, and unless the Porte can find some way for guaranteeing its immediate promulgation and faithful execution, Austria will take it upon herself to do so, and will immediately send a *corps d'armée* into the Herzegovina.

This time, I fancy, it will require more than Ottoman duplicity to avoid immediate action. The Austrian programme must be adopted without delay, for the Czar has lost patience at last and means to proceed with energy. What the result will be remains to be seen, but I fancy that the Porte will make all the required concessions when there is no longer a loophole for escape. But even that will not go far, for in a not very remote future other difficulties will arise of a still more serious nature, for Servia and Montenegro are only awaiting the order of the three powers to throw off the Ottoman yoke. Excuses for beginning hostilities are easily found when wanted, and they will be wanted as soon as the three powers have agreed among themselves as to the future of Turkey. I should have stated above that one of the main reasons for urging the Austrian project of reform was that it would pacify Herzegovina at once, for as soon as it was adopted, with the guarantees of the three powers, the insurgents would lay down their arms. If they refused to do so the three powers would take it upon themselves to use force; and, on the other hand, if they submitted with good grace their surrender would be to the three powers, and their persons and property fully protected.

INGENIOUS, BUT UNTRUE.

The Board of United Charities desire to warn the public about a young woman, passing as Lotta Marcombe alias Lottie Charles, &c., who trades on the sympathies of the benevolent by a story which, after investigation, has been found absolutely false. This story, with various minor charges, has been the means during the last four years of victimizing a large number of individuals and institutions. It is somewhat as follows: The woman is lame having met with an accident in a theatre several years ago. She states that in consequence she has been admitted to the Home for Incurables; that she has spent her savings by the cost of burying her mother "a fortnight ago," and of providing for two little children left on her hands, her father being First Sergeant in Company C, Fifth Regiment, Capt. Foster, in Fort Union, or somewhere in the extreme South-west. The children are promised admission into the Leake and Watts Home, or some such institution, and a certificate will be produced to this effect. The story is very plausible and affecting, but absolutely false. No such children can be found; the mother died "two weeks ago" for the last four years, and in giving her residence the woman has generally been careful to select vacant lots or unused stores. Information has been given to the Police, and any citizen to whom Lotta may apply for aid is recommended to refer her to the chief office, No. 300 Mulberry street, to enable her to find her missing relatives.

LAST NIGHT OF "CRUCIBLE."

SPEECH OF MR. HALL AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE PERFORMANCE.

The announcement that "The Crucible" would be taken from the boards of the Park Theatre last night, and that Oakey Hall's performance as an actor would be witnessed for the last time, drew together an audience that completely filled the house, with the exception of the two upper tiers of boxes. The audience was, doubtless, also attracted in anticipation that Mr. Hall would say a few words of farewell. The expectation was realized. In response to the loud and repeated calls for him that followed the fall of the curtain at the close of the piece, Mr. Hall stepped before the curtain, and, as soon as the applause which greeted his appearance had subsided, made the following address:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I should be very much below embarrassment if I were not open to at least a shadow of thankfulness for the undeservedly generous treatment which I have received from you to-night, and I return to you my very sincere thanks. There was only one exception to the uniform kindness of to-night. I heard some one in the dress circle hiss while I was performing the part of convict in the prison scene, and even that hiss I took for a compliment, though perhaps it was not intended for one. I saw that I had given a too faithful picture of the man, when he himself shall wear the convicts' garb in prison. However, I observe a number of lawyers and ladies here that look as if they might be able to understand Latin, so I say for the benefit of that one fellow *Laudam ad his*. The managers say that this play is to be withdrawn to-night. This is the last night of "Crucible," and there is evidently an impression on that this is also the last night of Oakey Hall. As a particular friend of his I beg to hope that it is not the last of him. The physicians say that I must leave the practice of law; but my clients say "no," and they disturb me at all hours at my house, and crowd about me at the theatre, and leave their papers at the box office. When I abandoned the practice of law for the stage there were those who had never acknowledged that I could manage anything properly who turned about and called me an excellent lawyer. They were like those who, after a man is dead and under the sod, say that he was virtuous from his cradle up. Now, it is said that a man ought to die in the harness, and it has seemed to me better that I should murder myself in the old profession than commit manslaughter in a new one, or rather man's laughter at my feeble efforts in the direction of dramatic art. I must be pardoned a few moments' delay this Saturday night—the night above all others characterized by delay. There is at least one class in the audience that will grant me this. I mean the lovers, whom I recognized by their hearty applause in the lover's scene. I ought to say something about this collaborated melodrama—an attempt to show what could be done with what was not an original drama. There are those which are called original dramas, but this is not original. It was borrowed from everything. All the French melodramas and many of the English novelists have contributed to it, and I guess it will live about as long as the most of original dramas." Mr. Hall then spoke of the company, whose excellent performances, he said, had given the play all the success it had attained. They were all first-class actors, and could each take any part on the boards, not excepting his own. The play was a good one, and would be popular hereafter with New-York houses. Mr. Hall concluded by saying: "Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for the extreme courtesy with which you have treated me during my performance on the mimic stage, and will now wish you all a very pleasant evening."

Mr. Hall then bowed himself from the stage, amid a storm of applause.

A HOUSE ROBBERY.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock Thursday evening, while the family of Mr. W. A. Wheelock were in the lower portion of their residence, at No. 145 Madison avenue, an adroit sneak thief gained access to the house, and carried off jewelry, &c., valued at $1,200. The thief, it was apparent, had climbed up one of the columns of the portico over the front door of the house and crawled in through a window on the second floor. He then broke open a bureau drawer from which he abstracted the following articles: One set of green cameo, locket and earrings, with diamonds and pearls; one set of black cameo, breastpin, earrings, and sleeve studs, with head of Apollo Belvidere; one cameo set with pearls; one set of coral earrings and breastpin, one gold band chain, one gold link chain, with monogram and blue stones; one long gold chain with gold tassels and pearl slide; one lady's gold watch, one point lace collar, one large gold bracelet, with twisted gold in the centre, and one lady's chain with gold bands. With this property the adroit thief made his escape from the house unobserved. The Police were not informed of the robbery until Friday afternoon, and no clue to the identity of the thief or the whereabouts of the property has been obtained.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL AT FLUSHING.

The children of the Sunday-school attached to St. George's Episcopal Church, Flushing, Long Island, were entertained at their usual Christmas festival on the feast of the Epiphany. The church was beautifully decorated and presented a very brilliant appearance. The tree, which was of gigantic proportions, was literally weighed down with its weight of books, toys, confectionery, fruit, and pictures, contributed by Mrs. Ellerman. Over 400 children and 600 adults were present, all of whom appeared deeply interested in the exercises. Christmas carols were sung by the little ones with admirable precision, and the opening address was delivered by the Rector, Rev. Dr. J. C. Smith. Rev. George C. Houghton, of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, New-York, also delivered an address on good old Santa Claus, interspersed with lively anecdotes, at which the little ones appeared to be exceedingly amused. At the conclusion of the exercises the liberal supply of presents provided were distributed to the children, who were delighted with the entertainment afforded.

ALDERMAN FRENCH, OF BROOKLYN, SUSTAINED.

A call was issued to the Republicans of the Twentieth Ward, of Brooklyn, to meet last evening for the purpose of censuring Alderman John French, the President of the Aldermanic Board, for his recent action in voting for the re-election of Mr. William S. Bishop, the Democratic City Clerk, and for his own election as President. The meeting was largely attended, and its proceedings were of the most exciting character. Resolutions of censure were introduced by Mr. O'Neil, which, after the liveliest kind of a debate, were rejected by a vote of 76 to 35. Alderman Fisher, the Republican caucus nominee for the Presidency of the board, was invited to speak, and for fifteen minutes he poured out the vials of his wrath upon Mr. French's head. He denounced him as a hypocritical church member, and charged him, in common with Aldermen Shepard and Griswold, with having sold out the Republican Party. The speaker's remarks were hissed and applauded by turns.

A BOLD FORGERY.

James Kane, a conductor on the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad, was made the unconscious instrument of an adroit swindle yesterday. He was entitled to three weeks' pay, and had on deposit with the company $100, as a voucher for his honesty, making a total of $147 25. Early yesterday a letter resigning his position as conductor and signed James Kane was received by the bookkeeper, Mr. Pardoe. Shortly afterward a man presented himself at the office and asked for his pay, saying that he was James Kane. He stated the amount due from the company correctly and Mr. Pardoe paid him. About 6:30 one of the assistants in the office, seeing the entry of the payment, informed Mr. Pardoe that Kane was still at work. Inquiry revealed that the letter of resignation was forged and that the man who had drawn the money was an impostor. Capt. Kennedy gave orders to his force to search for the man.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Surrogate Hutchings sailed yesterday in the steam-ship Celtic, of the White Star Line, for Europe.

Ex-Congressman Roswell Hart, of Rochester, is at the Gilsey House.

Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Quartermaster General Rufus Ingalls, United States Army, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Robert G. Watson, First Secretary of the British Legation at Washington, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. John Bigelow, Secretary of State; John B. Gough, of Worcester, Mass., and Prof. P. S. Michie, of West Point, are at the Westminster Hotel.

MEETING OF MUSICIANS.

A meeting of musicians was held at the Monico Hotel, in Seventeenth street, last evening, in response to a call by Mr. Jerome Hopkins. Only nine persons were present. Mr. Hopkins was called to the chair, and stated that the object of the meeting was to organize an independent club, and thus to form a standard of criticism. Before the members of this club new pieces might be produced and their merits decided on. At present there were no musical critics in New-York, at least none that could be relied on. The club would be organized on a very economical basis.

Prof. Kolling said something of the same kind had been tried in Hamburg three or four times and had failed. The last attempt had, however, succeeded. Some details in regard to the management of such a club were discussed, and the meeting adjourned to convene again at the call of the Chairman.

THE ALDERMEN AND FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Notwithstanding the clamorous proceedings of the Aldermen last Thursday, it is believed by some shrewd politicians who are intimate with the Mayor and John Kelly that the nomination of Fitz John Porter will be confirmed. They assert that the twelve votes necessary will be secured before the next meeting of the Aldermen. A few of the Democratic City Fathers have been won over to Porter by an announcement made by one of their colleagues that Senator Morrissey's bill empowering the Common Council to fix the wages of laborers, the rate not to exceed $2 a day, will be passed; that, in that event, the Aldermen can approve of an ordinance restoring the old rate of wages, and that Fitz John Porter must obey it. This is the way in which the friends of Mr. Kelly hope to bridge the difficulty. The Mayor then can lay the responsibility of the restoration of the old rate of wages upon the Common Council.

MR. STRASBURGER'S CREDITORS.

ATTEMPTS TO RECOVER THEIR MONEY—THE ST. LOUIS HOUSE BANKRUPT.

Mr. Strasburger, who failed in the jewelry business last December, and who was arrested on Friday last by a Deputy United States Marshal on the charge of fraud preferred by a committee of his creditors, was admitted to bail late on the evening of his arrest in the sum of $5,000, bonds for the amount being furnished by two of his relatives. Strasburger's creditors, having become convinced from evidence gathered by them that the failure was a swindle, are not disposed to be in anywise lenient toward him, but are embracing every opportunity to recover their money and effect the conviction of Strasburger on the criminal charges. His branch house in St. Louis has already been thrown into bankruptcy through the agency of the committee of New-York creditors, and $40,000 of the assets of the concern is now in charge of the United States Marshal. In addition to pressing the criminal charges against Strasburger in this City, the creditors have also begun proceedings in bankruptcy. The total liabilities are figured by the defendant himself at $230,000, which is divided among over one hundred creditors. Those firms and banks to whom he owes the largest sums are Randall, Baremore & Co., Sillcock & Covey, Robbins, Appleton & Co.; Rogers Brothers, National Exchange Bank, National Watch Company, Chicago; Howard Watch Company, Produce Bank, National Park Bank, Continental Bank, Ninth National Bank, John N. Haywood, Henle Brothers, Jacob Freres, Abraham Becker, M. Gans, B. Meybourg, People's Bank, L. A. Lutz, W. M. Fischer, A. Guinard, A. T. Stewart, and E. J. Kerbet. The amount of Strasburger's indebtedness to each of the foregoing varies from $300 to a little over $6,000.

SUSPECTED POST OFFICE ROBBERS.

Mr. Sharrett, special agent of the Post Office Department, has just succeeded, with the assistance of Darius M. Stewart, Postmaster at Neversink, Sullivan County, in tracing the robbery of the Post Office at that place upon Oct. 23 last. The office at that time was broken open and rifled of its entire contents, including $50 in postage stamps, postal cards, and envelopes, and the thieves to make their work complete took away with them all the letters, receipts, vouchers, &c., in fact everything and anything that could be carried off without trouble. Suspicion in the matter was directed toward a family living about seventeen miles from the town, and a search warrant was taken out to examine the premises. The matter naturally excited considerable attention in the little community, and many followed the officers as they went out in the discharge of their duty. The search began, and the first thing found was a firkin of butter, which was immediately identified by one of the party as having been stolen from his store a short time previous. Thus the matter rested for a time, and all upon the premises, consisting of Thomas Turner, George Maffit, Eugene Maffit, Riley Carl, Nancy Brown, daughter of George Maffitt, and wife of Mark Brown, who was recently hung at Monticello, and Laura Maffitt, were arrested for this theft. A younger daughter of Maffitt afterward told the officers that if they would take her to some safe place she would tell the whole story of the Post Office robbery, and from the information thus received a further search of the premises was made, and this time nearly all the stolen property was recovered. The parties will be tried first for the robbery of the firkin of butter, and in event of their acquittal upon this charge, arrangements have been made for their immediate rearrest and removal to this city for trial on the charge of robbing the Post Office.

POST OFFICE NOTES.

Col. Gaylor yesterday sent in his report of mail matter delivered and collected by the letter carriers at the New-York office and stations, and the incident expenses for December, 1875. It is as follows: Carriers employed, 430; registered letters delivered, 22,151; mail letters delivered, 2,910,213; postal cards delivered, 299,487; local letters delivered, 1,766,445; newspapers, &c., delivered, 743,340; letters collected, 4,830,102; letters returned to the office, 35,886; postal cards collected, 578,466; newspapers, &c., collected, 399,780; postage on local matter, $80,679 21; amount paid carriers, $31,399 83.

The main Post-office is now connected by telegraph with all the sub-stations in this City, the line being first put in operation yesterday. An office has been arranged on the main floor upon the Broadway front of the building, and other wires will be run into the Postmaster's and Searcher's rooms, and it is expected that the arrangement will greatly assist to the quick transaction of the department business.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday, consisted of 55,380 letters and 89 bags of papers. The steam-ship Celtic took out 23,004 letters, 47 bags of papers; the Neckar, 25,346 letters, 27 bags of papers; the Australia, 1,938 letters, 6 bags of papers; the France, 4,400 letters, 7 bags of papers; the Claribel, 1,085 letters, 1 bag of papers, and the Gulf Stream, 107 letters, 1 bag of papers.

The Post Office deposits of the past week amounted to $83,100, nearly $25,000 more than the average weekly amounts. They were as follows: Jan. 3, $12,400; 4th, $14,200; 5th, $16,300; 6th, $15,100; 7th, $12,200; 8th, $12,900.

The total receipts of the Post Office of this City, during the last quarter of 1875, was $828,071 13, and the expenses $210,100 93, leaving a balance due the Government of $617,971 20.

PETITION OF WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN.

In the United States District Court, in the matter of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., bankrupts, the following petition has been filed by William Butler Duncan, one of the members of the firm:

"William Butler Duncan, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is one of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., the bankrupts named in the above entitled matter, who were adjudged bankrupts in this court on the 18th day of December, 1875, and that he is also one of the defendants in an action which has been begun in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York by Jane Ferrero against this deponent and William W. Sherman and Francis H. Grain and another, as partners under the firm name of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; and that the said defendants have appeared in the said action by attorney; that the said action is brought to recover $2,197 06 in gold coin, with interest from the 21st of July 1875, for that amount of money alleged to have been paid to the said Duncan, Sherman & Co. for certain bills of exchange, or drafts drawn by the said Duncan, Sherman & Co. upon the firm of Hottenguer & Co., of Paris, for the sum of 10,000 francs, of which the plaintiff claims to be the holder and owner. That as deponent is informed and believes, the said claim is a claim provable in bankruptcy against this deponent, and his copartners, the bankrupts above named. Deponent, therefore, prays that the proceedings in the said action may be stayed until the determination of the court, in the above entitled matter, as to the discharge of the said bankrupts."

In accordance with the United States statutes in the matter, Judge Blatchford issued the following order:

"Upon the adjudication of bankruptcy in this matter, and the affidavit of William Butler Duncan, and, on motion of C. W. Bangs, solicitor of said bankrupts, it is ordered that all proceedings in the action of Jane Ferrero against William B. Duncan, William W. Sherman, and Francis H. Grain, the bankrupts herein, in the Supreme Court of the State of New-York mentioned in the affidavit of said Duncan, be and the same are hereby stayed pending the proceedings in bankruptcy in this court in the above-entitled matter, until the question of the discharge of said bankrupts is determined and said Jane Ferrero, her attorneys and agents are hereby enjoined and restrained from taking any further proceedings in said action against said bankrupts, or either of them pending the proceedings in bankruptcy aforesaid until as aforesaid."

It is understood that proceedings will be instituted in the District Court during the coming week, to effect a withdrawal of this order, which may bring up some interesting points as to the supremacy of the United States Courts in actions of this kind, though the laws especially provide protection in these cases.

IS THERE "CROOKED" WHISKY IN NEW-YORK?

Messrs. F. O. Boyd & Co., wholesale dealers and commission merchants, doing business at No. 59 Broad street, in this City, deny every allegation contained in the testimony of William S. Golsen, of Chicago, given before the Grand Jury in that city on Friday last. They admit, however, that they have done business merely as commission agents for Golsen, but if they sold any illicit whisky for him, it was as his agent merely, and it was forwarded to them by him with all the proper and requisite Government inspectors' brands, revenue stamps and marks on the barrels. They charge, however, that Golsen has an animus against the firm, since the time when they discontinued business relations with him last Spring.

A reporter called on Revenue Collector Blake to ask what he thought of the developments made in Chicago in reference to New-York houses. The Collector said emphatically, "There is nobody in New-York who knows anything about the matter further than what had been telegraphed from Chicago. I saw Supervisor Sewell this evening, and talked over the matter with him, and he knows nothing concerning it. He does not believe the reports, nor do I, and I don't believe we shall until we see or hear something more definite and specific. At present I would prefer not to express any further opinion on the matter."

PLACES FOR RECREATION.

WINTER AMUSEMENTS.

THE BOXES ENGAGED FOR THE INFANT ASYLUM BALL—THE ASSOCIATION DONNARUMMA.

The demand for boxes at the Academy of Music on the occasion of the Infant Asylum ball next Thursday evening has been so great that Mrs. Bates has but a small number left at her disposal. There are, however, one or two proscenium boxes and several desirable balcony boxes left unsold. Following is a list of those engaged, with the names of the purchasers: Proscenium boxes—D, Mrs. A. T. Stewart; N, Mrs. C. K. Garrison; O, Mrs. Tows; P, Mrs. L. M. Bates; S, Mr. Jeremiah Curtis; F, Mrs. S. N. Bateman; balcony boxes—No. 1, James M. Motley; 2, Clark Bell; 3, Harry B. Streeter; 4, Mrs. E. N. Robinson; 5, Leonard Hazeltine; 6, Mrs. R. C. Hutchings; 7, Mrs. E. W. Scott; 8, Mrs. J. C. Cary; 9, Mrs. Robinson; 10, Mrs. S. A. Mann; 11, Henry Dunham; 12, Mrs. Benjamin Brandreth; 13, Mrs. Edward A. McAlpine; 14, Mrs. C. B. Hackley; 15, Mrs. Darling; 16, Mrs. N. P. Court; 17, Mrs. Kent; 18, Mr. William Ogden Jones; 19, Mrs. Ayres; 20, Mrs. D. A. Hawkins; 21, David Jones; 22, James W. Taffin; 23, S. A. Sawyer; 24, E. H. Ingersoll; 25, W. L. Strong; 26, William Dowd Bird; 27, S. C. Thompson; 28, Mrs. G. M. Ward; 29, Wehrts Wagner; 30, Mrs. Henriques; 31, Theodore Moss; "Verdi," George S. Leland; "Donnizetti," Mrs. Joseph Decker; "Bellini," John Poudir; "Meyerbeer," J. E. Poillon; "Rossini," G. Bentham; "Mozart," Mrs. John D. Townsend; "Grisi," C. W. Griswold; "La Grange," Mrs. G. Wethersbee, and John C. Walkinshaw; "Piccolomini," Mrs. A. B. Darling; "Patti," Mrs. J. S. Case; "Kellogg," Mrs. Cockroft; "Nilsson," Mrs. David Watts; No. 46, Mrs. C. Kellock; 47, Mrs. E. Kemp; 49, Mrs. Darling; 53, G. S. Leland; 109, William B. Barbour; 110, Dr. Frelgh; 111, William E. Tefft; 112, F. C. Richardson; 113, H. S. Morgue; 115, William De L. Baughton. A large number of tickets of admission were sold yesterday.

The Associazione Donnarumma, a society of Italian citizens, composed mainly of artists, sculptors, and musicians, will give its third annual ball at Irving Hall, to-morrow evening, the 10th inst. The Committee of Arrangements, which consists principally of well known Italian gentlemen, includes also Messrs. Sheridan Shook, A. F. Palmer, E. G. Gilmore, Mr. George, Treasurer of the Union Square Theatre, and several members of the press. A number of distinguished gentlemen have been invited and are expected to be present. The Association is of a benevolent character, and the money realized from the sale of tickets will be devoted to the relief of indigent Italians during the winter.

The Bachelor Club will hold its fifth annual reception at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, in Fourteenth street, on Monday evening the 24th inst.

The L'Amitie Society, an association of French waiters, will hold a grand masquerade ball at Irving Hall, next Friday evening.

The sixth annual reception of the M. Cregan Association will take place at Irving Hall next Thursday evening.

The annual reception of the Jacob Hess Coterie will take place at Terrace Garden Theatre next Tuesday evening.

The employes of Levy Bros. & Co will give their first annual ball at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 160 Third avenue, on Friday evening, the 28th inst.

THE MUSEUM OF ART.

NEW STATUARY AND PICTURES—BRIC-A-BAC AND ARTICLES OF VERTU—SOME NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

The custodians of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, which seems to be strangely neglected by those who might find both amusement and instruction in its varied and interesting collections of statutes, pictures, arms, coins, and articles of *vertu*, have recently placed on view a number of curious and valuable articles, and have rearranged or are rearranging others so that they can be seen to greater advantage than formerly. Among the pictures not heretofore noticed are a very fine example by Schreyer, "Crossing the Ford," the property of Mr. John Taylor Johnston; H. J. Duwee's, "Alone in the World:" "The Conspiracy," by Valles, and a fancy portrait by Madrazo. Schreyer's works are always interesting, always true to nature, and painted with so vigorous and masterly a touch that his roughly coated horses and strong and hardy drivers, as they wend their way through the depths of the dark Wallachian forests, carry our thoughts and sympathies with them. "Alone in the World," by Duwee, an artist little known here, represents a young peasant girl, leaning against a rock in the midst of a barren plain. Her pale, sad face and nerveless, drooping hands tell her story more eloquently than words can do. In strong contrast with this work is Madrazo's lady reading a letter. Madrazo belongs to the new school which has not yet found universal favor. The subjects of this school are not always pleasing or well chosen, the female figures being almost invariably of a type to which the slang term "loud" might be applied, and which suggest neither mental nor physical purity. The color, too, is generally crude, and not what we are accustomed to characterize as harmonious. "The Conspiracy," by Valles, is one of those suggestive pictures in which much is left for the imagination to fill up. Standing beneath a dark archway are two figures with torches; a third is approaching the door of a small house, at the same time beckoning to his fellow conspirators, who are standing in the shadow of the houses on the other side of the street, to be ready when the victim emerges. We may fill up the scene according to our own fancy, but that some dark and bloody deed is shortly to be consummated is quite certain. The picture will bear study, though not ranking high as a work of art.

Among the statuary is the late Mr. Rinehart's "Latona," the property of Col. Lewis. "Latona" is seated with her two infants asleep beside her. The figure is graceful, and the pose easy and natural, but the face seems to lack all definite expression. In the bust of Sir Walter Scott by Westmacott, the property of the St. Andrew's Society, the shrewdness, humor, refinement, tenderness of feeling, and good nature which we believe Sir Walter to have possessed, are happily brought out. At the present moment the museum is rather deficient in statuary, Mr. Marshall Wood's works, and those belonging to the late Mr. Blodgett, having all been removed.

Among the curiosities contained in the museum, which a casual visitor would be likely to overlook, a few may be mentioned. There is an antique hock glass with a curious map of the Rhine cut upon its crystal surface, backed up by an ancient Danish drinking cup, which for aught known to the contrary may be the very one out of which the King drank to Hamlet. At any rate it looks quite old enough to have been contemporaneous with the noble Dane. As companion pieces, we find a Norwegian tankard and silver cup, the latter decorated with small shell-like pieces of metal, which, hanging loose, tinkle against the sides as the cup is raised to the drinker's lips. Judging from the comparative size of the Danish and Norwegian drinking vessels the latter must be the more sober people. But perhaps the Norwegians make up for any deficiency of capacity in their cups by filling and emptying them oftener. Cups call to mind spoons, and of these there are some very curious specimens in crystal ornamented with precious stones. In the art of ivory-carving the Chinese and Japanese are generally supposed to be almost unrivaled, but nothing more exquisitely delicate and beautiful than the "Lion Hunt," by F. Behl, of Nuremberg, can be imagined. The figures are not more than half an inch in height, yet the attitudes are most striking, and the muscular development of the limbs and even the expressions of the faces are shown. The grass seems to bend beneath the wind caused by the rush of the infuriated animals, and the feathery palms to sway in the breeze. This choice work of art is the property of Mr. A. F. Higgins, who may feel proud of his acquisition. A curious Dutch wardrobe, ornamented with small saucers, the property of Mrs. Frederick Schuckardt, is worthy of notice, from the singular if not very good taste displayed in its decoration. Among the smaller curiosities are specimens of the French assignats, issued in the third year of the Republic, some old Italian paper money, a Washington cent, a number of ancient keys and some very old watches, including several "Nuremberg eggs."

Of Oriental porcelain Mr. S. P. Avery's collection is the most extensive and interesting. Of Sevres ware there is a small collection made for Mme. Campan, the friend of Marie Antoinette, dating from 1784, and bearing the names of the different artists by whom the designs were prepared. The two fine Sevres vases presented to Mr. C. H. Marshall by the French Government, are also here, with two others decorated in the costly and gorgeous style that prevailed during the period of the Empire. Of arms there are several good collections, one of which belonged to the Sultan of Turkey, and formerly decorated the walls of the Palace of the Golden Horn.

The Cesnola collection is to be removed down stairs to the first floor, and Mr. Prime's collection of ancient and modern pottery is to take its place. Some other changes are also in contemplation. The gallery of old masters and the hall of statuary from Cyprus remains unchanged, with the old Kings and warriors frowning or smirking and smiling from their niches just as they did when fresh from the sculptor's hands 3,000 years ago.

The Museum is now open daily from 10 to 5. On Mondays no admission fee is charged.

A Want Supplied.

From the New-York Tribune.

The American mind is active. It has given us books of fiction for the sentimentalist, learned books for the scholar and professional student, but few books for the people. A book for the people must relate to a subject of universal interest. Such a subject is the physical man, and such a book THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a copy of which has been recently laid on our table. The high professional attainments of its author—Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.—and the advantages derived by him from an extensive practice, would alone insure for his work a cordial reception. But these are not the merits for which it claims our attention. The author is a man of the people. He sympathizes with them in all their afflictions, efforts, and attainments. He perceives their want—a knowledge of themselves—and believing that all truth should be made as universal as God's own sunlight, from his fund of learning and experience he has produced a work in which he gives them the benefits of his labors. In it he considers man in every phase of his existence, from the moment he emerges "from a rayless atom, too diminutive for the sight, until he gradually evolves to the maturity of those conscious powers, the exercise of which furnishes subjective evidence of our immortality." Proceeding upon the theory that every fact of mind has a physical antecedent, he has given an admirable treatise on cerebral physiology, and shown the bearings of the facts thus established upon individual and social welfare. The author believes with Spencer that "as vigorous health and its accompanying high spirits are larger elements of happiness than any other things whatever, the teaching how to maintain them is a teaching that yields to no other whatever," and accordingly has introduced an extensive discussion of the methods by which we may preserve the integrity of the system and ofttimes prevent the onset of disease. Domestic remedies—their preparation, uses, and effects—form a prominent feature of the work. The hygienic treatment, or nursing of the sick, is an important subject and receives attention commensurate with its importance. Nearly all diseases "to which flesh is heir" are described, their symptoms and causes explained, and proper domestic treatment suggested. To reciprocate the many favors bestowed upon him by a generous public, the author offers his book at a price ($1 50) little exceeding the cost of publication. Our readers can obtain this practical and valuable work by addressing the author.—*Advertisement.*

SMALL SERVICE—AND A GIFT.

A gentleman had a bad tooth extracted with gas at DR. COLTON'S in the Cooper Institute, and was so surprised and pleased with the operation that he sent the operator two silver napkin rings, and a beautiful morocco case containing a silver nut-cracker and six silver picks! 87,006 patients without an accident.—*Advertisement.*

CORNS, BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS, &c., cured without pain. Corn Cure by mail, 50c. DR. RICE, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton st., Knox Building.—*Advertisement.*

THE "1211" COLOGNE has stood the test of years and is pronounced unsurpassed. Sample bottles given away by H. B. PLATT & Co., No. 1211 Broadway, near 29th st.—*Advertisement.*

TO ACCOMMODATE persons who cannot attend week days, the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway, opens Sundays, from 10 till 2. Their new effective appliance has superseded all other trusses in treating hernia.—*Advertisement.*

THE DEFECTS in the old ELASTIC TRUSS are remedied in POMEROY'S. Price, $4. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway, elegant wedding and ball cards, stationery, &c., Beautiful boxes note paper.

Graduated Lung Protectors, Undergarments insuring warmth and sound lungs. Sold everywhere. By mail, $1 50. ISAAC A. SINGER, manfr., 694 Broadway

Alkethrepta is a New and Pure Preparation of chocolate. Sold by all grocers. Samples free.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, the most reliable Cough Remedy in the world. 50c. and $1.

DIED.

AYRES.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 8, of scarlet fever, suddenly, MYRA ESTELLE, youngest daughter of Phinny and Eliza A. Ayres, in the 6th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 478 Lexington av., Monday, Jan. 10, at 11 o'clock.

AMERMAN.—In Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Jan. 6, JOHN W. AMERMAN, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 227 Washington av., on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

COCHRANE.—On Friday, Jan. 7, NELLIE, only daughter of James and Elizabeth Cochrane, aged 7 years, 10 months, 16 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, Sunday, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of H. P. De Graaf, corner 1st st. and Fordham av., Morrisania.

CHENEY.—On Saturday morning, Jan. 8, the infant son of Alfred C. and Adeline J. Cheney.

The remains will be taken to Owego for interment.

DUNNELL.—Thursday, 6th inst., of diphtheria, ADELRICH ZENZIGER DUNNELL, youngest son of late Dr. Henry G. and Anna M. N. Dunnell, in the 14th year of his age.

Funeral at residence of C. C. Dusenbury, Tremont, at 10 A. M. Saturday, 8th inst. Train from Grand Central at 9:15 A. M.

GREGORY.—On Friday, Jan. 7, Miss SAADA GREGORY, formerly missionary in Syria and Egypt.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral service, at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 55th st., on Monday morning, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HOOK.—On Saturday, 8th inst., LOUISA BEUTNER, wife of I. De Wint Hook.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HEASELDEN.—On Friday, Jan. 7, SARAH, wife of John H. Heaselden.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Presbyterian Church, Spring st., near Varick, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

JAMES.—At Flatbush, Oct. 29, ADDIS LIVINGSTON, second son of I. Beekman and Frances E. James, aged 2 years and 4 months; also on Nov. 7 REGINALD BEEKMAN, eldest son of the same, aged 3 years and 11 months, and on Dec. 31 I. BEEKMAN JAMES, son of the late Edward Knowles James and grandson of Henry A. Livingston, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in the 37th year of his age.

KILETS.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 7, 1876, GEORGE F. KILETS, printer, aged 44 years.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

MOON.—In Brooklyn, on the 7th inst., WILLIAM MOON, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the Reformed Church on the Heights, corner Pierrepont st. and Monroe place, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROE.—On Friday, of diphtheria, OSCAR, son of Charles and Mary A. Roe, aged 4 years, 4 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Fitch st., Tremont, on Sunday, at 2 P. M.

SNIFFEN.—In Greenwich, Conn., the 7th inst., EPENETUS SNIFFEN, in the 81st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence on Monday, 10th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 12 M.

STORRS.—At his residence, No. 446 Lexington av., on the 7th inst., AMARIAH STOORS, aged 58.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from St. Patrick's Cathedral. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

TOWNSEND.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, Jan. 7, 1876, SUSAN C., wife of Geo. W. Townsend, in the 54th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 235 Montgomery st., Newburg, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

WOODHEAD.—On Thursday, the 6th inst., ANN CATHARINE, widow of John Woodhead, in the 79th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 156 West 48th st., on Monday morning next at 10:30 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ART!

Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, the entire collection of

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ARTISTIC FURNITURE,

BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, CLOCKS, BRIC-A-BRAC, &C.,

belonging to

WM. BUTLER DUNCAN, ESQ.,

to be sold by auction as follows:

FURNITURE, BRONZES, ORNAMENTS, &c., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock.

PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

CHOICE FOREIGN ENGRAVINGS.

Large collection of examples of the ITALIAN, FRENCH, DUTCH, FLEMISH, and ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Represented by the engravings of Raphael Morghen, Wille, Sir Robert Strange, Bartolozzi, Desnoyers, Laugier, Hollar, &c., now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, to be sold by auction WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BATHS,

CORNER 25TH ST.

Turkish, Roman, and Electric are now, as heretofore, under the same general management of the original proprietor.

Medical gentlemen, especially those who have not visited the establishment, are cordially invited.

Baths for gentlemen at all hours of day or night, Sundays and holidays.

Separate baths for ladies day and evening, Sundays excepted.

Invalids or those desiring to avail themselves of frequent baths under the most favorable circumstances will find pleasant rooms and excellent meals. Private table, if desired.

E. C. ANGELL, M. D.

NOTE.—In justice to myself and those who bathe at my establishment I hereby announce that there has been no change in its general management, and, in reference to certain reports published and circulated, I will add that it is untrue that any valid agreement has been made to lease the premises for club purposes.

Jan. 8, 1876.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism. BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CHARITY BALL OF 1876,

(TWENTY-FIRST SEASON,)

will take place at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

on TUESDAY, 1st FEBRUARY,

under the following Committee of Management:

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Mrs. Sidney Appleton,
Mrs. F. B. Alexander,
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Mr. W. Hunt Tilford,
Mr. William Tilden,
Mr. Jacob R. Telfair,
Mr. Winthrop Thorn,
Hon. Samuel J. Tilden,
Mr. C. Toron,
Mr. Thomas C. Tweddle,
Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel,
Gen. Francis L. Vinton,
Mr. T. Van Rensselaer,
Mr. Jules Vatable,
Mr. Wm. Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Mr. James H. Van Alen,
Mr. Henry Vail, Jr.,
Hon. Wm. H. Wickham,
Dr. De F. Woodruff,
Mr. John Whipple,
Dr. Geo. G. Wheelock,
Mr. Theodorus R. Woolsey,
Dr. Gustavus Winston,
Dr. J. P. P. White,
Dr. Walker,
Mr. Louis B. Wright,
Mr. John White,
Mr. Corn's DuBois Wagstaff,
Mr. J. L. Wallack,
Col. Alfred Wagstaff,
Mr. Edwark Willink,
Mr. Sidney Webster,
Mr. John J. Wendel, Jr.,
Mr. Chas. H. Waite,

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 15, 1876, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe per steamer Algeria, via Queenstown. On Thursday at 11:30 A. M., for Europe per steamer Suevia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg. On Saturday at 5 A. M., for England, Wales, Ireland, and France, per steamer Adriatic, via Queenstown, and at 5 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamer Anchoria, via Glasgow, and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe, per steamer Hermann, via Southampton and Bremen.

Mails for China, Japan, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1876.

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 2, 1876.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 216 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

WANTED—A SCREW CUTTING LATHE, TO swing 8 to 10 inches and take 6 feet between the centres; must be in good order and not old. Address, stating lowest price, D. J., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

HIMROD'S CURE—UNEQUALED FOR ASTHMA, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, and COMMON COLDS. Try it. Sold by all druggists, $1; wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st. P. O. Box 2,480

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH-POWDER removes tartar and discoloration, arrests decay, and keeps the teeth sound, clean, and white. 25 and 50 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DO YOU FEEL THE NEED OF A TONIC that will promptly BUILD UP, INVIGORATE, VITALIZE, and REINFORCE the system, restore the Strength, Vigor, and Energy both of Body and Brain and make you feel like a new being? Then use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, the most perfect Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator ever discovered. Keep up the Strength! Fortify the System! Sustain the Vital Forces and Powers! or, in other words, ASSIST NATURE! by using this famous Tonic. By so doing disease will be overcome, vigorous health will result, and life will be prolonged. This celebrated preparation of WINCHESTER'S is NATURE'S GREATEST ASSISTANT, and is extensively and regularly prescribed by all leading Physicians in all cases where a PURE and RELIABLE TONIC is indicated. Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists. Sold by all druggists. No. 36 John st., New-York.

ALBERT SMITH, BUTCHER AND DEALER in the best Beef and Mutton brought to New-York; also, in the finest Poultry, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters, &c. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MOST POPULAR SONG OF THE DAY IS J. R. Thomas' "Must we then Meet as Strangers?" with elegant lithograph title, 40c.; also, just out, "Golden Hours," J. R. Thomas, 40c.; "Let Me Dream Again," Sullivan, 40c.; "Little Tin Soldier," Molloy, 35c.; "Bella" Waltz, Lamothe, 50c.; "Auf Wiedersehn" Waltz, Aronson, 50c. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNIE EVA FAY, THE CELEBRATED spiritual physical test medium, lately from the Queen's drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London; also, Crystal Palace, Sydenham; indorsed by William Crooks, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society, will give her marvelous seance in the light, this evening, at parlors No. 19 West 24th st., (opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel,) 7:30 P. M.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLINTON ST., corner Carroll, Brooklyn, Rev. G. J. Magill will officiate at morning and evening service. Choir of men and boys. Strangers are invited, and will be made welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows, will preach morning, at 11, and at 7:45 in the evening. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school 9:45 A. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Divine services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector, Rev. R. Heber Newton, will preach.

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. C. B. McCarthy will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject: "Does the Mosaic account of Creation harmonize with the known facts of Geology?" Evening: "The Gates of Hell."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, (Swedenborgian,) East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.—Services by Rev. Chauncey Giles, at 11 A. M. True doctrine is like a lantern in the dark. The doctrines of the New Church teach a most intelligent reverence for the Sacred Scripture, and show that, when rightly understood, it is in perfect agreement with itself, with enlightened reason, and with all true science. The spiritual sense or real meaning of the Divine Word is the life and soul of all true knowledge, from which all enduring systems of government, philosophy, morals, and religion must receive their light and warmth.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

57th st., near 8th av.

JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.

Sunday morning at 11.

Evening at 7:45.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,

(Protestant Episcopal,)

East 25th st., near Madison av.,

Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.

Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening, usual hours; Sunday-school, 2:30; Pastor's Bible-class, 3; prayer-meetings Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st., Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Morning, "The Redeemed Soul." Evening, "The Cripple at Lystra." Sunday-school and Bible Class at 3. Young men's prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting Friday evening.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5th av., corner 45th st.—Preaching this morning at 11. The evening service, at 8 o'clock, will be devoted to an extemporaneous address by the Pastor, and vespers by the choir. Sunday-school and Bible class 9:30 A. M. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85th st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. John W. Trimble, Rector.—Services, Sunday, Jan. 9, 1876, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, corner of West 11th st. and Waverly place.—Services, 10:30 and 7:30. Rev. William T. Egbert, Rector. In the evening the Rector will preach the first in a series of sermons on "Popular Skepticism."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, PROTESTANT Episcopal, 9th av. and 28th st.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. J. F. Jowitt will officiate.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER of Madison av. and 28th st. Rector, Rev. C. C. Tiffany.—Services at 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. At the afternoon service Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., will preach.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 50TH ST., east of 3d av., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school 2:30 P. M.

DAILY UNION PRAYER MEETING, AT 3:30 P. M., continued this week in Collegiate Church, corner 5th av. and 48th st.

ELDER CHAS. A. BROWN, OF ORRINGTON, Me., will preach at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, on Sunday, Jan. 9. Subjects, viz.: Morning, "What and Where is the Kingdom of God?" Afternoon, "The Marriage Supper of the Lamb." Services commence at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHAPEL, WEST 29TH st., near 9th av.—Rev. N. L. Rowell will preach at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7:30 o'clock P. M. Subjects—Morning—"The Christian Characterized." Evening—"Soul Saving." All cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 4TH av. and 39th st.—The annual sermon to the young will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. Service of song 7:30 P. M., and sermon by Pastor at 8 P. M. Cordial invitation.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 47th st. Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach.

"HEAR YE HIM."—THE MAN SENT OF GOD to restore all things (see Matthew xvii., 11) will preach the word of prophecy in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Temple of God Opened in Heaven."—Rev. xi., 19.

MASONIC TEMPLE, 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, will speak on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"Infidelity—Old and New."

MYTTON MOURY, CLERGYMAN, WILL conduct service of Episcopal Church and preach Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

PROF. S. B. BRITTON LECTURES 7:30 P. M. Subject, "The Rights of Woman under a Democracy," and Mrs. E. F. Jay Bullene (Trance Speaker) lectures 10:30 A. M. The Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M. at the hall of the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, HAVING JUST returned from his Western tour, by special request will preach at Apollo Hall, 5th st., Brooklyn, E. D., Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"American Centennial." Solo singing by Mrs. May Mannering Hamil and Annie Johnson. Seats free.

REV. THOS. S. HASTING, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, Jan. 9. Services will be held at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. Adult Bible class at 3 P. M.

REV. G. F. SIEGMUND WILL PREACH A sermon on the subject of "German Liturgies," in behalf of the Church German Society, in Trinity Chapel, 25th st., near Broadway, on Sunday evening, 9th inst. Service at 7:30.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING.—THE NEW-York Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association meets on Thursday evening, 13th, in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st. Rev. Dr. Randolph, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Walter H. Brooks, of Richmond, Va., Sunday-school missionary to the freedmen, will deliver addresses. The lesson, David and Goliath, will be taught by H. M. Sanders, of this City. Singing by the choir of the North Baptist Church, J. P. Bronner leader.

WM. PHELPS, President.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Dr. Ewer, Rector.—Services, celebration, 7:30 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; celebration, (choral,) 11; evening prayer, (choral,) 7:30 P. M., (Prof. J. J. Elmendorf, D. D., of Racine College.) Strangers cordially invited.

ST. MARK'S, 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—REV. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector, at 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon, "The Prophet and his Intractable Hearers;" at 7:30 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon, "Saved So As By Fire."

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; singing-school 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE,

in the

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,

Madison av. and 42d st.

Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., will preach.

The Gospel Hymns and Spiritual Songs by Mr. Sankey are used.

Young men's prayer-meeting every Sunday at 6:30 P. M. Other services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society will be celebrated on Sunday evening, the 9th inst., at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th av., near 45th st. at 7:30 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. J. E. Galleher, D. D.

THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 39TH st. and 3d av., open to-day. Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Rev. D. M. McCaffrey will preach. All are invited to attend. Teachers are wanted at the Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

THE ANCIEN REGIME.

M. TAINE'S NEW WORK ON THE TRANSITION PERIOD OF FRANCE.

Writing from Paris on Dec. 10, the correspondent of the London *Telegraph* says: "A new book of Henri Taine's on the transition of France from the *ancien régime* to her present status is announced for publication by Hachette & Co., and as a whet to public curiosity tantalizing extracts of it are published. I have before me the preface of the first volume, entitled *L'Ancien Régime*. M. Taine says:

'In 1849, having attained my twenty-first year, I became a constituent, and felt greatly embarrassed, for I had to appoint fifteen or twenty Deputies, and, according to French habits, was not only bound to choose individuals, but to make a selection from between adverse theories. I was told to make myself a Royalist or a Republican, a Democrat or a Conservative, a Socialist or a Bonapartist; I belonged to none of these parties, and, in fact, belonged to no party at all, and I often envied the many persons who did hold a resolute opinion, and who had the good fortune of being "somebodies." After listening to the several doctrines in existence, I inwardly came to the conclusion that there was something amiss in my mind. Motives which other people found conclusive did not appear so to me. Each of these ardent politicians erected a constitution as one might build a house—according to the finest plan, the newest, or the most simple—and several such constitutional houses were under examination—Marquis' hotels, *bourgeois'* houses, working men's dwellings, soldiers' barracks, the Communist's booth, and even to the savage's encampment. Every one in turn described his invention as "the human dwelling; the only one a sensible man could ever inhabit." In my eyes, the argument was a weak one. Personal taste did not seem to me to have any weight in the question. I was of opinion that a house should not be built to suit the taste of the architect, but simply that of the lodger. To consult the lodger, to allow the French population to select between the several plans drawn up for its future residence, would have been a mere show or a fraud. In such cases the answer is always suited to the question; and, beside, even though the reply might not have been extorted, France was not more fit than myself to make a reply. Ten million ignorant people put together do not constitute one learned body. When a population is consulted, it may, at the utmost, be able to choose its favorite form of government, but not the form of government which would really prove most beneficial. It can only do this after making an experiment, and requires plenty of time to ascertain whether its political house is commodious, strong enough to resist the inclemencies of the weather, and adapted to its habits, its occupations, its character, its whims, its humor. Now, even after an experiment, we Frenchmen have never been satisfied with our political dwelling; on thirteen occasions within eighty years we have pulled it down for something better, and in spite of all our endeavors we have not yet found the one we want. If other populations have been more fortunate; if several political houses abroad are strongly built and ever remain standing, it is because they have built after a particular fashion, on an old and substantial foundation, and next to some old central edifice several times patched up, but always preserved, enlarged by degrees, and gradually adapted to the wants of the inhabitants. None of them were built spontaneously on a new pattern, and according to the sole dictates of common sense. It may be as well to admit at once that the spontaneous invention of a new, comfortable, and lasting Constitution is an undertaking which defies the strength of the human mind. In any case, I concluded that, should we ever discover the house we really need, the discovery would certainly not be arrived at by the process at present in use; and, in fact, the question is to discover the house, supposing it to be in existence, and not to offer several houses for popular selection. In this respect our inclinations would be fruitless—nature and history have chosen for us; it lies with us to adapt ourselves to nature and history, for it is quite certain they will not adapt themselves to us. The social and political form in which a nation can enter and live is not put there to serve this nation's arbitrary will, but is determined by its character and past life. Its minutest features must be molded upon the living features to which it is applied; otherwise, it will burst and crumble to pieces. We shall only succeed, therefore, in discovering ours by studying ourselves; and the more we learn about ourselves the fitter we shall be to discern what our requirements consist of. We must, therefore, set aside all customary systems and ascertain what the nation really is before elaborating a Constitution for it. I confess the first portion of the task offers many more and greater difficulties than the second. What studies, what investigations and counter-investigations, what researches in past and present epochs and in the regions of thought and action, what a multiplicity of labor are necessary in order to acquire a complete and correct idea of a great nation, which has lived more than the average life of a nation, and is living still! But this is the only means of avoiding a bad Constitution after arguing falsely, and I inwardly resolved that I at least should never undertake to form a political opinion before carefully studying France. What is contemporary France? In order to answer this question we must ascertain how France has grown up, or (a better process still,) witness her growth with our own eyes. At the end of the last century she underwent a metamorphosis, such as the insect changing skin. Her old organization melted away; she, herself, tore its most precious threads into pieces, and fell a prey to convulsions which threatened to prove fatal. Then, after innumerable fits and a painful lethargy, she suddenly stood up again. But her organization was no longer the same; a silent transformation had been going on internally, and had substituted a new being for the old ones. In 1808 she had finally reconstituted all her principal features, departments, arrondissements, cantons, and communes—nothing has altered since in these territorial divisions—the Concordat, the Code, the law courts, the University, the Institute, the Council of State, the prefects, the taxes, the tax collectors, the Court of the Exchequer, all these her principal organs remain what they were then; the nobility, the *bourgeoisie*, the working classes, the peasantry—each class, in fact, already assumed in 1808 the position, the sentiments, the traditions which now characterize them. So that the new being is stable as well as complete, and therefore, its structure, its instincts, and its abilities foreshadow in what direction its thought and action will proceed. Around France all the other nations, some of them precocious, others backward, have all undergone a similar transformation from the feudal state into the modern state; the change is a universal and almost simultaneous one. But under this new form, as under the old one, the weaker is still the victim of the stronger. Woe to those nations whose slow transformation places them at the mercy of the neighbors who have forestalled them, and issue the first and with a full armor from their chrysalid! Woe also to the nations who, by a too violent and too sudden transformation, have unbalanced their internal economy, and who, by the exaggeration of their administrative organization, by the impoverishment of their vital substance, are doomed to fits and starts, to debility, and to impotence, in the midst of neighbors better proportioned and healthier.'"

EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT.

A PACIFIC PROJECT IN THE GERMAN REICHSTAG.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, writing on the 21st ult., says: "Shortly before the adjournment of the German Reichstag the question was raised of a gradual European disarmament. Dr. Albert Fischhoff, a prominent member of the Austrian House of Representatives, occupied himself with the subject last Autumn at the meeting of the Delegations of Austria and Hungary, proposing to hold an annual international conference of eminent deputies of all countries, whose first task should be the endeavor to reduce the heavy burden of standing armies. After this project had been privately communicated to the Italian Parliament and the French National Assembly, in both of which bodies the idea was much approved of, it was finally laid by Baron Ducker before the members of the German Parliament. Nearly fifty deputies of all parties, about a sixth of the whole House, immediately declared their willingness to take part in such meetings, and to use their influence toward the realization of the project. It is not intended to propose the dissolution of all standing armies, but merely to reduce the number of soldiers at present under arms, which in proportion to the productive powers of the several countries has attained a fearful height. Respecting the execution of the project, it is reported that the first conference of European deputies to be held next year will be asked to designate the quota of the Continental standing armies to be reduced, and that the members will engage to move in the next session of their respective national Parliaments the following resolution: 'The House expects with confidence that the Government will shortly declare to all Continental Powers, or at least to all the great powers on the continent, their readiness to reduce their standing army by the quota arranged by the conference, in case the respective powers do the same.' This motion, it is hoped, will give the first impulse to the Governments for opening diplomatic negotiations on the subject. The question of a general disarmament was last raised by Napoleon III. At that time Prussia alone was opposed to it, because she was the only State which had introduced universal conscription, and would not give up its advantages. To-day this institution has been adopted by nearly all the great powers, and therefore the superiority Prussia enjoyed formerly has disappeared. For the complete carrying out of general compulsory enrollment no State is rich enough; only a portion of those young men capable of bearing arms are really enlisted. The principle of general conscription would therefore be more perfect and complete if the present high figure of the standing armies were reduced, and in its stead a shorter term of active service adopted. Even in Prussia, where a soldier on the average must serve three years in the active army, and is during this period completely withdrawn from any civil occupation, serious agitations are being made for curtailing this high term. Government, nevertheless, energetically resists the proposal, and falls back on the opinion of the military authorities, who consider the formation of troops for war cannot be effected in less than three years. The majority of the Reichstag will certainly advocate a reduction, for already the burden of supporting such an army is scarcely bearable. Parliament is perfectly aware of this, and has therefore again persistently refused to sanction any augmentation of the military estimates, notwithstanding the Minister of War and his adlatus, Gen. Von Voigts-Rhetz, having significantly referred to the equipments of neighboring States, with which Germany must keep pace."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

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For sale, the elegant house south-east corner Madison square and 25th st., 50x100, with extra lot (25x98.9) adjoining in the rear, on which is a first-class fire-proof stable and coach-house; the furniture, which is very handsome and is adapted for the house, will be sold with it if desired.

Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

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An excellent English basement house, four-story, brown-stone, between 5th and Madison avs., for sale. Has recently been put in thorough order from basement to roof. There are five bedrooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c. The house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth. It is situated between the two splendid up-town hotels—the Windsor and the Buckingham, and is therefore a most eligible site for a doctor. Apply to Messrs. LUDLOW & Co., Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

A SUPERB DOUBLE HOUSE, WITH stable attached, situated on the most desirable part of Murray Hill, for sale, at a great bargain and on very easy terms; hard wood, fine order, well built; lot 50x100. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

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FIFTH AV., BELOW 50TH ST.—A FINE extra wide house and extension, for sale cheap. Also, on 5th av., near the Park, a fine house, price low; exchange in part for City or country property. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN 38TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—A first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25 feet wide, with a large dining-room extension; possession 1st May. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AT REDUCED PRICES.—WE HAVE FOR sale several dwelling houses, at prices between $20,000 and $50,000, that are well worth the attention of parties wanting to purchase. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

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A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 20x55x100, for $32,500, on 46th st., just west of 5th av.; fine block; house modern and in perfect order. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Nos. 90 Broadway.

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BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PARK LOTS FOR SALE—TO close a copartnership; seven lots on the north side of President st., near 8th av.; the finest property in the City of Brooklyn; 21x100; price $2,200 each; worth $4,000; one-half can remain on mortgage. For particulars call on or address A. W. DAVIS, No. 556 Broadway, N. Y.

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$15,000.—Six acres with buildings at Tappan-on-Hudson; no incumbrances.

$20,000.—Four acres with buildings at Southport, Conn.; no incumbrances.

$12,000.—Florida plantation; 1,280 acres, with improvements; no incumbrances.

Also, $11,000—choice domestic liquors.

Parties wishing to exchange properties will do well to call on us; we deal in first-class property only; we offer for sale or exchange elegant Villas, improved Farms, well-rented City property, and unencumbered, well-located lots; we buy and sell mortgages, insurance stocks, and miscellaneous securities, obtain loans, &c.; all orders promptly attended to. Principals only need call or address.

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FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL places on the Hudson, one hour from New-York, commanding superb views of river and mountains; from perfect natural drainage, pure water, and dry atmosphere, is healthy beyond question, and is entirely free from chills and fever and mosquitoes; well-built modern house, gardener's cottage, and all necessary out-buildings, with twenty acres of land. An interview can be had with owner by addressing Room No. 288 St. Nicholas Hotel.

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ON TUESDAY, JAN. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

7th av., 4 lots, north-west corner of 121st st.

7th av., 2 lots, south-east corner of 122d st.

119th st., 2 lots, south side, 410 feet east 6th av.

120th st., 5 lots, north side, 150 feet west 6th av.

122d st., 2 lots, south side, 100 feet east 7th av.

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Real Estate Office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

MONDAY, Jan. 10,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, POSITIVE SALE OF NO. 319 EAST 60TH ST., (By order of Matthew J. Keely, Esq., Assignee.)

TUESDAY, Jan. 11,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway, Positive sale by order of Wm. H. Jackson, Esq., Trustee, of

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Terms very easy. Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

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RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer, Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, at 12 o'clock, At Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Under the direction of J. S. Bosworth, Esq., Referee,) 16 North Moore st., corner Varick, business property; 505 Hudson st., brick house and lot.

Maps, &c., of FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 6 City Hall place, and the Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

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COOK.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good City reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, WILLING, AMIABLE YOUNG woman, with best of reference from her present employer in 5th av., near 56th st.; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread, and all kinds of good cooking. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

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COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT ENGlish cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; understands fancy dishes and desserts of all kinds; good reference. Address for two days D. L., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two respectable young women, one as first-class cook the other as chamber-maid and waitress; together or separate; good City references; wages no object. Call at No. 488 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, and to do general house-work; best City references. Call at No. 228 West 16th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City references. Address C. K., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of desserts and baking; would go to the country; best City reference; will help with washing. Call at No. 156 West 18th st., rear, Room No. 5.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, who has been forelady in a first-class dressmaking establishment, the work of some first families by the day, or work taken home; ball and evening dresses a specialty; dresses made over equal to new. Address L. R. L., No. 107 East 12th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker, a few more customers by day; best City reference. Call at No. 1,145 Broadway, first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH DRESSmaker to go out by the day to families; best City reference. Call at No. 101 West 36th st.

HOUSEKEEPER—OR TO TAKE CHARGE OF Young Children.—By a widow without incumbrance; reference as to competence and respectability; no attention paid to trifles. Call for two days between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock, Mrs. Gilmore, No 688 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF EXPERIence; highest references. Address A. C. S., box No. 184 *Times* office.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—TO WAIT ON A LADY, OR as nursery governess, by an educated French person; understands dress-making, and possesses every requisite to fill such a position; City references. Address O. O., box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY AN EDUCATED GERman girl, speaking French and English fluently, as maid or nursery governess with growing children; good City references. Call at No. 203 East 54th st., on Monday, from 10 to 1 o'clock; third floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamber-work in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Address B., No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, ladies', gents', and families' washing to do at her own home; puffing and fluting neatly done. Apply at No. 292 1st av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH NURSE; would go by the week or month; invalids carefully attended to; highest reference can be given. Address Nurse, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman, to attend an invalid lady or gentleman; and willing to do light work. To be seen at No. 207 West 18th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE IN ANY kind of sickness, either for lady or gentleman; references first-class, (physicians and ladies.) Call or address No. 150 West 54th st.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN American girl as nurse or chamber-maid; first-class reference. Call on Mrs. Salva, No. 261 West 54th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable French girl as nurse and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NURSE and seamstress. Call Monday, at No. 60 West 19th st, present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant girl to take care of children; good reference. Apply at No. 242 East 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A VERY COMPETENT seamstress or chamber-maid; willing to divide her time if required; runs any machine; can make a dress throughout and is excellent at renovating; City or country; last place three years. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as family seamstress, with charge of one child, in or out of the City; good references. Address E. C., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress employment by day or week; can work by hand on fine needle-work, baby linen, or embroider flannel. Address F., No. 265 West 24th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE, OBLIGING PROTestant girl with good reference; competent chamber-maid and efficient waitress; understands care of silver; makes salads, &c.; no objection to assist with washing; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference; City or country. Address M. A. O., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; can make all kinds of salads; best City reference; can take a man's place. Call at No. 488 6th av., second floor, back room.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES families' or gentlemen's washing; thoroughly understands all kinds of clothes; has no objections to go out two first days of the week; best City references. Call at No. 240 East 41st st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WISHes a few gentlemen's and ladies' or family washing; terms moderate; best City reference. Apply at No. 344 West 36th st.

WASHING.—BY A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS, gentlemen's or family washing at her own home; seventy-five cents a dozen; fluting and puffing; references. Address Laundress, No. 143 West 19th st.

WASHING—DONE BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a respectable colored woman; first-class reference. Call or address Mrs. Homax, No. 129 West 26th st.

WASHING.—MRS. TURNER WOULD LIKE SOME gentlemen's or families' washing; best City reference. Call or address No. 113 West 52d st., rear.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to take washing and ironing home, or would go out by the day; excellent City references. Call at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to take gentlemen's and families washing home; good references. Call at No. 488 6th av., near 29th st., second floor, room No. 5.

WASHING.—LAUNDRESS WISHES TO GO OUT by the day or take washing home; understands puffing and fluting; terms moderate. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES

IN

EMBROIDERIES.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

will open on MONDAY next, Jan. 10, their

Spring Importation of Hamburg EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,

in the various widths, to match.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR

255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand st.,

CORNER CHRYSTIE,

are now closing out the balance of their Winter stock of

LADIES' SUITS

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Comprising Plain Plaid, and Fancy suits in all the latest styles.

Calico Wrappers at 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, and upward.

Delaine Wrappers at $2 75 and $3.

LORD & TAYLOR

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

A JANITOR'S POSITION WANTED BY A small colored family in a business building or French flat; good City references. Address E. B. W., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NATIVE OF England; has lived as head waiter and single-handed; experienced as above; good City reference given. Call or address G. L., No. 109 East 28th st.

CLERK.—BY A LAD OF NINETEEN, WITH FIVE years' reference from present employers, (wholesale druggists,) in drug or other mercantile business. Address No. 58 West Washington place.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, strictly temperate, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands driving and the care of horses; has no objection to City or country; will be found both willing and obliging; has nine years' best reference. Address M. K., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN, FOR AN EXperienced coachman and groom; he is first-class in all respects; fully competent to take charge of any establishment; twelve years of best City reference. Address McK., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife, Protestants; the man as coachman and gardener, farm hand, and generally useful man; wife as cook and laundress, or general servant; are capable, reliable, first-class help; at low wages and highly recommended. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; also garden if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address L. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE, competent man; unexceptionable references; both willing and obliging; City or country. Apply to or address Hero, No. 155 West 18th st., for two days; private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City and country reference. Call or address, for two days, W. B., at J. B. Brewster & Co's., 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A SINGLE MAN; thoroughly understands his business; six years' City references for honesty, sobriety, and capability. Call or address J. B., 60 West 15th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH COACHMAN; SINgle man; first-class City reference. Address L. B., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; is but a short time in the country; has first-class recommendations; was formerly coachman for an officer in the British Army. Address for two days J. L., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE German as head gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has first-class references as to ability and character, &c. Address J. P., care of Young & Elliott, seed store, No. 12 Cortlandt st.

GROOM, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as groom, or will take care of horses; good reference. Apply at No. 337 West 44th st.

USEFUL MAN.—IN A HOTEL BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands regilding, repairing of looking-glass, and picture-frame work; either City or country; good references given. Address W. F. D., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ADdress, who has been three years in last place, to run an elevator in a business house or building; best of reference can be given. Address H. Smith, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private boarding-house; is willing and obliging; is capable of taking charge of any dining-room; can come well recommended by first-class families. Address T. J., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; capable of taking full charge of any dining-room; kind and obliging; can come well recommended from last employer. Call at or address T. J., 132 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a boarding-house or private family. Address H. E., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS HEAD waiter in a first-class boarding-house or private family; best City reference. Call after 8 P. M. or address Peterson, No. 213 Sullivan st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family. Address J. R., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in private family; is willing and obliging. Call or address T. B., No. 106 West 26th st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN, A GOOD PENMAN, WOULD like a position as copyist, where neat writing would be necessary; salary moderate. Address A. B. S., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN TOWN AND COUNTRY to sell our pure teas to families, hotels, and large consumers; best terms and largest stock in the country. Apply to the WELLS' TEA COMPANY, No. 201 Fulton st., between Church and Greenwich sts., New-York.

MILLINERY.

A City jobbing house wants a man of experience and ability as general manager. All applications received in confidence. Address G. & A., Box 140, *Times* Office.

WANTED—LADIES WHO DESIRE TO EMPLOY their leisure hours at home at a beautiful style of fancy needlework. Send a stamp directed envelope or call personally for Smith & Co.'s circulars. The work is liberally paid for. No. 863 Broadway. Established twenty-three years. Importers of Berlin wool.

WANTED.—A GOOD MAN AS TRAVELING SALESman, on salary; expenses paid; an experienced commercial traveler who can give first-class references as to his fitness for the position is desired. Apply by letter to the Hathorn Spring, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY EMPLOYING NO servants, a Christian woman of good birth and education, who will appreciate a home. Address M. D. W., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, stating name, age, circumstances, and address.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE AS COOK AND AS waiter. Address, with good references only, H. V., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A COMMERCIAL TRAVELER ON A salary. Must have some knowledge of machinery and good recommendations. Apply by letter. Address to INQUIRER, Box No. 4,342, New-York Post Office.

WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS THAT THOROUGHLY understands her work and can come well recommended. Call at No. 33 West 18th st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH CITY reference. Apply between 1 and 2 P. M. on Monday, Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR.

OUR

SILK DEPARTMENT

CONTAINS ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES OF THE BEST LYONS MANUFACTURES.

We offer 250 pieces CACHMIRE CYCLOPE, costing, imported, $2 47, gold, to land, at $2, currency, per yard; A. Giraud & Cie., CASHMIRE ALEXANDRA, and BIG ELEPHANT; Antoine Guinet & Cie. gros grain superieur CACHMIRE LE RHONE, all offering at a reduction of 50c. to $1 a yard FROM FORMER PRICES.

Bonnet & Co.'s superior quality POULT DE SOIE reduced from $3 50 to $3, from $3 75 to $3 25, from $4 50 to $3 75.

In PLAIN COLORED SILKS we are offering TAFFETAS at 75c., worth $1, and CASHMIRE RISTORI at $1 50, worth $2, PLAIN GROS GRAINS in seal brown, myrtle green, navy blue; Corbeau's prune, fumee de Londres, tea rose, Eglantine, gris perle, and all the FASHIONABLE SHADES for STREET, DINNER, or EVENING WEAR, at $1 25, $1 75, $2, and $2 50, reduced from $1 50, $2, $2 50, and $3.

STRIPED, CHECKED, and PLAID SILKS in ALL COLORS, from 50c. to $1 per yard.

Elegant LYONS BROCADES in pink, sky, pearl, ecru, cream and white, twenty-seven inches wide, reduced from $5 to $3 50, and from $4 to $2 75.

LARGE STOCK RADZIMIRES, CLOAKING SILKS, AND SATINS, GAZE DE CHAMBERY, AND SILK GRENADINES AT HALF PRICE.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

We will offer for the BALANCE OF THE MONTH, commencing

MONDAY, JAN. 10,

Preparatory to our SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING, our complete stock of

DOMESTICS,

AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.

SPRAGUE PRINTS, 12 yards for 75c., and Cocheco, 96c.

LANCASTER CAMBRICS at 11c., and yard-wide Prints at 12½c.

Yard-wide FRENCH and ENGLISH PRINTS at 18c., 20c., 22c., and 25c.

Full lines PERCALE and CHEVIOT SHIRTINGS and English, Scotch, and Domestic Ginghams, at POPULAR PRICES.

WAMSUTTA, Utica, and New-York Mills yard-wide Sheetings, at 12½c., and all the standard brands at case prices.

8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached, in all desirable makes.

PILLOW CASINGS, in all widths and qualities.

WE CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO OUR 8-4 SHEETING AT 22c. PER YARD.

ENGLISH and American Canton Flannels, and American Tickings and Checks.

WE SHALL OFFER FIVE CASES CROCHET QUILTS at $1 50 each.

Also,

in complete assortment, Eider-down Quilts, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, Comfortables, Bedding of every kind, including Hair, Husk, and Excelsior Matresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Spring Beds, &c., &c., making the most complete

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT IN THE STATES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.,

CALL PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO THE STYLES AND PRICES OF THEIR STOCK OF

Ladies', Misses', & Children's Cloaks,

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE MONTH ONLY, FROM JAN. 10.

Ladies' Cloth Cloaks at $5, $6, $7 50, $9, and up.

Ladies' Velvet Cloaks at $40, $45, and $50.

ALSO,

to their well-selected stock of REAL LACES in

POINT GAZE, POINT APPLIQUE, POINT DUCHESSE, VALENCIENNES,

comprising HANDKERCHIEFS, BARBES, SCARFS, CAPES, TIE-ENDS, JABOTS, BLACK-THREAD LACES, BLACK GUIPURE LACES, BLACK FRENCH LACES, CASHMERE LACES, &c., &c.,

NOVELTIES IN MADE-UP LACE GOODS, AND TO A LARGE CLEARING-OUT OFFERING IN LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.

275 dozen Tape-bordered Linen Handkerchiefs at 12½c. each, worth 20c.

125 dozen Hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c., extra value.

Initial Handkerchiefs, with silk borders, at $1 25, $2, and $2 50.

A LATE IMPORTATION OF EMBROIDERIES, THE FINEST AND BEST GOODS OFFERED IN THIS MARKET, WILL BE SHOWN MUCH UNDER VALUE.

LORD & TAYLOR.

SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.

A large assortment of Stylish Suits in Black and Colored Silks, from $45.

Camel's Hair Cloth and Black Cashmere, with all Silk Skirt, for $42 to $15.

Black Cashmere Suits at $20.

Camel's Hair Suits with Feather Trimming, $28.

Camel's Hair Overdresses, $11 to $23.

ALPACA SUITS, BLACK AND COLORS, $8 to $10.

FINE BLACK EMBROIDERED CASHMERE OVERDRESSES, at $25.

IMPORTED COSTUMES, this season's goods, at $30.

LOT OF POLONAISES at $2 50, and upward.

SWISS AND ORGANDIE Suits at $16.

SWISS AND ORGANDIE Overskirts and Jackets, $10.

MISSES' CASHMERE SUITS at $15. Children's Suits at $3 50.

LADIES' PLAID FLANNEL WRAPPERS, SILK TRIMMED, at $6 50.

Ladies' Cashmere Wrappers, Silk Trimmed, $8 50 to $11.

Ladies' Serge Wrappers, Silk Trimmed, $4 35.

Ladies' Figured Rep Wrappers, $3 25.

Also, Ladies' Underwear in great variety.

Tucked and Ruffled Walking Skirts, 98c. to $1.

Train Skirts, from $3. Canton Flannel Skirts, 90c.

Chemises, plain, 60c. Tucked and ruffled yoke, 90c.

Tucked and Embroidered, $1 25.

Muslin Drawers, from 52c., upward. Canton Flannel Drawers, 75c.

Night Dresses, from $1 10 to $3 75.

Shaker Flannel Skirts, $2 85. Scarlet Flannel Skirts, $2 45.

Complete Trousseau, from $50.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO WEDDING OUTFITS.

INFANTS' WEAR IN FULL ASSORTMENT.

SILK-TRIMMED WHITE MERINO CLOAKS, $7 to $9. EMBROIDERED, $13 50.

WALKING COATS, BRAIDED CLOTH, $3. VELVET, HAND EMBROIDERED, $8. CASHMERE, $5 50.

CHRISTENING ROBES, EMBROIDERED, $4 50, and LACE, $15. CAPS, $4 50.

NURSING BASKETS, $3 50 to $10.

PIQUE DRESSES, $1 80, and up.

INFANTS' OUTFITS a specialty, on hand or got up to order.

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY, HANDSOMELY AND completely furnished house, not above 40th st., nor below 20th st., between Madison and 6th avs.; rent not to exceed $250 per month. Address J. R. W., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, THREE or four rooms on second floor of a private house on the west side, below 23d st.; rent not to exceed $25. Address FOSTER, No. 895 Washington st.

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN HOUSEKEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING

YARD-WIDE IRISH LINENS at 25c., 35c., 45c. per yard, upward.

HEAVY BARNSLEY, SCOTCH, and IRISH LINEN SHEETINGS, a COMPLETE RANGE of PRICES.

BLEACHED DAMASKS BY THE YARD.

DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, &c., at LARGELY-REDUCED PRICES.

YARD-WIDE BLEACHED DOMESTIC COTTONS ONLY 8 and 10 cents per yard, and the VERY BEST QUALITIES ONLY 12½ cents per yard.

BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS at PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

They will also LARGELY REPLENISH their STOCKS of

POPULAR GOODS.

PRINTED REPS AND RICH DELAINES ONLY 12½ to 15 cents per yard.

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS,

KNICKERBOCKER CLOTHS,

ALL WOOL SERGES,

And a LARGE VARIETY of DESIRABLE and STYLISH DRESS GOODS AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

The ABOVE will be EXHIBITED on the FOURTH AVENUE SIDE, PRESENTING an UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY to HOUSEKEEPERS to ADVANTAGEOUSLY SUPPLY their wants.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE MADE LARGE ADDITIONS TO THEIR STOCKS OF LYONS BLACK SILKS, LYONS COLORED FAILLE SILKS, AND LIGHT COLORED SILKS SUITABLE FOR EVENING AND DINNER DRESSES.

THEY ARE ALSO OFFERING LADIES' AND MISSES' READY-MADE DRESSES, SUITS, SACQUES, &c., &c.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK TRIMMED HATS, EXCEEDINGLY HANDSOME, AT PRICES VERY MUCH REDUCED,

And they will open

ONE CASE REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, Just received, very beautiful, purchased under very favorable circumstances.

OFFERING EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS.

DRESS-MAKING.

under superior management, and executed equal in style and finish to the VERY BEST PARISIAN MAKES.

MOURNING ORDERS,

executed in from six to twelve hours' notice.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Bargains in Shawls.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand st.,

CORNER CHRYSTIE.

Having made another reduction in prices since the Holidays, are now prepared to offer the largest and BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

SHAWLS

in the City at prices that are

EXTRAORDINARILY LOW.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

THE BEST SHIRTS NOW MANUFACTURED ARE KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS.

6 Dress Shirts for $6.

6 Boys' Shirts for $4 80.

ELEGANTLY MADE FROM WAMSUTTA MUSLIN. BOSOMS AND CUFFS FROM THE BEST IRISH LINEN, (three ply.)

Only one quality. The very best.

MOST ELEGANT STYLES and PERFECT FITTING. Can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief.

The enormous demand for our shirts sustains us in asserting that KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS are the best and cheapest shirts in America.

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, patentees and sole manufacturers, No. 571 Broadway. Wholesale warehouse and factory, Nos 165 and 167 Mercer st., and No. 500 Broome st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Lord & Taylor will sell until the FIRST OF FEBRUARY, PREPARATORY TO THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING, LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FINE WALKING AND DRESS BOOTS and SHOES, including SINGLE and DOUBLE CORK SOLED, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

OUR $3 and $4 LADIES' BUTTON BOOTS are ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALED.

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

EXTRAORDINARY EXHIBITION OF SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS.

The most superb collection of

AMERICAN WORKS

Ever exhibited in this City, together with a very choice collection of

FOREIGN WORKS,

To be sold at auction at the SCHENCK GALLERY, No. 60 Liberty st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 13 and 14, at 12 o'clock each day. Now on exhibition.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to engage in a safe, profitable, well-established manufacturing business, to which he will give his services and several thousand dollars cash capital. No notice will be taken unless applicants state exactly what the business is. Address STANLEY, Box No. 3,491 Post Office.

A BUSINESS WHICH CAN BE CONDUCTED profitably with small capital, or extensively; small new article needed by every lady, now selling, secured by patent. Terms easy. Other property taken in exchange. Illustrated circular. Correspondence solicited, or call and see. B. F. CARPENTER, No. 103 Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $1,000 CASH TO INvest in a new enterprise identified with the fashionable interests of New-York. Address NORVAL, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SPECIAL CAPItal of $10,000 to $15,000 in an established and legitimate mercantile business. Address BUSINESS, Lock Box No. 148, Rochester, N. Y.

SPECIAL CAPITAL.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS afforded in connection with an established banking-house in this City. Box No. 6, *Evening Post*, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT COST. AT COST. AT COST.

Horse Blankets, Fur and Woolen Lap Robes. THE EUREKA HORSE BLANKET COMPANY, No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand st. Close out to make room for other goods.

STABLE TO LET—NO. 239 WEST 50TH ST., five stalls and carriage room. Apply at No. 245 West 50th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD. $1,000.

Lost, on the afternoon of Thursday, Jan. 6, twelve UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, of $1,000 each, bearing the following numbers: 1,600, 1,923, 2,327, 2,387, 2,704, 2,630, 4,630, 4,631, 4,623, 7,993, 19,747, 21,348. The above reward will be paid for their return, or part thereof, and parties to whom they may be offered for sale are hereby notified that the payment of coupons of these bonds has been stopped. MARK & CO., No. 50 Exchange place.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN SILKS

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand st.,

CORNER CHRYSTIE ST.,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of

SILKS,

which they are offering at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Evening Silks in Pink, Mexican Sky, Rose, Pearl, and Lavender, at 75c.

Cloth shades—Seal Brown, Navy Blue, Bottle Green, Plum, at $1 25.

Would call special attention to their Gros Grain Silk at $1; worth $1 50.

Also, to their celebrated make, Cachemire Finish, a $2.

Fancy Silks from 50c. per yard and upward.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand st.,

CORNER CHRYSTIE.

Invite the attention of their customers to their stock of

SUITS FOR MISSES

from two to sixteen years.

Cloth suits, braided, $2, $3, $4, $5, $7, and upward.

Also, stylish suits in mohair, from $7 and upward.

Also, stylish suits in plaids of all kinds, from $4 and upward.

Mourning suits on hand and made to order, from $6 and upward.

Boys' blouses and kilt suits from $1 50 and upward.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand st.,

CORNER CHRYSTIE,

Having MARKED DOWN their dress goods to LESS THAN COST, are now closing out the balance of their immense stock at prices ranging from 15c. per yard, and upward. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

THAT ARE NOW OFFERED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,

CORNER CHRYSTIE,

Are now offering at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES all the latest styles in

BEAVER SACQUES,

AT $4, $5, $6, $7, AND UPWARD.

VELVET and SILK FUR-LINED CLOAKS, imported BRAIDED and BEADED SACQUES, ladies' and children's WATERPROOF CLOAKS, all sizes and styles, at LESS THAN COST. Would call special attention to their stock of imported BRAIDED and BEADED SACQUES, which they are selling at half cost.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand st.,

CORNER CHRYSTIE,

ARE NOW SELLING

12 yards of Amoskeag Print, fast colors, for 75c.

12 yards of best Cocheco Print, fast colors, for $1.

English Prints, one yard wide, 10c. to 12½c. per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

G. BUNOUT, ARTIST LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, late with Auguste Petit, No. 7 Rue de la Paix, Paris, has just arrived in America, bringing the latest style in ladies' hair-dressing and hair-works. The only genuine invisible hair-net. Specialty of giving lessons in hair-dressing to the maids. No. 1,145 Broadway, near 26th st., first floor.

SIDE PLAITING DONE FOR LADIES' DRESSES while you wait at two cents per yard, at N. SCHANCUPP'S, No. 79 Division st., two blocks from Bowery.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN CO., OF PARIS, IMporters of art millinery, modes, latest furnit and light shades in ladies' dress hats, flowers, plumes, felts, crapes. 423 6th av., near 26th st., late Mme. Michels.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRrors, baggage, &c.; separate rooms, lowest rates; buildings have every convenience; elevator, watchman; furniture boxed and shipped to all parts, City and country. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40, and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 18 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THE PARTNERSHIP ENTERED INTO Jan. 1, 1871, under the firm name of LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO., expires this day by its own limitation.

JOHN C. LATHAM, Jr.,
H. E. ALEXANDER,
ROBERT F. SMITH.

The undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York.

The name of the firm under which said business is to be conducted is LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO., and the nature of the business will be that of general banking and commission.

JOHN C. LATHAM, Jr., of New-York City; H. E. ALEXANDER, of Staten Island, N. Y.; R. F. SMITH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and R. P. SALTER, of New-York City, are the general partners, and C. G. MILLER, of New-Rochelle, N. Y., is the special partner; and the said C. G. MILLER has contributed and paid in in cash one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) to the capital stock of said partnership.

The said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1876, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1881.

JOHN C. LATHAM, Jr.,
H. E. ALEXANDER,
ROBERT F. SMITH,
R. P. SALTER,
General Partners.
C. G. MILLER, Special Partner.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, AND PARIS, Jan. 1, 1876.

MR. JOSEPH W. DREXEL, OF NEW-YORK, retires this day from active business, and withdraws from our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris.

Mr. EGISTO P. FABBRI, heretofore of the firm of Fabbri & Chauncey, New-York, becomes this day a partner in our firms in Philadelphia, New-York, and Paris, resident in New-York.

DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., New-York.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in the Custom-house brokerage and forwarding business my nephews, GEORGE F. GRAY and E. MORRISON GRAY, the style of the firm being hereafter JAMES E. DAVIES & CO., No. 112 Front st., and Rotunda, Custom-house.

JAMES E. DAVIES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1876.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

LITTLE DINNERS—(*Continued.*)

Many inexperienced persons believe that, when they invite a few friends to dine, it is necessary, in order to make the affair a success, that an extraordinary amount of preparation should be undergone—a tremendous *menu* prepared, (about three times as much as can possibly be eaten,) and the house turned generally topsy-turvy. In fact, they give themselves so much trouble and expense that they soon become disheartened and give up entertaining altogether, until the time comes when they are able to keep a man-servant to wait, and a "*chef*" to cook. This state of affairs should not exist. People who desire, in a moderate way, to return favors received, and to enjoy the society of those they like—the circumstances under which such society can be enjoyed, being the partaking together of a well-arranged dinner—should understand that such social entertainments can certainly be arranged with very little more time and trouble than is given to an ordinary every day meal. Too much in the way of show should not be attempted. Quality, not quantity, should be the object kept in view. Let what is given be perfectly cooked—even if it is only a plain leg of mutton and a bird. If a man-servant is not kept, a well-trained woman does just as well—much better, in fact, than engaging a man for the evening, who is a stranger to the house. If the woman is noiseless, neat and tidy in appearance, watchful, and does not call each guest by his or her name when offering the dishes, it will not be her fault if the dinner does not go off well. Intricate entrees are dangerous things to try with any but a professed cook. Therefore it is advisable not to attempt too much in that way. We subjoin a perfectly plain dinner which we think can be easily prepared for a company of six or eight persons:

Victoria Soup, (Potage à la Reine.)
Fried Smelts, Sauce Hollandaise.
Saddle of Mutton.
Potatoes—Brussels Sprouts—Turnips.
Macaroni au gratin.
Roast Partridges, Bread Sauce.
Cabinet Pudding.
Cheese—Celery—Biscuits.
Snow Eggs.
Dessert.

How to Prepare the Above.

THE SOUP.

Take a couple of large or three small fat chickens, clean and skin them; take also ten pounds or more of veal, cut into pieces, and a half pound of lean ham; put these together into a very nice stew-pan, with a bunch of parsley, and moisten them with clear boiling veal broth. Let this stew softly for an hour, then soak in the broth the soft part of a French roll; cut the flesh off the breasts and wings of the chickens, chop and pound it to a paste in a mortar, with the hard yolk of two eggs, the soaked crumbs, ten sweet almonds and three butter, all blanched. Rub the compound into the soup, strain the whole, and add gradually a quart of sweet cream brought to boil by itself; boil it up, stirring till served. The seasoning should be mild, and a bit of sugar is an improvement.

FRIED SMELTS.

Clean them well, and, when wiped dry, rub them with flour to absorb any moisture that remains. Dip them in beaten egg and then in bread crumbs. Fry them in plenty of oil, lard, or clarified dripping, making it quite hot. Take care in turning not to break them. If wanted very nice, they may be twice dipped in egg and crumbs or biscuit powder. Lay them on a sieve reversed to drain, and serve on a napkin.

SAUCE HOLLANDAISE.

Melt a quarter pound of butter, into which stir by degrees the beaten yolks of two eggs, the juice of a lemon, white pepper, and salt, previously mixed with a little milk or cream. Stir diligently to prevent curdling, and add more melted butter—about a half pint.

SADDLE OF MUTTON ROASTED.

Mutton intended for roasting may be kept longer than mutton for boiling, as the color is of less importance. Cut out the pipe that runs along the back bone, which taints so easily. It may be dusted lightly with flour and pepper every day while hanging, which can be washed off previous to roasting. Most of the loose fat should be cut off. Roast before a rather quick fire, to concentrate the juices of the joint. About two hours is the time of cooking, unless the saddle is very large.

POTATO BALLS.

Mash, roll up with yolk of egg and a little flour, and fry them in good drippings, or brown them.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Cut off the stem close to the head, wash thoroughly, and put on with plenty of boiling water and a little soda, in an open pot; they will take about fifteen minutes to cook.

TURNIPS.

Boil them in salt and water, with a piece of butter; sauce them with melted butter, seasoning them with nutmeg.

ROAST PARTRIDGES.

Clean, truss, and stuff the birds as you do chickens; roast at a hot fire; sprinkle with salt and baste with butter and water until brown.

BREAD SAUCE.

Put grated bread crumbs into a small saucepan, and pour a little of the liquor in which fowl, mutton, or veal has been boiled over this; when it has soaked, simmer with it a sliced onion, white peppercorns, salt, and mace; take out the onions and pepper, and add cream or melted butter.

CABINET PUDDING.

Boil a pint of cream with a bit of lemon-peel and some fine sugar, and pour it hot over a half-pound of crumbled newly-baked Savoy cake in a basin; cover the dish; when the cream is soaked up, add the yolks and whites of eight eggs separately well whisked; bake the pudding and serve with custard sauce; stoned dates may be added, as well as raisins, grated citron, and almonds.

SNOW EGGS.

Whisk the whites of six eggs with a little powdered lump sugar into a stiff froth; set one quart of milk, sweetened to taste, to boil; drop the egg-froth in it by tablespoonfuls; a few seconds will cook them; take them out and put them on a sieve to drain. When all the egg froth is cooked, strain what is left of the milk; let it get cold, and mix gradually with it the yolks of the eggs, with any flavoring you like. Put the vessel containing this into a saucepanful of water, and keep stirring on the fire until the custard thickens. To serve, pile up the whites on the dish, pour the custard round them, and sprinkle the top with "hundreds and thousands."

RECEIPTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS.

BUTTER SCOTCH, (CANDY,)

One cup of molasses, two cups of sugar, one and a half teaspoonfuls of soda, one teaspoonful of flavoring, little water, and boil until hard.

DRESS WASH.

A very nice thing for a lady to keep a bottle of this on her dressing-table always, for little spots on any black garment: One quart of boiling water, half an ounce of camphor, one ounce of borax; after cooling, half a pint of alcohol. ANNA.

PICKLES.

A delicious pickle can be made after the following manner: One large white cabbage chopped fine in a chopping-tray, two quarts of cider vinegar; take one teaspoonful of ground cloves, the same of cinnamon, allspice, and mace, tie these in a piece of cloth and put them into the vinegar, with one tablespoonful of salt and one half ounce of whole cloves; place the vinegar in a kettle or pan with the spice and cabbage and boil five minutes; put away in a jar to cool, and you have a pickle fit for a King.
E. L. M.

SPONGE CAKE.

One cup sugar, (pulverized is best,) one cup flour, three eggs, one teaspoon cream tartar, half teaspoon soda. Beat the eggs and sugar together for a few moments, then add the flour and cream of tartar, and lastly the soda; bake about half an hour.
HETTIE.

BUTTERMILK CAKE.

One cup sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half pint sour buttermilk, one pint flour, one-half teaspoon soda; bake three-fourths of an hour.
HETTIE.

FRENCH LOAF.

Three and one-half cups flour, four eggs, one cup butter, one cup milk, two cups sugar, three even teaspoons of Babbitt's yeast powder, one-half pound currants.

BEEF LOAF.

One and one-half pounds of lean steak chopped very fine, two eggs, one tablespoon salt, one teaspoon pepper, one small cup of rolled cracker. Mix well, and form in a loaf; put bits of butter on top, and bake. A fine relish for lunch or tea.
H. C. H.

GRAHAM BREAD.

MR. EDITOR: I wish some of your lady correspondents could give us a receipt for making Graham and coarse bread without yeast or cream tartar.

A GOOD AND PLAIN MOLASSES CAKE.

Put in a coffee-cup one tablespoonful of lard or butter and one teaspoonful of soda, put on four tablespoons full of boiling water, and fill the cup with molasses; stir a little, then add nearly two cupfuls of flour; stir well, and bake in warm gem pans in a moderate oven. Good, either hot or cold. M. L.

ANSWERS.

As "F. J. T." asks for a receipt for making corn bread, one is sent herewith. Bread baked from this receipt took the first prize at the "corn-bread show" in this City, more than twenty years ago. One great merit in this receipt is that no eggs are required. It is a great drawback to any housekeeper to be compelled to use them in corn bread. Besides, this bread is much better than any that can be made where eggs are used. Try it.

CORN BREAD—PRIZE RECEIPT.

Three cups Indian (yellow) meal, one cup wheat flour, one teaspoonful salt, three tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one teaspoonful baking soda; form into a batter about as thick as "Johnny-cake" batter. Bake in a pretty quick oven until done. LIBBY.

ICING FOR CAKE.

To the white of one egg, beaten to a froth, add nine tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and one teaspoonful of corn-starch. REBA.

TEA BISCUIT.

"Marion" can make an excellent tea biscuit, as follows: One quart of sifted flour and a piece of butter, or lard, the size of an egg; a little salt; rub them well into the flour; then add two heaping tea-spoons of "Gantz's Sea Foam" baking powder, and mix well with the dry flour; take one pint of good sweet milk and mix just soft enough to roll out, cut nicely with a tin biscuit-cutter, and bake from ten to fifteen minutes in a hot oven, and they will be as light as foam. Marion, being a farmer's daughter, would have to double this receipt.
SARAH.

"Emma" asks for a receipt for tea biscuit in THE TIMES of Sunday, Dec. 26. This is an excellent one: In the morning boil one quart of milk; when boiled put in one cup of lard and half a cup of butter. Let it cool a little, and when tepid add flour to make a sponge and two large tablespoonfuls of yeast, with a little salt; leave in a pretty warm place until light; then add quickly enough flour, and let it rise again; roll, cut into biscuits, and leave to rise for a short time; bake in a quick oven. Tea biscuits made with the "Royal Baking Powder" are also very nice.
ARRY.

Three pints of flour, with three full teaspoons of baking powder, one-half cup butter; then rub together well; then make a very soft dough with sweet milk or water; put but little flour on the board to roll out.
G. W. G.

One quart flour, butter size of an egg, two cups buttermilk, one teaspoonful soda, same quantity of salt. Instead of buttermilk use sweet milk, with one-half teaspoonful cream tartar.
A HOUSEKEEPER.

RUSTIC PICTURE-FRAMES.

Very pretty picture-frames may be made of Norway spruce. The wood obtained, it is to be heated a little, to dry it quickly, and then with a dull knife scraped clean of its leaves, (in the direction of the foliage,) taking care not to destroy the wood-buds. For other materials you will need glue, a varnishing brush, a little copper wire, penknife, tack-hammer, and scissors or pliers for cutting the wire. Flat pieces of soft pine board are also needed, on which the whole can be laid and pressed into shape. The desired size and shape of the frame must be penciled on the board, so that the work may be perfectly true, and even then the wood is arranged, guided by the drawing, till the general outline is complete, and glued with tiny drops carefully applied or pinned deftly with tiny tape pins. The outline being perfect, it is enriched with small twigs and clusters of wood-buds glued, or better still pinned here and there in places which need shaping. When the glue is stiff disengage the frame from the board by inserting a paper-cutter between them, and pushing the heads of the pins well in, cut off all the points projecting through with a pair of scissors. Next, laying the frame face down, fasten an extra spruce stick all around to give stiffness to the back, and lastly, varnish the whole with gum-shellac varnish, which gives a soft and firm lustre to the wood preferable to the shiny effect of other varnish.—*St. Nicholas for December.*

TO TEST BEEF, &C.

Good beef is soft, fine, and of an agreeable red color, lightly streaked through with white veins. If the fat is of a yellowish white it is a sign of youth and tenderness. The best steak is what is called porter-house steak. Ribs of beef are generally considered best for roasting. Chickens, to be very good, should be picked dry as soon as killed; their tenderness may be tested by the flexibility of their joints and by the whiteness of their skins.

We have taken your paper for a year, and shall continue to take it while the household column continues. My husband has advised me to cut out the receipts and paste them in a book for future use. I am acting according to his advice. In reply to a young (man) housekeeper, you can distinguish tough beef by its color; it has very often a whitish look instead of a deep dark red color. A surer way to distinguish whether or not beefsteak is tender, try to thrust your thumb through the muscle; if it resists and the fibre seems strong, the steak is tough; if you can put your thumb through easily, the steak is tender. As to "which is the best cut for steaks," we usually prefer "porter-house," but a "sirloin steak" or a "round" is often very nice. Dry-picked poultry is preferable, as scalding detracts from the flavor of the meat. I think the male is more apt to be fat and tender. I should be glad to know how to determine the age of a fowl after it is picked and dressed. Please give directions for making an "American Flag;" also, for making black calicoes.
H. E. H.

QUESTIONS.

Having taken considerable interest in the "Housekeeper's Column" of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, I would like some of its contributors to give me a receipt for making Graham bread.
MOLLY.

Will one of the contributors please send me a receipt for "soft-icing?"
AJUSTA.

Will you please ask some of your many readers if they will be so kind as to inform me how to make a Welsh rarebit known as the "Golden Buck?" I know it has an egg put on the top of it, but I do not know how to prepare it. And will you be so kind as to ask "Polly" how to make an egg sauce? By so doing you will confer an everlasting favor on
SARAH.

Will some of your readers please give me a receipt for a corn-starch pudding, and one for corn-starch cake?
LOUISE.

I would inquire if any one can tell us how those light puffs, called here "egg crackers," are made.
DYSPEPTIC.

SCIENTIFIC GUNNERY.

The London *Telegraph* of Dec. 15 says: "The value of the skilful application of electricity in increasing the efficiency of modern gunnery has never been so strikingly illustrated as in the trial of the 81-ton gun just concluded. Before the use by Capt. Noble of electricity in the proof of large guns, there were no means of ascertaining what size, kind and charge of powder were most suitable to a given caliber. By means of his electrical recorder, the velocity of the shot at any point in the tube, and after it leaves the gun, can be ascertained as a matter of simple experiment, and in this way the right size of grain, the best materials for its manufacture, the proper density and most efficient charge have been ascertained by simply firing twelve rounds. As each round costs £25, the saving of the country's money in obtaining a maximum knowledge of the capabilities of the new gun with a minimum expenditure is at once apparent. The powder best adapted for the 81-ton gun, so as to attain the highest efficiency with the least strain in its present state, has been found, in this way, to be a charge of 230 pounds of pebble powder, 1.7 cubic inches in size, and with a shot of 1,250 pounds. The utilization of electricity in firing guns at proof is equally important. The guns at the Government proof butts were formerly fired by fixing a piece of port-fire over the vent, igniting it, and then running under cover. On two or three occasions the guns burst, the fragments struck adjacent guns, with the port-fires ignited, and swinging them round with the muzzle pointed toward the town, discharged their shot into the dock-yard. An accident of this kind by the 81-ton gun turning round, would not be a question of a 40-pound shot dropping into the town of Woolwich, but of a projectile of nearly three-quarters of a ton falling into the heart of the city. Such a contingency, with the improved method of firing guns by means of electricity, as introduced by Prof. Abel's electric tube, is extremely improbable. The priming charge of this tube consists of sub-phosphide and sub-sulphide of copper, with a little chlorate of potash, and into this composition the terminals of two insulated copper wires in connection with a magnetic exploder are embedded. The points of the wires are one-sixteenth of an inch apart, and when the current is sent along the wires, by pressing a button in the instrument-room, it passes from one wire to the other in a spark, by which the tube is exploded, and comparative immunity from danger is thus obtained."

MOBILIZATION IN ENGLAND.

The Cologne *Gazette* devotes a long article to the British mobilization scheme, which it hails with complete satisfaction, accepting it as a fresh indication—following close upon the gaining of a footing in Egypt—that England is desirous of asserting its place once more in the sphere of foreign policy. Having detailed the particulars of the scheme, the *Gazette* observes that much, indeed, remains to be done before England can pretend to have placed its Army on the same level of efficiency—leaving numbers out of account—with the Armies of continental nations. Trained artillerymen and trained drivers are wanting; a general staff in the now accepted sense has still to be created; there is a lack of depots and stores of war materials; the volunteers require more careful training; the Militia requires more efficient organization and more perfect union with the line; and in the intendance and in the sanitary organization there is room for material improvement. The burden which these tasks lay upon the shoulders of the kingdom is heavy; taking all together, it may seem enormous. As immense, however, are the means at the country's disposal—the sturdy and robust temper of the people, its physical health, its density of population, the highly developed national industry, the bold spirit of enterprise, to be daunted by nothing, and, lastly, the vast wealth and capital of the country. What has hitherto been alone wanting is the resolution. Now that has been formed, the execution of its plans will follow as day follows night.

DIVORCE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Alta* of the 29th says: "On Dec. 24 Mrs. Alvinza Hayward filed a bill of complaint in the Fourth District Court against her husband, Alvinza Hayward, the great capitalist, praying for a divorce on the ground of desertion, and for a division of the common property. The complaint alleges that they were married in Milford, Jefferson County, Wis., in 1845, and lived together as man and wife until Nov. 7, 1874. Mrs. Hayward further alleges that since their marriage Mr. Hayward has acquired real and personal property to the value of $10,000,000. The answer to the complaint was filed on the same day, and acknowledged before the same notary. No denials are made, and the document contains the simple admission that he is possessed of considerable property, all of which belongs to the community existing between himself and plaintiff, the precise or approximate value he is unable to state. He joins with plaintiff in the prayer contained in her complaint, that so much of the property as may be just under the circumstances be assigned to himself and to plaintiff, the same to become the sole and separate property of each. They have but one child living, a daughter, aged fifteen years."

The wife of John Ruby, a minister of the Gospel, has secured a divorce in the Fifteenth District Court of San Francisco on the grounds of neglect to furnish the common necessaries of life, of idleness, and extreme cruelty. It appeared in the evidence taken before the Court Commissioners that Ruby used vulgar language to his wife and abused her.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Second Lieut. Henry D. Dumont, of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment, has resigned.

Hermann Henneberger has been elected First Lieutenant of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment.

Brig. Gen. Meserole, commanding the Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, has tendered his resignation.

Col. Hitchcock, commanding the Ninth Regiment, reported for duty to Gen. Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, last Monday.

Major Henry Fulton, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the First Brigade, has resigned by reason of continued absence from the City.

The Board of Officers of the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, held their second annual reception at the regimental armory last Thursday evening.

J. M. Otto has been appointed Commissary of Subsistence on the staff of Col. Roehr, commanding the Thirty-second Regiment, vice Joseph Seitz, resigned.

The twenty-eighth annual ball of Separate Troop Cavalry, Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, will take place at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, next Tuesday evening.

At the reception of Manhattan Commandery, Knights Templar, last Wednesday evening, Lieut. Col. Sussman, of the Eleventh Regiment, was presented with a dress sword and belt.

Battery B, Artillery, Brooklyn, Capt. John Timmes commanding, will hold its fourteenth annual ball at Military Hall, corner of Scholes and Second streets, in that city to-morrow.

The Scottish-American Rifle Club contested for the Morrison medal at Creedmoor last Wednesday. Capt. W. C. Clark was the successful competitor upon a score of 93 out of a possible 100 points.

The second annual ball of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment, will be held at Irving Hall, Portchester, next Tuesday evening. The Committee of Arrangements promise to provide a handsome entertainment.

Major Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, commanding the Division of the Atlantic, was unanimously elected Vice President of the New-York Association of Veterans of the Mexican War at the last regular meeting Thursday evening.

Major Eugene Earle, of the staff of the Second Brigade, is about to organize a corps of engineers, thirty in number, to be attached to the Second Brigade staff. The uniform will be similar to that worn by the United States engineers.

The Twelfth Regiment will hold a social reunion at its armory on Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. At a meeting of Company F last Wednesday evening, Abe H. Hertz, of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, was elected First Lieutenant.

The fourth annual meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the First Division "Rendezvous" next Tuesday evening. The annual reports of the retiring officers will be read, and a new board of officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

Company C, "City Guard," Ninth Regiment, at its annual meeting last Monday night, elected the following civil officers for the ensuing year: Treasurer, Lieut. G. Huzzy; Financial Secretary, O. D. Squires; Corresponding Secretary, T. J. Dreher.

Company K, Twenty-second Regiment, held its annual meeting last Thursday evening, and elected the following civil officers for the ensuing year; President, Henry D. Harris; Vice President, Henry R. Phillips; Corresponding Secretary, Jay Humphreys; Financial Secretary, C. Dwight Sabin; Treasurer, S. Ellis Briggs.

The reception to be given by Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, at Lexington Avenue Opera-house, on Monday, the 24th inst., will undoubtedly be a superb affair. The invitations issued are elaborately gotten up, and all the arrangements will be correspondingly fine. The executive ability of Mr. Harry W. Carey, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, is generally conceded throughout the regiment, and the success of the entertainment is thereby insured.

The inter-State match between teams of the Jackson Rifle Club, of Michigan, the Indiana Rifle Association, of Fort Wayne, and the Chicago Rifle Club took place at Chicago Dec. 30, and resulted in a victory in favor of the Chicago Rifle Club, upon the score of 386 out of a possible 450 points. The Jackson Club followed with 319, and the Fort Wayne Club scored 310 points. The best individual score was 68 out of a possible 75, made by J. A. Schaffer, of the Chicago Rifle Club.

At First Division Head-quarters commissions have been received for Capt. W. G. Wheelright and Second Lieut. C. F. Smith, Twenty-second Regiment; First Lieut. George Theiss, Capt. Frederick Whittaker, Second Lieut. Ernst Schmidt, Charles Schlarb, and Assistant Surgeon E. F. Brush, of the Fifth Regiment. Resignations have been accepted of Capt. Denis Brown, and Capt. Robert Reilly, of the Sixty-ninth; Capt. W. M. Dunning, Twenty-second, and Capt. J. C. Carey, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Fifth Regiment.

In response to a widely-circulated notice, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and rank and file of the Fifty-fifth Regiment assembled at the regimental armory, last Tuesday evening, to consider the project of union with the Ninety-sixth Regiment. After a long discussion, it was deemed useless to attempt the experiment, and a number decided in favor of joining the Eighth Regiment, Col. G. D. Scott commanding. The uniforms of the two commands differ but slightly, the main difference being the trimming, that of the Fifty-fifth being red, and the Eighth black and gilt. The body of both uniforms is gray.

The Providence Light Infantry, of Providence, R. I., Col. Goddard commanding, paraded for review, inspection, and muster at Howard Hall in that city last Friday evening, mustering 172 men. The review and dress parade were excellent, and the Adjutant came in for a share of praise for the handsome manner in which he performed his duties. Among those present were Gov. Lippitt, Major Gen. Walker, Brig. Gen. Chase, and Col. Vose, of the Seventy-first Regiment of this City. The several officers in brief speeches complimented the regiment and its commander upon the fine appearance of the command, and the manner in which the movements were executed.

Company G, Ninth Regiment, will give a literary entertainment at the armory on Tuesday, Feb. 22. Edward F. Allen, a war veteran of this company, was recently elected an honorary member. Company D in this command held its annual meeting last Thursday evening. The following civil officers were elected: Recording Secretary, F. Hautau; Financial Secretary, Lieut. J. Henderson; Treasurer, Sergt. Stephen Hayes; Court-martial, Lieut. Henderson, Sergt. Hayes, Privates Malcolm, Ellis, and Moirhan. On the same evening the following were elected Corporals: Privates John Halhhan, Levi Winterfield, William N. Esler, and John C. Church. D Company has recruited fifty-three men since June 3, and the company now numbers ninety-seven men.

The following commissions have been received at Second Brigade head-quarters: Major, Seneca D. Powell; Surgeon, Capt. Edward Webb; Quartermaster, Capt. David Hall, and First Lieutenant, Albert C. Hall, Aids de Camp, Second Brigade Staff: Second Lieut. Charles Hauer, Eleventh Regiment; Capt. O. C. Hoffman; Inspector of Rifle Practice, First Lieut. R. A. Stevenson; Adjutant, First Lieuts. Edwin C. Imlay, John H. Sturcke, and Second Lieuts. E. A. Leaycraft and John J. Sniffin, Seventy-first Regiment. Resignations have been accepted of Capt. T. V. Smith, Second Lieuts. C. E. Brown and John McIntyre, Seventy-first Regiment; Major Frederick Kloepel, Chaplain F. R. Lawrence, and Commissary C. D. Volkhausen, Ninety-sixth Regiment.

Second Lieut. Edward F. Gaylor has been elected First Lieutenant of Company K, Forty-seventh Regiment, vice John F. Thomas, who failed to qualify. At a recent meeting of Company D, Alvah G. Brown was elected First Lieutenant. Subsequently this officer was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, vice Bradley, promoted. Joseph E. Heath, of Company A, and Victor C. Field, of Company G, have been appointed General Guides. The Veteran Association will give a promenade concert at the Williamsburg Lyceum, corner of Eighth and South Fourth streets, on Wednesday, Feb. 16. The right wing of this command will drill as follows: Thursday, Jan. 20; Monday, Jan. 31, and Tuesday, Feb. 15. The left wing will drill on Monday, Jan. 21; Tuesday, Feb. 1, and Friday, Feb. 17. Assembly at 8 P. M.

Company I, Seventh Regiment, Capt. W. C. Casey commanding, paraded eighty-six men for drill at the regimental armory last Thursday evening. The drill consisted mainly in movements in column of fours. The execution was excellent, the alignments and distances were perfectly maintained, while the time and step were observed with an accuracy seldom attained outside of this command. The exercises in the manual were also good. At the close of the drill Capt. Casey was presented with a "New Year's" gift, consisting of a handsome meerschaum pipe and cigar-holder inclosed in a morocco case. Upon the bowl of the pipe was carved the head of Rubens; the mouth-piece was of solid amber. The cigar-holder was surmounted with a figure of Mephistopheles in a sitting position. Capt. Casey, in receiving it, thanked the donors in a few appropriate remarks.

Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, will hold its annual reception next Wednesday evening at the regimental armory. Music for the occasion will be provided by the North German Band. Prof. Wannemaker, who has held the position of leader of the Fifty-fifth Regiment Band for a considerable period, has been engaged by Col. Vose and is actively engaged in organizing a band for the Seventy-first Regiment. The right wing of this command, comprising A, C, D, F, and G, paraded for drill at the State Arsenal last Tuesday evening, equalizing with twelve files front. Lieut. Col. Chaddock was in command, and exercised the battalion in the movements which have been the subject of company drills during the last quarter. The left wing, comprising companies B, E, H, I, and K, will drill, under command of Major E. A. McAlpine, at the State Arsenal, on Monday the 31st inst.

Capt. W. C. Clark, late of Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, is reorganizing his company for the Seventy-first Regiment, and expects to take into that command seventy-five men. The company will be called "Cameron Guard" in memento of the Seventy-ninth, which bore that distinctive title. Nine of that number are experts in rifle practice, having formed part of the rifle team of the "Highlanders" at Creedmoor, and it would not be surprising if the Seventy-first should carry away the Gatling gun next Fall. Capt. Clark is the oldest and most proficient company commandant in the Seventy-ninth Regiment, having been with it since its organization in 1857. He accompanied the regiment to the war as Corporal and returned at its close with a Captain's commission. A meeting will be held at the armory formerly occupied by the Seventy-ninth Regiment next Thursday evening for the purpose of enlisting additional members.

The Twenty-eighth Regiment, Col. Joseph Burger commanding, will parade at its armory next Thursday evening. An incident of the ceremonies will be the presentation of decorations to Quartermaster Sergt. Daniel Eckkardt and Drummer August Webber for long and faithful services. Wing drills in this command have been ordered as follows: Right wing, comprising Companies A, I, H, and B, on Thursdays, the 20th inst.; Feb. 3 and 17. Left wing, Companies E, G, C, and D, Thursdays, Jan. 27, Feb. 10 and 24. Lieut. Col. Obernier will command the right and Major Anthony Mills the left wings. John H. Osterman has been appointed Chaplain. George Giehl has been elected Captain, and Phillip Bossert First Lieutenant of Company H. Privates John Lowenstein, Henry Strohmeyer, John Bush, Peter Trautman, and William Gertlinger have been elected Sergeants in the same company, Quartermaster Sergt. George W. Kittle has been appointed Regimental Clerk. Capt. Anthony Hesse, of Company E, has resigned.

Brig. Gen. Vilmar and staff, of the Second Brigade, were entertained at a banquet at the Union League Club last Thursday evening. Among the invited guests were Col. Frederick Unbekant, of the Eleventh, and Col. James R. Hitchcock, of the Ninth Regiment. Col. Vose, of the Seventy-first, was expected, but absence from the City prevented him from responding. An elegant floral monument, 4 feet high and 3 feet in diameter at the base, adorned the table, and various smaller bouquets added their fragrance to the atmosphere. After the removal of the cloth toasts were responded to by Gen. Vilmar, Col. Unbekant, and Col. Hitchcock. Gen. Vilmar expressed his pleasure at meeting the officers of the new regiments in his command, and said that he anticipated perfect harmony with them, as they each understood that the first principle impressed upon the soldier was strict obedience of orders. That done, the rest was easy. Disobedience of orders meant death in time of war, and in peaceful times court-martial and dishonorable discharge.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, held its annual meeting last Wednesday evening. The following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Capt. Karl Klein; Secretary, Charles A. Nagel; Treasurer, John P. Münster. Finance Committee, Quartermaster Sergt. George E. Epple, Sergt. John C. Felten, and Corp. Louis Schleider; Armory Committee, Quartermaster Sergt. George E. Epple, Corp. Philip Merckel, and Corp. John Weigold; Court-martial, Second Lieut. Edward Müller, President; Sergt. John C. Felten, Privates Jacob Dippel, Henry Herrman, and Ernst Regelmann. On the same evening Corp. Epple was appointed Quartermaster Sergeant. The newly-elected members expressed their gratitude in a suitable manner, and subsequently partook of a collation. Capt. Klein sustained a serious loss on New Year's Day by the death of his saddle-horse, John, a handsome animal, valued at $500. Capt. Klein had owned him several years, and had thoroughly trained him for parading purposes, for which he was specially adapted.

The Swedish Guard, Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, held its annual ball at Nilsson Hall, corner of Gallatin place and Fulton street, last Monday evening. A feature of the entertainment was the presentation of a handsome flag to the company by Mr. Bjerklund, the President of the Swedish Society. In his address accompanying the ceremony, Mr. Bjerklund commended his countrymen for their devotion to their adopted country, and briefly narrated the achievements of the Scandinavians in the past. The flag comprises a blue and yellow ground, united with red, white, and blue material, the whole having a border of gold fringe. Among the guests present were Major Gen. T. S. Dakin and Staff; Col. McLeer and Lieut. Col. Schurig of the Fourteenth Regiment, Col. P. H. Briggs, of the Thirteenth Regiment, and Col. Joseph Burger, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment. The Centennial Battalion of this command held its first drill last Wednesday evening. The parade returns for the uniform fund show that this command is entitled to $2,401 upon a basis of 343 men.

Battery K, Artillery, Lieut. A. Hoelzle commanding, will hold its ninth annual ball at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, No. 160 Third avenue, next Wednesday evening. This event is annually hailed with pleasure by a very large proportion of the German Militia in this City, as the Committee of Arrangements never fails to give satisfaction in the conduct of the entertainments. Capt. John Heubner has resigned since the last annual ball, but his place will be ably filled by Lieut. Hoelzle. This command will assemble for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal, on Thursday, Jan. 20, Feb. 10 and 24, March 9 and 23, and April 6. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and general guides of this command will assemble for theoretical drill at the Armory, corner of Broadway and Forty-fourth street, on Thursdays, the 27th inst. and March 2. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and cannoniers will assemble for a similar purpose, at the gun-room of the State Arsenal, on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 8 P. M. The entire command will assemble in fatigue uniform, for mounted drill, at the rendezvous, No. 7 West Thirteenth street, on Thursdays, March 16 and 30.

The Old Guard, Major George W. McLean commanding, held its annual meeting for the election of military officers last Monday evening. Major McLean presided, and, excepting in cases where only one candidate was presented, the election was conducted by ballot. Following is a list of the officers elected: George W. McLean, Major; L. D. Buckley, Senior Captain; J. G. Hatfield, Junior Captain; G. A. Fuller, Senior First Lieutenant; Benjamin Gurney, Junior First Lieutenant; Thomas S. Morris, Senior Second Lieutenant; Charles G. Price, Junior Second Lieutenant; John Martine, First Sergeant; Henry L. Farris, Second Sergeant; William H. Osborn, Third Sergeant; Peter King, Fourth Sergeant; John A. Closman, First Corporal; R. W. Booth, Second Corporal; J. B. McKenzie, Third Corporal; and Walter K. Paye, Fourth Corporal. Major McLean, in a brief address, referred to the honorable record so long sustained by the members of the Old Guard, its steadily increasing prosperity, and its growing membership. In conclusion, he thanked the members of his command for their confidence in him, as shown by again electing him to be their commandant, and promised to continue to give the organization his hearty support. The subordinate officers expressed themselves in similar words, and at the conclusion of the election, Commissary John Strittmatter, assisted by his corps of attendants, quickly transformed the armory into a banqueting hall, and an elaborate collation was discussed, at which the newly-elected officers presided. During the entertainment, Col. H. B. Reed, of the Egyptian Army, related several anecdotes connected with his life in Egypt, and impromptu speeches were made by Lieut. Gurney and others.

The annual meeting of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, was held at the armory last Monday evening. The members of the company evinced their appreciation and esteem for their officers, Capt. Joseph G. Story and First Lieut. Francis H. Howland, by presenting each with a new regulation sword, gold belt, service belt, overcoat sling, and shoulder-knots. Col. Ward delivered a few congratulatory remarks to both officers and men on that occasion. The following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles M. Dennison; Vice President, William J. Root; Secretary, Charles W. Ide; Treasurer, William C. Howard. An election will be held in the same company next Wednesday evening to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Second Lieut. George H. Earle. Sergt. Charles W. Ames and Capt. C. A. Coffin have been assigned to the recruit class. Company C, of the same regiment, recently elected the following civil officers: President, A. C. Hasey; Vice President, R. H. Haviland; Secretary, M. Hoyt; Financial Secretary, John A. Metcalf; Treasurer, Curtis P. Davies. At a meeting of Company F, last Tuesday evening, Capt. Charles H. Joy and Second Lieut. H. M. Gross were presented with new swords and belts. Inspector Gen. John B. Woodward and Gen. R. L. Howard, commanding the Eighth Division, were present. The regiment will assemble at the armory, in citizen's dress with fatigue cap, on Monday, the 17th inst., for the purpose of taking further action in relation to the proposed trip to Philadelphia this year. Col. Ward has directed the commandants of the several companies to instruct their commands at least one evening in each month, in aiming-drill and candle-practice, according to Wingate's Manual. They are also instructed to exercise their commands in double-time movements. First Lieut. F. G. Richardson has been commissioned First Lieutenant, and Thomas M. Gale Second Lieutenant, in this command. Charles E. Bryant has been appointed Ordnance Sergeant. Privates James B. Olney, of Company B, and James L. Bell, of Company F, have been expelled.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 H.&St.Jo.8s, c. 83	800 Lake Shore...... 61¼
900 Pacific Mail...... 38¾	2000 do...... 61⅞
1600 do...... 38⅝	500 do...... 62
100 do......c. 38½	2500 do...... 61⅞
100 do...... 38½	100 do......b30. 62
100 Rock Island......105⅞	500 do......b3. 62
100 do......b3.105⅞	100 do......s3. 61⅞
100 do......s3.105¾	50 do...... 62⅛
1300 Western Union.. 75⅞	2500 do...... 61⅞
300 do...... 75¾	200 Panama......136
2000 do...... 75⅝	1400 North-western.. 39½
200 do......c. 75⅝	400 do......s3. 39½
900 do...... 75¾	100 North-wes'n Pf.s3 56¾
400 do......s3. 75¾	12 do...... 56⅝
200 do......b3. 75⅞	100 do...... 56¾
900 do...... 75¾	400 St. Paul...... 36¼
100 do......s3. 75⅝	100 do......b3. 36⅜
300 do...... 75⅝	200 do...... 36⅜
100 do...... 75¾	100 St. Paul Pref...b3. 68⅞
300 do......c. 75¾	750 do...... 68½
200 N. Y. C. & H...b3.107½	100 do......c. 68½
50 do...... 107½	300 do......b3. 68⅝
10 do...... 107¾	100 do......b3. 68¾
10 do...... 107⅞	100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 11½
200 do...... 108	200 do...... 11
800 Erie Railway...... 16⅛	100 do......c. 11¼
100 do......s3. 16	100 do......s3. 11½
200 Mich. Cen...... 58⅛	100 Ohio & Miss..s3. 17⅞
10 do...... 57⅞	100 do......c. 17½
100 do...... 58½	100 do...... 17⅝
100 do...... 58⅝	500 do...... 17¾
300 do...... 58½	900 do...... 17⅝
200 do...... 58⅝	350 do...... 17⅞
100 do...... 58¼	300 C. C. C. & Ind'ps.. 61
100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.. 28¼	200 do......b3. 61
100 Toledo & Wabash. 3½	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R......120	$10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67......b3.119⅞
10,000 do......119⅞	15,000 do......119⅞
10,000 do......120	10,000 U.S.5s,10-40, R......117½
90,000 do......12.120	39,000 do......b.c.117½
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C......121	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R......b.c.116¾
60,000 U. S. 5-20, R., '67......119½	5,000 do......b3.117⅛
4,000 do......12.119¾	10,000 U. S. 6s, C..b.c.123

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 S. C. 6s, J. & J. 34¼	48 Adams Express..102
3,000 N. C.6s,o.J.&J. 16	13 do......b.c.102½
2,000 Tenn. 6s. old.. 44⅜	1200 Erie Railw'y.b.c. 16
1,000 Dis.of C.3-65s. 68¾	42 N. Y. C. & H.b.c.107½
2,000 La.& Mo. 1st. 97½	50 do......108
4,000 C.,R.I.& P. 7s.110	100 do......107½
2,000 N.J.Cen.1st.C.109	200 Mich. Cen....b.c. 58⅜
10,000 N.J.Cen.Con.107	100 do......c. 58⅜
3,000 L. & W. B. C... 96½	100 do......s3. 58⅜
3,000 Am. D.I.Co.7s.100¼	600 do...... 58½
7,000 do......100	100 do...... 58½
13,000 Mil.& S.P.1st, L. C. Div.... 96¾	100 do......s3. 58¼
2,000 do...... 96⅝	100 do......s3. 58
1,000 M. & St. P.,1st, M. Div...... 86	100 do...... 58⅛
	150 do...... 58¼
20,000 Mil. & St. P., C. & M. Div. 91	1000 L.S.&Mo.So.b.c. 62
	300 do......b3. 62⅛
13,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F.. 80¾	432 do...... 62
11,000 do...... 80½	200 do......s3. 61⅞
7,000 do...... 80⅝	400 do......s3. 62
20,000 C.&N.W. Cons. Coup.G'd bs. 86½	1400 do...... 62⅛
	1500 do......s3. 62¼
3,000 Peninsula 1st.101	5100 do...... 62¼
1,000 Erie 2d......103½	2200 do...... 62⅜
12,000 H.&St.Jo 8s,C. 83	1800 do......b3. 62½
10,000 C.,C.C.& I.1st.106½	1600 do...... 62⅝
2,000 Mich. So. 2d..101½	2000 do...... 62¼
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.101	1000 do......s3. 62⅜
1,000 do......b.c.101½	900 do...... 62¼
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s.113½	382 do...... 62⅛
1,000 L'k.S.C.C. 1st.102¾	100 do......c. 62¼
1,000 L. S. 1st,C. R.103	500 do......b3. 62¼
4,000 N.Y.C. 6s, '83.102¼	1300 do......s3. 62⅛
1,000 Har. 1st7s, C.115⅞	100 Panama......b.c.135
3,000 do......116	100 Union Pacific.b.c. 73¼
2,000 North Mo.1st.. 86	250 Cleve.&P.R.guar. 90
12,000 Ohio&Miss 2d. 72	200 do...... 90½
4,000 Cen.Pac.G.bs. 104⅜	19 do......b.c. 90
5,000 do...... 104⅝	15 do...... 90½
6,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 103⅝	115 Illinois Central.... 99
4,000 U.Pac.7s.L.G.101⅜	200 Chic.& N.W...b.c. 39⅝
1,000 Union Pac.S.F. 95⅝	300 do...... 39½
1,000 St. L.&I.M.1st. 95½	100 do...... 39⅝
8,000 do...... 95¾	600 do......s3. 39⅝
1,000 Pac.R.of M.1st. 87½	50 do...... 39⅝
3,000 Cleve.&P.4th. 100⅜	100 do...... 39½
1,000 Tol.&Wab.1st. L. Div.... 62	100 C. & N. W. Pf...b.c. 56¾
	300 do......b3. 56⅞
1,000 Gt. West. 1st.. 84	200 do...... 56⅞
6,000 D.&H.R.bs,'94.111	100 do......b3. 56⅞
5,000 W.U.T. Coup., 1900......c. 98¼	500 C. R. of N. J...b.c.104
	100 do...... 104⅛
3,000 Canada So.1st, coupon...... 61½	200 do...... 104⅜
	100 do......s10.104¼
1,000 Canada So.1st, with Int. C.. 61	50 do...... 104⅛
	100 do...... 104¼
1,500 Alt.&T.H.Inc. 68	1000 Chi. & R. I...b.c.105⅞
1,000 Quincy&T.1st. 46	800 do...... 106
45 B's & Drov'rs' Bk.135	100 do......b60.106⅛
10 Fourth Nat. B'k.. 94	500 do...... 106⅛
12 MetropolitanB'k.128	30 do...... 106
15 B'k of Commerce.115	2600 do...... 106¼
214 Del.&Hud.C'l.b.c.121½	20 do......c.106¼
10 do...... 124¾	100 do...... 106⅛
200 At. & Pac. Tel... 18½	500 Morris & Essex..102¼
100 America Express. 57½	40 do...... 102⅜
10 do......b.c. 58	200 Chi.M.&St.P..b.c. 36¼
1300 West. U.Tel.b.c. 75¾	300 do...... 36⅜
300 do......b3. 75⅞	100 do......b3. 36¼
300 do...... 75¾	100 Chic. M. & St. P. Pf......b.c. s3. 68⅝
1800 do...... 75⅞	200 do......c. 68¾
3300 do......b.3. 76	200 do...... 68⅞
1200 do...... 76	500 do...... 69
100 do......c. 76	600 do...... 69⅛
200 do......b.3. 76⅛	800 do...... 69
800 do...... 76	25 Chicago & Alton.100
1200 do......s.3.. 75⅞	22 N. Y., N. H. & H.150
1200 do...... 75¾	100 Chic.,Bur.&Q'cy.115½
100 Pacific Mail..b.c. 38⅝	150 do......b.c.115½
1700 do...... 38½	100 C., C., C. & I...b.c. 60¾
400 do...... 38⅝	300 S.L.,I.M.&So..b.c. 15
3000 do...... 38¾	100 Miss.,K.&T.b.c.s3. 7½
200 do......c. 38¾	100 do...... 7⅞
600 do...... 38⅞	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 11¾
700 do...... 39	50 Reno R.E.2d Pf...103¾
800 do...... 38⅞	100 H. & St. J.b.c. c. 21⅜
200 do...... 38⅝	100 do...... 21⅜
800 do...... 38⅝	100 do...... 21⅜
500 do...... 38½	100 H. & S. J. Pf.b.c. 28½
1800 do...... 38⅜	200 At. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 4½
1400 do...... 38¼	1000 Ohio& Miss.b.c. 17¾
700 do...... 38⅛	200 do......b3. 17¾
1600 do...... 38	000 do......s3. 17⅝
1300 do...... 38⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$13,000 U.S.6s,C.'81.121½	200 West. Union..b3. 75⅞
50,000 U.S.5-20'C.67.120	300 do......s3. 75¾
20,000 U. S.10-40, R. 117½	1400 do...... 75⅝
2,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. 116⅞	1700 do...... 75½
13,000 M.& E.1st con.106½	500 do......c. 75⅝
5,000 C. P., C.&O.B. 91¾	100 do......s3. 75⅝
1,000 do...... 92	100 American Ex...... 57⅝
700 Rock Island......106	200 Erie Railway...... 15⅞
900 Pacific Mail...b3. 38⅛	10 N. J. Central......104⅛
800 do...... 38	300 North-western...... 39⅜
1300 do...... 37⅞	200 N. Western Pf.s3. 56¾
1400 do...... 37¾	300 Mich. Central.s3. 58
800 do......s3. 37⅝	200 do...... 57⅞
2000 do...... 37⅝	200 Union Pacific...... 73⅛
1100 do...... 37½	200 do...... 73
1800 do...... 37⅜	100 Tol. & Wabash...... 3⅜
400 do......b3. 37⅜	100 do......b3. 3½
1200 do...... 37¼	100 St. Paul...... 36
1100 do...... 37⅛	500 St. Paul Pf....b3. 69
900 do...... 37	100 do...... 69⅛
900 Lake Shore...... 62⅛	300 do...... 69
100 do......c. 62⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...... 17½
1500 do......s3. 62	100 do...... 17⅜
1000 do...... 62	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Un.P.1st.b.c.103⅝	500 L. Shore...b.c. s3. 62
4,000 Un. P. S. F. b. c. 95¼	1500 do......s3. 61¾
2,000 C.Pac.G.B.b.c.104½	1400 do...... 61⅞
50,000 C. & N. W.cons. coup.G.bs.b.c. 86½	500 do...... 61⅞
	500 do......b3. 61⅞
100 QuicksilverPf.b.c. 24⅝	400 do......s3. 61¾
200 Pacific Mail..b.c. 37	500 do......b3. 61¾
200 do...... 37⅛	1600 do...... 61⅝
400 do......s3. 37¼	500 do......s3. 61½
300 do......b3. 37⅜	200 Un. Pacific.b.c.s3. 72
1600 do...... 37⅜	300 do...... 72
300 do...... 37¼	100 do......b30. 72½
100 do...... 37⅛	100 do...... 71¾
100 do...... 37⅛	200 do...... 71½
1200 do...... 37	400 do...... 71
1000 do...... 36⅞	200 do......b3. 71
300 do......b3. 36⅞	100 do...... 70¼
700 do...... 36¾	400 do...... 70
500 do......c. 36¾	100 do...... 69⅞
1000 do...... 36⅝	100 Chic. & R. I...b.c.106
1000 do...... 36½	100 Cen. R. of N. J...104⅛
600 do...... 36⅜	100 do......c.104
300 W. Un. Tel...... 75¾	100 Chic.,M.&S.P.Pf., b.c. s60...... 68¾
100 do......s3. 75¾	
300 do...... 75⅝	5 P., Ft.W.&C.G'd. 99
1200 do...... 75⅝	100 Del., L. & W.b.c.119
1000 do......s3. 75½	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 17⅜
14 Am. Express..b.c. 57¾	100 do...... 17¼
100 Mich. Cen......b.c. 57¾	100 do......s3. 17⅛
200 do...... 57½	300 do......s3. 17
400 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 39⅜	200 S.L.K.C.&N.Pf.b.c 22½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new......117¼	1200 Pacific Mail...... 36½
2,000 do...... 117½	400 do...... 36⅝
6,000 C., C. C & I 1st.106⅝	2600 do...... 36⅝
12,000 Un. Pac. 1st...103½	800 do...... 36¾
5,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 95	100 do......b3. 36⅞
5,000 do...... 94½	500 do...... 37
5,000 do......c. 94	3100 do...... 37⅛
5,000 do...... 94	2700 do...... 37¼
3,000 do...... 93⅝	200 do......s3. 37⅛
10,000 do...... 93½	300 do...... 37
5,000 C.Pac.S.J.b'ch. 93½	1300 do...... 37⅛
6,000 H.& S.J.8s,con. 83½	200 do...... 37¼
3,000 Mor. & Es.1st.116	200 do...... 37⅛
4,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 72	100 Union Pacific...... 69½
6 American Express. 57¾	100 do...... 70
400 Erie Railway...... 15¾	300 do......s3. 70⅛
100 do......c. 15¾	100 do...... 70¼
2000 Western Union. 75½	200 do...... 70½
600 do...... 75⅝	300 do...... 70⅝
600 do......b3. 75½	100 do...... 70⅞
300 do......b3. 75⅝	100 do...... 71
600 do...... 75½	300 do...... 71⅛
200 do...... 75⅝	100 do......s3. 71
100 do...n. r. c. 75½	100 do...... 71⅛
100 do...... 75⅝	100 do...... 71¼
500 do......s3. 75⅞	100 do...... 71⅛
100 Michigan Cen...... 57¾	100 Rock Island...... 105⅞
100 do...... 57⅞	100 do...... 105¾
100 Lake Shore...s3. 61½	100 St. Paul Pf...... 68¾
100 do...... 61⅝	100 D., L. & W...s10.119
300 do...... 61⅞	23 do...... 119¼
100 do......b3. 61⅞	100 Ohio & Miss..b3. 17⅞
100 do......s3. 61⅝	100 do...... 17¼
200 Panama...... 133	100 Han. & St. Jo...... 21⅝
100 do...... 131	100 do...... 21⅞
200 North-western.. 39¼	100 Pac. R. of Mo...... 11⅛
100 North-west'n Pf.. 56⅝	100 do...... 11⅛
200 do...... 56½	100 Kansas Pacific...... 13¼
100 St. Paul......b3. 35¾	50 do...... 12¾

SATURDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks for the week was favorable, the most important changes being in the specie and deposit averages, the former showing an increase of nearly four million dollars, and the latter an increase of over six million dollars. The lawful reserve of the banks shows a gain of $1,759,457, the excess standing $10,773,150, against $9,013,675 last week.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week compared with the last:

	Dec. 31, '75.	Jan. 8, '76.	Differences.
Loans	$264,062,500	$263,044,000	Dec.$1,018,500
Specie	20,233,300	24,149,600	Inc. 3,916,300
Legal tenders	39,924,900	39,328,600	Dec. 596,300
Deposits	204,578,100	210,820,200	Inc. 6,242,100
Circulation	18,971,000	18,595,800	Dec. 195,200

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day exhibited more activity and animation than for some time past. The market at the opening was strong and higher, but later the bear clique made a vigorous demonstration, and by circulating unfavorable rumors, principally directed against Pacific Mail, produced a change in the temper of speculation. Prices yielded from 1½ to 5 per cent., the greatest decline being in Panama, which fell off from 136 to 131, and closed at the lowest point. Pacific Mail, after an early advance to 39, became weak, and under a heavy pressure to sell declined to 36⅜. At this point fresh buyers appeared, and the stock on large transactions recovered to 37¼. The old story of the probable establishment of an opposition line to Pacific Mail was the "point" used to assist in promoting the decline. In sympathy with Pacific Mail Union Pacific declined to 69⅜, recovering, however, to 71⅛ at the close. The decline in those three stocks failed to affect the general market to any great extent, and the reaction from the prices obtained in the early dealings, which were the highest of the week, was inconsiderable.

The demand for money from borrowers on call early in the day was satisfied at 5 to 6 per cent. There were some transactions late in the afternoon at 7 per cent. gold, but the market closed with offerings at 6 per cent. The National Bank notes received at Washington for redemption during the week amounted to $4,200,000, of which $1,870,000 were from New-York, and $1,500,000 were from Boston.

The foreign advices reported financial matters at London quiet. Consols declined to 93½@93⅜ for money, and to 93¾ for the account, but United States bonds were without material change. Erie sold at 14¼@14⅜. The Sterling Exchange market was quiet at $4 84½ for 60 days bills, and $4 88½ for demand. Gold advanced from 113 to 113¼, closing at 113⅛. The shipments of specie to Europe imparted firmness to the market. On gold loans the rates ranged from 3 to 7 ₱ cent. for carrying. The specie shipments consisted of $200,000 gold coin, and about an equal amount of silver.

Government bonds were strong, and the leading dealers reported a more active inquiry than on previous days of the week. The largest transactions were in 1881s (6s) and the 5-20s of 1867. The former advanced to 120 for registered and 121¼ for coupon, and the latter to 119⅞ for registered and 120 for coupon. There was an active business in railroad mortgages, and prices made a further advance of ¼@1 ₱ cent., the largest transactions being in the Pacifics, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Chicago and North-western. Late in the day the first named became weak, and declined ⅛@½ ₱ cent., except in the case of Union Pacific Sinking Funds, which receded from 95⅝ to 93½. At the close 94@94⅛ was bid. State bonds were quiet and steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

Gold receipts	$596,250 10
Gold payments	857,310 59
Gold balance	44,086,394 38
Currency receipts	1,087,486 21
Currency payments	1,109,335 13
Currency balance	35,177,837 01
Customs	296,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JAN. 8.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	112⅞	113⅛
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	116⅞	117⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	119½	120
Bills on London	$4 84¼@$4 84½	$4 84¼@$4 84½
New-York Central	107½	107
Rock Island	105¾	105⅞
Pacific Mail	38¾	37¼
St. Paul	36⅛	36
St. Paul Preferred	68¼	69
Lake Shore	61¾	61¾
North-western	39⅜	39¼
North-western Preferred	56⅜	56½
Western Union	75⅝	75⅜
Union Pacific	73⅛	71½
Wabash	3½	3¼
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western	119	119
New-Jersey Central	103½	104
Panama	135	131
Erie	16⅛	15¾
Ohio	17⅜	17¼
C., C. and I. C.	3⅝	3¾
Harlem	133½	133½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold to-day are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	108	107	662
Erie	16⅛	15¾	2,800
Lake Shore	62½	61½	44,764
Wabash	3½	3¼	300
North-western	39⅝	39¼	4,350
North-western Preferred	56⅞	56½	1,212
Rock Island	106¼	105¾	6,650
C., C. and I. C.	61	61	500
Milwaukee and St. Paul	36⅜	36	1,400
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf.	69⅛	68⅝	4,150
Pittsburg	90¼	90	555
Del., Lack. and Western	119	119	223
New-Jersey Central	104⅜	104	1,250
Michigan Central	58⅝	57½	3,760
Illinois Central	99	99	115
Union Pacific	73¼	69⅜	5,100
Morris and Essex	102¼	102¼	540
Chicago, Bur. and Quincy	115½	115½	150
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21⅝	21⅜	500
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pf.	28½	28¼	200
Ohio and Mississippi	17⅞	17	4,950
Missouri Pacific	11½	11	900
Atlantic and Pacific Pref.	4½	4½	100
Panama	136	131	500
Western Union	76	75⅜	32,400
Atlantic and Pacific Tel.	18⅝	18½	200
Pacific Mail	39	36⅜	56,500
Quicksilver Preferred	24⅝	24⅝	100
Kansas Pacific	13¼	13¼	150
St. L., K. C. and No. Pref.	22⅜	22⅜	200
Amer. Mer. Union Express	57½	57½	213
Kansas and Texas	7⅞	7½	200
Total sales			175,744

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	123	123½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	120	120¼
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	121	121¼
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	114¼	...
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons*	114¼	...
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116¼	116¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116⅜	116⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	117⅜	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	117½	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	119¼	120
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	119⅞	120⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	120	120½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	120½	121
United States 10-40s, registered	117½	117¾
United States 10-40s, coupons	118½	118¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	116¾	116⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117	117¼

* Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $396,000 for interest and $290,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange bank to-day:

Gold cleared	$46,380,000
Gold balances	2,033,789
Currency balances	3,076,761

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$66,971,559
Currency balances	3,630,188
Gold exchanges	4,138,962
Gold balances	1,197,843

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$485,551,868
Currency balances	25,558,470
Gold exchanges	45,146,153
Gold balances	8,182,056

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883...... 25	H. & St. Jo. due '86.101
Alabama 5s, 1886...... 25	H. & St. Jo. due '87.101½
Arkansas 6s Funded. 38	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L...103¾
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 10	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L...103½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 10	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.116
A. 7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 10	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '83.117
A. 7s, M. O. & R. R. 10	N. Y. 6s, Gold L., '91.110
A. 7s, Ark. Cen...... 10	N.C.6s, old, Ja. & Ju. 16
Connecticut 6s......105	N. C. 6s, ...J.. 53
Georgia 6s...... 92½	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 53
Georgia 7s, new bs...100½	N.C.6s,NCRc.o.J.&J. 35
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 97½	N.C.6s,NCRc.oA&O. 35
Georgia 7s, Gold bs.. 98⅝	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 8
Indiana 5s......100	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 7
Illinois C. 6s, 1877...100	N.C.new bds., J.&J.. 7
Illinois C. 6s, 1879...100	N.C.new bds., A.&O. 7
Illinois War Loan...100	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 2... 2½
Kentucky 6s......100	N. C. Sp. tax, cl. 3... 2½
Louisiana 6s...... 40	Ohio 6s, 1881......105
La. 6s, new bds...... 40	Ohio 6s, 1886......108
La. 6s, new Fl'g dbt. 40	Rhode Island 6s......105
La. 7s. Penitentiary. 40½	South Carolina 6s... 34¼
La. 6s, Levee bds... 40	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju... 34¼
La. 8s, Levee bds... 25	S. C., L.C., '89, A&O. 33½
La. 8s, L.bds. of 1875. 40	S. C. 7s, of 1888...... 35
La. 8s, L.bds. of 1910. 40	S. C. non-Fund. bds. 4½
Michigan 6s, 1878-'79.103	Tenn. 6s, old...... 44⅛
Michigan 6s, 1883......105	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 42½
Michigan 7s, 1890......108	Tenn. 6s, new series. 42⅝
Mo. 6s, due in 1876.. 99⅞	Texas 10s, of 1876...101
Mo. 6s, due in 1877.. 99⅞	Virginia 6s, old...... 37
Mo. 6s, due in 1878.. 99⅞	Va. 6s, new bds., '66. 38
Mo. 6s, due in 1879.. 99½	Va. 6s, new bds., '67. 38
Mo. 6s, due in 1880..100	Va. 6s, Cons. bds... 75
F'g bs., due 1894-'95..102	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup. 67½
L. bs., due'81 to'91 in.102	Va. 6s, Con. 2d series. 46
As. or Un., due 1892.102	Va. 6s, Def. bds...... 8¾
H. & St. Jo. due '76. 99½	D. of Col. 3-65s, 1924. 68⅝

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Sus. 1st...113	Cedar Falls & M.1st. 61
Albany & Sus. 2d...107	I., Bloom'n & W.1st. 24
Boston, H. & E. 1st.. 18½	I., Bloom'n & W. 2d. 10
B., H. & E. Guar'd.. 18	Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d...101⅛
B.,C.R.& M. 1st 7s g. 39	M. S., N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.106¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.. 32½	Cleve. & Tol. S. F...104⅝
C. & Ohio 6s ex coup. 29	Cleve. & Tol. n. bds.104
Chicago & Alton 1st.111	Cle., P. & A. old bs.108
Joliet & Chi. 1st......107	Cle., P. & A. new bs.103
La. & Mo. 1st g'd...... 97½	Detroit, M. & T. bs...102
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s..109½	Buffalo & E. new bs.103
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.i.6s'95.101	Buff. & State Line 7s.100
Cen.R. of N.J.,1st,n.114	Lake Shore Div'd bs.109
Cen.R. of N.J.,1st, c.109	Lake S. C. Coup. 1st..102¼
Cen.R. of N.J.,conv.107	Lake S. C. Reg. 1st...103¼
Leh.&W. B. Con.g'd. 96	Lake S. C. Reg. 2d... 95
M.&St.P.,1st,8s,P.D.115¾	M. Cen. Con. 7s,1902.101
M.&S.P.2d,7 3-10PD. 96½	New-YorkCen.6s,'83.102¼
M.&S.P.1st,7s$GRD. 89	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E...100
M.&S.P.1st,£G.R.D. 92	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.100
M.&St. P. 1st,LaCD. 96½	New-YorkCen.7s,'76.103⅛
M.&St.P.1st,I&M.D. 85⅝	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C...121½
M. & St.P.1st,I.&D. 80	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R...116
M.& St. P. 1st,H. &D. 80½	Hud. R.7s,2d,S.F.'85.112
M.&St. P. 1st,C.&M. 91	Harlem 1st 7s, C......115⅞
M.&St. P. Con. S. F. 80⅝	Harlem 1st 7s. R......115¾
M. & St. Paul, 2d...... 92½	North Missouri 1st... 85½
Chi. & N. W. S. F...105⅛	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 92½
Chi.& N.W.Int. bds.101	Ohio & Miss. Consol. 92
Chi. & N. W. C. bds.100½	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 71⅜
Chi. & N. W.Ex.bds 92½	C. Pac., San Jo. B'h. 93¼
Chi. & N. W. 1st....105	C. Pac.,Cal.& Or. 1st. 91¾
Chi.& N.W.C.G.bds. 86⅜	Western Pac. bds...... 96¾
Chi.& N.W.R.G.bds. 85½	Union Pac. 1st bds...103½
Gal. & Chic. Ex'd...107	Union Pac. L. G., 7s.101
Peninsula 1st conv.104	Union Pac. S. Fund. 95¼
Chicago & Mil. 1st... 99	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 87½
Winona & St. P. 1st. 75	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st...113
Winona & St. P 2d. 61	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d...106
C.,C.,C.&I.1st7s,S.F.106½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d...102½
C., C., C.& I. C. bds. 95½	C. & P. Cons. S. F...108
Del.,L.& W.7s,Conv.119	C. & P. 4th. S. F....100½
Morris & Essex 1st.114½	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. 45
Morris & Essex 2d...110¾	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 95¾
Morris & E.bds,1900.100½	St. L. & Iron M. 2d. 57
Morris & E. 7s of '71.107	Alt. & T. H. 1st......106½
Mor.&E.1st Con.G'd.106	Alt. & T. H. 2d. inc. 67¼
Erie 1st, Extended...105¼	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 78
Erie 2d, 7s, '79......103¼	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 88
Erie 3d, 7s, '83...... 97½	Tol. & Wab. 1st, ex. 83
Erie 4th, 7s, '80...... 93	T. & W. 1st,St.L.div. 62
Erie 5th, 7s, '88...... 96	Tol. & Wabash 2d...... 54
Long Dock Bonds...101¾	Tol. & W. Cons.conv. 32½
B., N. Y. & E.1st,'77. 85	Gt. Western 2d, '93.. 33½
Han. & St. J. L. G...100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 45½
Han. & St. J. 8s, C... 83	W. U. Bds 1900 coup. 98
D. & S. City 1st......105½	W. U. Bds 1900 reg.. 97⅞
D. & S. City 2d div..104	

And the following for City bank shares:

America......148	Merchants'......119
American Exchange.114	Metropolitan......125
Central National.... 99	Nassau......103
City......300	New-York......128
Corn Exchange......133	Phenix...... 96
First National......200	Republic...... 88
German American.. 75	Shoe and Leather...145
Importers'&Traders'190½	State of New-York..105
Manhattan......151	Union......143
Mechanics'......140	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JAN. 8.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s old	102	103
City 6s new	106¾	106⅞
Camden and Amboy Railroad	134⅛	134⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	54¼	54⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	53⅛	54
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼	62⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43¾
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅜	20½
Northern Central Railroad	36¼	36⅜
Lehigh Navigation	50⅜	50½
Lehigh Gold Loan	103½	103⅝

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

Jan. 1—Steamer Germania, Liverpool—	
Mexican eagles	$5,900 00
Gold bullion	7,300 00
Silver bars	73,200 00
Jan. 6—Steamer Salier, London—	
Silver bars	120,000 00
Jan. 8—Steamer Gulf Stream, Port au Prince—American silver coin	38,500 00
Jan. 8—Steamer Celtic, Liverpool—	
Mexican silver	19,125 00
Silver bars	122,118 46
Jan. 8—Steamer City of Montreal, Liverpool—Silver bars	4,060 00
Gold bars	19,840 00
Jan. 8—Steamer France, Havre—	
Gold coin	200,000 00
Silver coin	27,300 00
Silver bars	40,700 00
Total	$678,043 46

The Relief Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*

The Commercial Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*, and an extra dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*

The Clinton Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America.

The committee having in charge the reorganization of the New-Jersey Midland Railway report that satisfactory progress is being made, and that $1,550,000 in bonds have already been surrendered. The committee have decided to extend the time of surrender of the bonds to the first day of February next.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 8—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 9-16 for money, and 93¾ for the account. United States bonds, 1865s, old, 104½; 1867s, 107⅞. Erie Railway shares, 14⅜; do. Preferred, 29.

2 P. M.—Consols, 93 9-16 for money and 93 11-16 for the account.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Exchange on London, 25f. 16½c. Rentes, 65f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅛d.; sales, 6,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 4,800 bales, of which 1,700 were American. Cotton, to arrive, sellers offering at 1-32d. decline. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do. do., May and June delivery, at 6⅞d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Provisions—Lard, 58s. ₱ cwt. Pork, 81s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for Mess.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,800 bales were American.

LONDON, Jan. 8—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 51s. 3d.@51s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Linseed Oil, 24s. 6d. ₱ cwt.; Spirits of Turpentine, 25s.@25s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

PARISIAN PICTURES.

AN INCIDENT OF BOULEVARD LIFE—A RAID ON PERDITAS AND BLACKLEGS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes to that journal on Dec. 13: "In October a curious scene was witnessed on the boulevards. At midnight, as a rule, the asphalte walks are usually thronged with people returning home from the theatres—foreigners in long ulsters, gaily-dressed unfortunates, and sleepy policemen. On this occasion the scene was completely changed. Policemen in plain clothes, who had been sitting outside the principal cafés, told the managers to put up their shutters, and not to permit anybody to leave their establishments until the Police Inspector had visited them. The flood of light shed upon the broad walk through the windows of the cafés was gone; the man in the ulster, who seemingly enjoyed his cigar, when the policemen entered the Café des Gandins, told the astonished lady who was whispering soft words into his ears that he was an *agent des mœurs*, and that she must follow him to the nearest police station. She was indignant, but he was firm, and as the same fate was overtaking all her companions the struggle was short. It was a razzia night—a sort of human *battue*; the game had never been more plentiful nor the sportsmen more numerous. On this occasion a most unexpected discovery was made by the Police after closing the cafés on the boulevard. All the men who were unable to prove their identity, and all the females who were not claimed, were sent to the Police Court. There remained nothing more to be done than warn the proprietors to be more careful in future as to the company they received. But the Inspector was dissatisfied with the day's work, so he went out of the beaten track into the Chaussée d'Antin. There, close by the Vaudeville theatre, is a small café of unpretending appearance, not unlike the beer-shops where small actors drink deep in the endeavor to raise themselves to the rank of brilliant comedians. Into this house the Commissary of Police followed his subordinates, and found at 1 o'clock in the morning a nest of gamblers and black-legs. In an apartment on the second floor, communicating with the café by a narrow staircase, were found two tables covered with green baize, around which some forty persons were playing baccarat. The sudden appearance of the Police, with the traditional order, 'Let no one leave,' produced of course a panic. Women went into hysterics and strove convulsively to clutch the gold which lay before the dealer. Wan looking men in threadbare coats sprang from their seats, looking anxiously for the means of effecting an exit. Monsieur le Commissaire tranquilized the company with the assurance that his men surrounded the house, and that it was useless therefore to think of escape. The money was confiscated; the manager, M. Grenan, taken into custody, while the names and addresses of the gamblers were noted down. Yesterday Grennan with four associates—Franclet, Lacombe, Blond, and Morchand—were brought to trial. The bill filed against them was very explicit in its terms. It accused the five men of keeping an establishment for the rendezvous of swindlers, who, in order to leave nothing to chance, marked the cards. Three packs had been seized, and in all of them the eights and nines, the important cards in baccarat, were marked. From other packs cards were missing. Moreover, several witnesses asserted that the rules of the game were not adhered to. Grenan was condemned to one years imprisonment, Lacombe to three years, Franclet to two years, Blond and Marchand to one year, and each of them to 500 francs fine. The trial excited considerable interest. It is more than half a century since a house of this kind has been found in a neighborhood where men of fortune have their recognized clubs, and where the Police are most vigilant."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SAXON STUDIES. By JULIAN HAWTHORNE. 12mo, pp. 482. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.

When we last met Mr. Julian Hawthorne it was upon the extreme boundary of romantic extravagance. His *Idolatry* passed the verge of the possible in its construction, although in the characterization of its personages it was entirely within the bounds of nature. He now comes before us as an observer of men and things, but chiefly of the former, it being man mostly his function to study and to interpret man himself rather than his surroundings. The field of his observation, Saxony, although it is one of the oldest of European communities, has not been overworked, and his book has the advantage of a subject which, although not new, is not hackneyed. And what he has to say about it has another value than that which it derives from his manner of saying it. For he does not here give us the impressions received during a hasty journey of a few weeks, or even of a sojourn of a few months, as writing tourists are too apt to do. He has lived in Saxony, chiefly in Dresden, for three years and more, and he knows the Saxons well. In his preface he tells us that the real purpose of his writing was not to describe or to discuss Saxony and the Saxons; that he has used them merely as the occasion of general reflections and speculations upon human nature; that he has no special interest in them; that the people are "as dull and featureless a race as exists in this century, and the less one has to do with them the better." This may be true, and he certainly justifies his unfavorable opinion of the Dresdeners; but we must differ from him in his estimate of what gives value and interest to his book, which seems to us to be, without a question, what he has to say about the people whom he observed so carefully. Compared with this his somewhat cynical and hopeless generalizations upon poor human nature seem to us to be, although not without merit, of inferior value.

The external attractiveness of Dresden he denies, saying cleverly that "it improves, like the past, as we walk away from it." All its attractiveness to the eye is due, in his opinion, to its towers and pinnacles—a remark which might be made, in a measure, of every city. Variety of outline is the first requisite of beauty in a city no less than in any other thing, and architectural contrasts are of the highest value in this respect. Mr. Hawthorne tells us that if he had "a grudge against Dresden, with power to back it," he would overthrow her towers, without which the city to-day would have been unknown. It is well for the Dresdeners that he has no such potency of destruction, or their city would be in ruins; for as to the grudge, it is manifest upon his every page. As he puts the case, his feeling is not without justification, for the picture which he presents us is that of a very coarse, dull, unsavory people; but let him not try to delude us with an *if* into a belief that he is writing in the calmness of indifference. He awards to the Saxon mind the capacity of an indefinite amount of information, but he denies it the intellectual digestive and assimilative power to work up the meal of knowledge into the flesh and blood of wisdom. He even goes so far as to say that "as for Schiller, Goethe, Heine, and the rest of that giant conclave, they are either not German, or else they are the only true Germans ever born." This is a bold if not a skillful way of getting rid of the weight of very imposing facts; but the extraordinary plea will avail nothing against the accepted and undeniable rule that the intellectual capacity of a people is to be judged by the men that it has produced. The average Saxon may seem to be a very dull, inert creature to a man who has been accustomed to the keenness and activity of the average American; but a people that produces Goethes, and Schillers, and Heines, and the [illegible] is surely not characterized by intellectual incapacity.

Mr. Hawthorne, however, does not deal with Goethes, and Schillers, and Heines; and thereby his readers benefit. They get, instead of criticism and glorification, of which the world nowadays has enough and too much, a series of very interesting and often very amusing sketches of real life, which are always welcome. The actual dullness of his subject does not repress the vivacity of a thoughtful and skillful writer, as Mr. Hawthorne, in this book, amply shows.

One inflated notion about the Germans our author very thoroughly perforates. It is generally believed and frequently said—the hint came from Tacitus—that the Teutonic races hold woman in special honor and that the modern elevation of woman is due to their influence. But according to Mr. Hawthorne's testimony there is in Saxony no such high consideration of the sex. The men there work the women like cattle, indeed with cattle. He sees—is in the habit of seeing—a "market-wagon piled high with produce and drawn by a woman and a dog tugging on either side the shaft, while the husband driver walks; unincumbered alongside," and then "at nightfall we shall meet the same wagon homeward drawn by the same team; and lo! seated upon the empty hampers smokes serene the man and master of all. Let us be rational; why walk home when our woman and our dog are at hand to carry us?" The German woman does this and other like work, and bears and brings forth and nourishes her children besides. "I have seen her," he says, "straining up a long hill, weighted with more burdens than one." It is folly to talk of the honor shown to woman in a country in which such savage and cruel selfishness as this is constantly and generally practiced even among the lower classes—not the lowest, for these people are respectable and for their condition in life well-to-do. A Pottawatomie Indian, Squatting Bear himself, could not be more savage and brutal. These facts are not now told for the first time; we have heard of them before; nor are they peculiar to the Germans. But Mr. Hawthorne comments upon them and enforces with them the undeniable truth that there is in the German race no peculiar consideration for women.

The mass of the Saxon people Mr. Hawthorne found to be very stolid, coarse, unclean, unsavory. Only the very highest classes are exceptions to this general rule. Upon the last point, indeed, Mr. Hawthorne is expansive. He never forgets the constant offense which the Saxons gave his nose. He manages the matter very delicately; but his book is pervaded with the memory of a reeking, unclean, and highly human odor; so that as we close it we are inclined to cry with *Lear*, "an ounce of civet, good Apothecary, to sweeten mine imagination." He is cruelly unforgiving, too, to the poor women for their ugliness; and, apart from some beauty of feature and of form, he does not seem to have been gladdened by the sight of one lovely, attractive German woman in all Dresden and its environs. The attractive women that do appear there are, he tells us, all of other races—Russian, Polish, Italian, French, English, and American. He found the German women simple, good-natured, devoted, beer-drinking, ill-dressed, dancing creatures; but that is all. As far as their feminine influence upon him went, they might as well, it would seem, have been so many honest, hard-working, unwashed men. Possibly he may be over-fastidious, but we fear that he is not. If his assertions of fact are to be trusted, his indifference, not to say his aversion, is fully justified.

Dancing seems to be the prime object of life in Saxony. The Saxons are clever dancers, he says, and are one and all devoted to the pastime; "but," adds this somewhat cynical visitor, who has no grudge against these poor people, as he would have us believe, "I confess I like it less since seeing them enjoy it. They dance with emphasis—with a greedy persistence which is disenchanting." Their way of dancing is for the man to seize the woman's waist with both hands, while her hands clutch his shoulders, and so fixed they spin round like tee-totums. This is good for the pace, but is entirely without the artificial grace which is the charm of modern dancing. We are inclined to the opinion that Mr. Hawthorne confines his remarks, if he did not confine his observation, too closely to the festivities of the lower classes.

It is, however, in the lower classes of any people that the most strongly-marked character is found; and although the Saxons may suffer somewhat unjustly, Mr. Hawthorne's readers are entertained. His description of a dancing party to which he was invited by one Anna, is very characteristic and very amusing. Anna was a servant at a beer-garden; in fact, a "pretty waiter-girl," with the prettiness left out. He seems to regard her as a type of the lower-class Saxon woman, and his description of her has, therefore, a special interest. She was "a stalwart maiden." She was "short and broad-shouldered; her cheeks and arms were red-shiny; her wide, good-humored mouth was always stretching to a smile; her bright, small gray eyes twinkled in a very contracted cranium, which was surmounted by a swathing of hair so flattened down and polished off that it seemed to be a coating of yellow-brown paint laid on thick and varnished." Among those whom she served at the beer-garden this lovely creature distinguished by her favor Mr. Hawthorne and a friend of his, and, according to a custom of the country, she gave them cards of invitation, bearing her name and theirs, to a ball to be given at a saloon in the environs of Dresden, of which she was one of the lady patronesses. It should be added, by the way, in justice to the fair Anna, that in her conversation she surprised her American admirer with the extent of her attainments. She played the piano, and she could beat him at capping verses from Heine, and even as it proved, rhyme a very creditable stanza herself. This hardly comports with our author's declaration as to the stupidity of the lower-class Saxon. How many American or English girls in the same condition of life could do as much? On arriving at the dancing-saloon, the American guests found Anna in the midst of nearly a hundred people, all hard at work at the business of the evening. She wore a thin white muslin waist, had glass pendants in her ears, and round her neck a yellow glass cross was hung by a gutta-percha chain. Her usually flattened hair was frizzed in short curls over the forehead, and was plentifully annointed with some glistening unguent, "upon which," Mr. Hawthorne says, "I forbear to dwell. It was the only thing about Anna which we could not admire." Anna seized upon her distinguished guest and danced him until he thought she must be Atalanta in disguise—danced him until, when they stopped, he says, "still the room wheeled and tipped before my eyes." Then they eddied to a seat, and Anna innocently dropped her anointed head upon his shoulder, exclaiming, "*Ach! so müde bin Ich.*" There was a supper and toasts and speeches, every toasted person clinking glasses with every other person at table. Afterward there was a cotillon, in which Anna, still favoring her American friends, so distinguished herself that our author exclaims: "Indefatigable Anna! Her muslin garment clung to her as though she had been immersed in beer." A sweet condition in which to have one's partner. Poor Mr. Hawthorne!

Of the Dresden interiors we have a very full and particular description; and dreary enough those domiciles must be. They are after the "flat" fashion, about which so many of our discontented housekeepers are running wild. The picture is not cheering. There is a dark staircase which leads to a still darker passage-way; both, of course, "evil smelling." The chief object in the parlor is a tall, square, white stove; there is a stiff-backed sofa, four rungless chairs; the windows are slimly curtained, the floor carpetless; on the walls are a few lithographic portraits and photographs, unevenly hung and awry. A dismal and forbidding apartment this, it must be confessed, and yet it is on the first floor, "where dwell the rich foreigners and the German princes." Above this hard and chilly habitation the comforts and attractions gradually diminish until you reach the roof-tree. Of the flat system Mr. Hawthorne, who has tried it well, speaks with undisguised dislike. The objection that he makes to them seems undoubtedly to be well taken—they destroy that sense of privacy which is the essence of the Anglo-Saxon idea of home. "I would as lief," he says, "share my parlor with a stranger as be liable to meet him on my stairway, or rub shoulders with him over my threshold, especially when his right to be there is as good as mine. There is an indelicacy about it, as if a dozen or twenty people were all to eat and speak through one mouth. The street does not stop outside the house; it eddies into the hall and forces its dirty current up stairs. True, there is another door within, but after we have given up our outworks few people will believe in the genuineness of our inner defenses. The spell of reserve is broken. * * * If we will frankly call such establishments hotels we may at least escape the evil of growing to believe them to be homes." These points are well worthy of consideration by the young house-keeper who is longing to exchange her stair-ed house for a house "all on one floor;" for they are made by a man who has lived in flats for years and who is notably cosmopolitan in his tastes.

With politics Mr. Hawthorne does not meddle, confining his view to the Saxon social life, although in the very widest acceptation of that term. He shows us the smooth, dull, money-making citizen—the Dresdener; the dull, civil, toiling, embruted, ill-smelling peasant; the spectacled, beer-drinking, duel-fighting student; and the soldier, who is all these, except the toil and the money making, and who yet is drilled almost to the vanishing point of individual manhood. In writing of the soldier, and particularly of the sentry, Mr. Hawthorne drops by the way one of the charming thoughts which, scattered through his book, brighten it almost page by page. He speaks of the honor of sentinels; the consciousness of each one that so much depends upon his good faith and his vigilance; of the effect that this has even upon a degraded man left alone in the presence of the enemy; and then he adds: "Generous thoughts renew a long interrupted acquaintance with him, and when the relief guard comes round they perhaps find another and a better man than was placed here three hours ago." *Saxon Studies* will take a recognized place in the class of literature to which Emerson's *English Traits* belongs. It is of lighter calibre than that sententious study of our English cousins, but it may therefore be more generally attractive. Not that it is lacking in thoughtfulness; far from it; but that it is easy and unconscious in its manner of thought, and very pleasing in it style.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

The Providence *Journal* says: "The venerable Mr. John Bullock breathed his last at his residence in Bristol on Monday morning, from the gradual decay incident to old age. His demise has been hourly expected for several days, and his end was like a child falling asleep. Mr. Bullock was born in Rehoboth, June 4, 1769. In 1770 his parents emigrated to New-York State when he was a child, where he resided until manhood. In October, 1800, he came to Bristol, where he has since resided. He was through life a very industrious, hard-working man, and very regular in his habits. He possessed many peculiar traits of character, which we have not time to notice this morning."

TRADE IN CHICAGO.

EXHIBIT OF A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

AN AGGREGATE INCREASE OF TWENTY MILLIONS—DECLINE IN THE PRODUCE AND PROVISION TRADE AND REASONS THEREFOR—GROWTH OF THE MANUFACTURES AND WHOLESALE BUSINESS—SOME COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 6, 1876.

A regular feature of the new year is a review of the old. It is often a grotesque procession, with its death-roll and theatrical chronology side by side, *Pallida Mors* hand in hand with Pierrot, the stately march of commerces intermingled with the *trois temps* of society, congratulations on the one side and jealousies on the other. But it is a grateful sort of thing after all, and if it weren't for this custom perhaps some of us would never take time for reflection. The newspapers here supply the Chicago people with what some of the minor theatres in Paris give the Parisians, though in a much less rollicking and attractive shape. For instance, we have had within the past week or two an aggregate of between eighty and ninety columns of trade statistics, which served to smother some valuable and interesting information in a mass of figures and verbiage. Perhaps I cannot better serve your readers than by restating the most important part of it, cutting off about eighty-nine columns.

To begin with, it will be sufficiently startling to note that the increase of the aggregate trade of Chicago during 1875, (excluding, of course, the retail trade, which is everywhere beyond the scope of statistics,) is about equal to the entire trade of the city in 1850, only twenty-five years ago. The commerce of Chicago in 1850 was only $20,000,000; in 1860 it had reached only $97,000,000; while, in 1875, it aggregated $657,000,000. This trade, as compared with that of the preceding year, was made up as follows:

	1874.	1875.
Produce	$249,500,000	$322,328,000
Wholesale merchandise	268,000,000	293,900,000
Manufactures	164,300,000	177,000,000
Total	$682,800,000	$703,228,000
Less manufactures included in wholesale merchandise.	$43,800,000	$46,228,000
Total	$639,000,000	$657,000,000

To fully appreciate the real bearings of these figures, two circumstances should be mentioned. First, it was not an increase over a diminished trade of the previous year, for the year following the panic showed an increase of over forty millions; second, the actual increase of the bulk of trade was larger than the figures represented, because there was an average decline of prices of, perhaps, ten per cent., that is, had prices remained the same, the increase in dollars and cents would have been much larger. It is time to abandon the suspicion that Chicago's trade is a sort of Arabian Nights' tale, which will suddenly vanish from the sight, it has steadily, regularly, and uniformly increased in volume since 1850, no year having fallen behind its predecessor. Chicago has availed itself of all that Western growth which New-York has permitted Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Montreal to share with it to some extent for lack of meeting it with proper encouragement and adequate facilities for handling it. As a distributing centre, whether by rail or water, Chicago is located where it cannot be dodged; it is the natural pivot around which revolves a commerce including 15,000,000 consumers it has never yet failed to provide a supply for every demand nor to correct any demonstrated commercial abuses likely to repel trade. These are the main reasons of its past growth, and also the reasons why that growth will continue at a ratio reduced only by its increased bulk.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

The most minute statistician of the time has figured out that the breadstuffs, cattle, coal, &c., which make up Chicago's trade has amounted during the past year to 7,000,000 tons in weight, would have filled 700,000 cars if it had all come by rail, and is an average stream of thirteen and one-half tons per minute, including Sundays and holidays. How many times it would have reached around the earth, or doubled the distance from here to the moon if it had been straightened out I will not undertake to say. In trying to give some notion of what constitutes it without going into tedious details I will simply divide it into produce, manufactures, and wholesale.

The produce trade is naturally the great and permanent commerce of Chicago. Strange to say there was a falling off in this line during 1875, mainly in hogs and corn. The reasons for it are very plain. The demand for hogs in 1874 was so great and the prices ranged so high that everything was sent forward to the market, including even the breeders. The result was a smaller supply for 1875. There were only 3,912,110 porkers brought to Chicago in 1875, as against 4,258,379 in 1874; but Chicago maintained a larger trade in this line than any of its competitors, and during the Summer, a season of inactivity in this business of bad smells, eight Chicago firms cut up 500,000 hogs for the English market, which were supplied directly. The direct trade with Europe and the Southern States, by the way, is growing every year, and the past year was only limited by the supply in meats. The cattle trade showed a large increase, the actual figures being 920,843 head for 1875 and 843,966 for the preceding year, but this increase was not large enough to overbalance the loss in hogs. The number of sheep received in 1875 was 418,948, a gain of 80,293 over the preceding year. The value of all the live stock received during the year was $117,533,941, and it required 116,752 cars to bring it, while 57,882 car-loads of live stock were shipped again, leaving the difference for manufacturing and home consumption. The Union Stock Yards is an institution ten years old, which amounts to a young city of itself, provided with hotels, a bank, an exchange, &c., with 175 acres of cattle-yards and covered pens, and giving employment to some 700 men, besides the dealers and drovers from the country. There are one or two notable features in connection with this branch of Chicago's trade. One is the large increase in receipts of Colorado and Montana cattle, which shows that these districts do not lie beyond the transportation limit. Another is the supplying from this point of the river towns of New-York and the manufacturing districts of the New-England States with dressed beef, there being now three establishments devoted exclusively to this work, with an aggregate capacity of 3,500 head of cattle per week.

The grain trade has also decreased. The total receipts of 1875, reducing flour to bushels, were 79,611,713 bushels, as against 95,611,713 bushels in 1874. As intimated before, this has been chiefly owing to the falling off in corn. And, singularly enough, the receipts of corn have been less, though the corn crop, as a whole, has been larger. This is accounted for by the fact that in the corn districts tributary to Chicago the Summer of 1875 was so cold that the corn did not ripen and harden in time for shipment as early as usual. A part of the decrease is also to be attributed to a recent discrimination against Chicago by the railroads, best illustrated by the single instance that a barrel of flour is carried from Milwaukee directly through Chicago to New-York for ten cents less than it can be taken from Chicago to New-York, though the latter distance is about ninety miles shorter. The railroads have entered into a combination not to cut rates at Chicago, which leaves them at liberty to cut at points to the west, south-west, and north-west of Chicago. This will not outlast the usual terms of railroad combinations. The relatively low price of wheat in this market for the past year has been largely owing to an absence of "corners." The State endeavored to break up this practice by making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment, but it failed; the Board of Trade accomplished it by a simple rule providing for settlements in all failures on contracts upon the basis of prices in other cities. It is a pat illustration of the policy of State interference in business. But the new rule has been found to work to the disadvantage of Chicago in some respects, and there is talk of substituting a rule in vogue on the Paris Bourse, which provides that either party may close a contract at pleasure on payment of ten per cent. of the contract price. The trade of 1874 was largely facilitated by the low rates of freight which ruled fifty per cent. lower than the average of the previous five years. The rates in 1875 so long as the water routes were open, were even lower—thirteen cents to New-York for a time—but the benefit was offset by the raise after the close of navigation, and the discrimination against Chicago noted above, which is an outgrowth if not the purpose of the combination.

An interesting item about the grain trade is that there are now sixteen "regular" elevators in Chicago, with a storage capacity of over fourteen and a half millions of bushels. Another about the produce trade: The direct shipments to Europe, on through bills of lading, were 175,839 tons in 1875, an increase of nearly 50,000 tons over the previous year. New-York should heed the warning.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

The wholesale sales of merchandise in Chicago during 1875 were $26,000,000 more than in 1874, and making allowance for the decline in prices there was an increase of twenty per cent. in the bulk of merchandise actually handled. There has been as a rule a closer margin in profits, but this has been counterbalanced by lower rents and a more economical handling of goods. There have been no mercantile failures, which is the surest indication that the prosperity is not merely apparent, but real. The exhibit is peculiarly gratifying in view of the complaints that have been heard from other cities. The sum total of sales is $293,000,000, a business done on a capital of about $63,200,000, or 21½ per cent. of the sales, exclusive of capital invested elsewhere on Chicago account, as in the lumber regions.

The trade in groceries has amounted to $75,000,000 during the year. This is an increase of $5,000,000 in the trade itself by reaching out for new territory, as there has been no increase in the number of jobbers. Prosperity throughout the country is attested by the fact that collections were never better than they have been during 1875. An interesting item of the grocery trade is that there has been an increase of about twenty per cent. in the tea trade owing to the advantages of overland transportation. Among the other manifest destinies of Chicago is that of the distributing centre for the Japan teas at least. The average time between Yokahama and Chicago is thirty days, though the trip has been make in twenty-seven days. This is a vast improvement over the four and five months' voyage around the Cape, not only in the saving of time, but also in the saving of flavor, which is a matter of serious import to the enthusiastic tea bibber. Of course New-Yorkers can scarcely hope to take tea through Chicago and then send it back a thousand miles for distribution through the West. Hence, Chicago's increase of tea trade. The coffee trade has been on the average better, the trade in sugars and spices worse than the previous year.

The dry-goods business of Chicago is done on a cash capital of about seven million dollars (no new capital having been added during the year), and amounted to $54,000,000 of sales in 1875, as against $50,500,000 in 1874, and $48,000,000 in 1873. The increase in money is nearly seven per cent., but the increase in bulk has been fully twenty-five per cent., as the prices have ranged fifteen per cent. lower. Pretty much all the foreign goods now sold in Chicago are imported directly by Chicago merchants; one firm alone is said to have thirty resident buyers in Europe. The increased trade has been mainly in territory to the South-west, and particularly in Texas and New-Mexico, which are reached by the opening of new railway routes. The nearness of this market to the country buyers has enabled Chicago merchants to inaugurate a system of short credits, which is an incalculable advantage, and permits them to offer goods at the lowest prices.

Some running items of trade will be sufficient for this branch of the subject. In carpetings the sales for 1875 were $5,750,000, an increase of fifteen per cent. In millinery goods, the prices of which have declined to *ante-bellum* figures, the sales were $5,250,000, with an increase of twenty per cent. in the bulk of the goods handled. In boots and shoes the volume of sales was $15,000,000, and an increase of twenty per cent. in the bulk of goods, with five new firms of large capital. In hats, caps, and furs there were sales amounting to $4,000,000, with less competition than formerly and prices ranging ten per cent. lower. The value of the clothing sold during the year was $12,000,000, with about five million dollars' capital invested in the business. In drugs, not including paints and oils, the sales amounted to $5,000,000. The lumber trade has not been so satisfactory as ordinarily, as the prices have been lower, but the actual shipments have been about eight hundred million feet, while the home consumption is estimated at 250,000,000 feet. In coal the receipts for the year are reported at 1,622,000 tons, as against 1,335,383, which is the best possible evidence of the increase in the manufacturing interest. The receipts of pig-iron are given at 170,000 tons, and the sales at $4,000,000. The hardware trade of the city exceeded $20,000,000, notwithstanding the enormous shrinkage in values since 1872. The aggregate sales of building material are set down at $2,000,000, though prices were never so low. The trade in wines and liquors was $17,000,000. These are only a few of the items that make up the grand total I have already given you.

THE MANUFACTURES.

I have left but little space for the manufactures, though the increase in this line is really more notable in many respects than in any other branch of Chicago's trade. In pork and beef packing Chicago leads the world, and has done so for the past fourteen years, when Cincinnati was first outdone, and took her claim to the title of "Porkopolis." There are now more than forty firms engaged in pork-packing, and one has a capacity of 16,000 hogs per diem. The full capacity of the trade is about fifty thousand hogs a day, and it employs 6,000 men during the season. "Summer packing" is a peculiar feature of the Chicago manufacture. The beef-packing of the year amounted to 59,200 head of cattle. The two together aggregated products valued at $40,530,000.

An increase of three per cent. in the iron and steel manufacturing is almost marvelous in view of the falling off in demand and prices. Chicago has now three rolling mills, which produced 80,000 tons of steel rails during the year, and sustained an annual pay-roll of $2,700,000. The total number of iron manufactories is reported as 178, with an aggregate capital of $14,855,000, employing 9,625 workmen, and aggregating a product of $29,575,000. Of these 178 establishments there were only twenty-six in existence in 1860. In wood manufactures there has been a gain of eleven per cent. in the year. There are 228 of these establishments, including furniture factories, planing-mills, picture-frame and packing-box factories, cooperage, etc. They have a capital of $8,268,000, employ 9,370 workers, pay $5,790,660 in wages, and last year had a product of $29,411,200. The manufactures of iron and wood combined showed an increase of 28 per cent. in 1875. These include wagons and carriages, agricultural implements, car and bridge works, spring-bed works and fire apparatus. Chicago has turned out about 40,000 reapers and 50,000 plows, besides 75,000 pieces of small farm tools, during the year. There is a capital of $9,980,000 invested in the combined iron and wood manufactures, with 77 establishments, employing 3,834 workingmen, which produced $15,912.800 in value during the year.

The other notable manufacturing interests of the city are leather, brick and stone, gas, brewing and distilling, brass, silver-smelting, type-founderies, sewing-machines, and chemicals. I will not undertake to give the details of these, except to say that Chicago has $5,200,000 capital invested in brewing and distilling, with ninety separate establishments, producing $10,045,520 worth of beer and liquor. From this some idea may be formed of the extent of our "Whisky Ring." The grand totals of the manufacturing interests foot up 2,040 establishments, with 62,600 employes, paying $28,676,000 annually in wages, employing $69,550,000 of capital, and producing $177,000,000 in values. This is a gain of more than 100 per cent. over the year 1870. The great bulk of our manufactures are also of a kind that do not apprehend "protection" to be essential to their prosperity and continued progress.

HOW HARTFORD BANKS ARE GUARDED.

The Hartford *Post* says: "The banks and insurance offices in Hartford are well cared for during the night season, and security to the depositors is insured by the excellent system of night watchmen which has been in vogue for some time. The banks and insurance companies 'clubbed' together and hired three reliable men at a yearly salary of $1,000 each, who have keys to each of the banking and insurance houses, and at every half hour during the night these are visited by the watchmen. These men have a regular rendezvous where they assemble at stated hours; and if one of them does not report, the other two immediately visit all the banks, &c., on his beat, and find him, and if there is any trouble render necessary assistance. There are the regular Police on the beats near by, who are ready to render assistance if it is needed."

THE FASHIONS.

TOILETS OF THE DAY.

THE NEW STYLE IN BONNETS—POPULARITY OF THE CAPOTE—FEATHERS AGAINST FLOWERS—EVENING TOILETS—OPERA CLOAKS—FANS—MISCELLANEOUS HINTS.

It is now no longer to be doubted that the old style of bonnet, the capote, is the prevailing shape. This shape may necessitate quite a revolution in the manner of arranging the hair. There is a little hesitation on the part of modistes, who do not want to change the fashion too abruptly, as the fair sex is prone to exaggerate, and excess is always to be feared. At all events, it may fairly be stated that the bold style is on the decline, the upturned flaring brims, fastened up one one side, and the feathers and large cockades, are all approaching their end. Though the capote is a very modest shape, very few persons have as yet ventured to adopt it, many having found it too eccentric. This seems strange, but upon close examination can be readily accounted for. The capote has as yet only been made of satin, velours épinglé, or plush in the lightest colors, such as blue, white, and pink, with handsome barbes of écru lace. The general effect is very elegant. The capote, to be stylish, must have a large soft crown, which forms the cape by means of a shirring. The brim is entirely shirred. The lining is very conspicuous, both front and back, and must therefore be in perfect harmony with the remainder of the bonnet.

The Marie Antoinette is a pretty shape, which recalls the cap worn by the Queen in the Temple prison. Following is a model of one of these: The large, soft crown is of navy blue velvet, lined with cream-colored satin, so arranged as to form a flat plaiting all around, and make both the brim and cape of the bonnet. The cape is very long. The crown is drawn in by a cream-colored satin ribbon which fastens on one side of the crown under a branch of roses.

For the bonnets of the present some employ flowers, but the most fashionable establishments incline altogether to the use of feathers. Feathers in January and flowers in May are quite appropriate. Barbes of white English lace or cream-colored llama are the caprice of the season. Cream-colored tulle is used in the greatest profusion. Scarfs are of cream-colored tulle. Barbes of cream-colored llama encircle the neck, bedeck the head, and cover the face. This fashion is very trying. There is cream-colored blonde, which is much more effective, especially for Castilian mantles or opera cloaks. White figured tulle-blonde will be also worn, but cream color has the preference. Straw color is likely to replace cream.

It is now the season in which to give special attention to evening toilets. It is advisable for ladies who go out a great deal in the evening to have two handsome black dresses—one of velvet and the other of silk. It is also necessary to have black and white laces, which are readily employed for almost any toilet; with these and some skill in selecting the proper accessories, a great deal can be accomplished with dresses that are not perfectly new. For instance, add to a black dress a train of another material or color, with sashes to correspond, and ornament with shell-shaped lace trimmings and loops of ribbons; thus the dress will be equal to new. There can be added to the front of the toilet a plastron-tablier, à la Juive, in some bright color, which is gracefully draped and fastened in the back. A princess-shaped dress, or cuirass and train skirt, can be made very elegant without any alteration, by using two shawl points of embroidered crêpe de Chine, surak, cachemire des Indes, embroidered mouseline des Indes, or lace. These points are fastened to the waist in front and crossed over the apron, falling in the back from under the puffs over the train. A waist to correspond with this dress is thus made: It is cut square in the neck, the opening being filled with the same material as the shawl points—with, for instance, cream-colored surak very closely shirred. The sleeves are of the same material, ornamented with velvet jockeys and cuffs.

The baby dress is at the height of its popularity, and has even been improved since its first appearance. The front is a simple princess dress, the complicated part being in the back. The back has seven seams forming a fan-shape on the top; is taken into the figure, and then spreads out, forming the border of a cuirass. At this point there is enough fullness left between each seam to make fine knife-plaits placed very close together underneath. The train-skirt is formed of plaits. Around the dress is a scarf arranged in plaits turning upward, trimmed with a deep fringe.

But few low-necked dresses have been seen as yet, the open waists being preferred. For example, a black velvet waist is cut square in front and surrounded by point lace; a Colville tulle fichu is placed on the inside, and on one side is a bunch of flowers. The Louis XV. sleeves are of tulle, corresponding with the fichu, and are fastened at the wrist by a band of velvet and a ruffle of point lace.

Fichu collarettes of velvet and various expensive materials are worn over plain waist, and serve for any toilet; they are also made of plain materials for ordinary wear.

It is probable that white will be eclipsed by yellow for evening wear this Winter. Blondes, to whom this color is exceedingly unbecoming, will wear it notwithstanding. It is said that in former times ladies only wore the colors suited to their style and complexions; this is no longer the case, for now all colors are worn, and sometimes very much to the disadvantage of the wearer.

Many opera cloaks are made of broché goods. A very elegant model is of heavy soft satin, with white grounding, and a a fine, close cachemire figure, the trimming consisting of marabout fringe and tassels in all the colors of the design.

Another elegant opera-cloak now in favor is in arabesque style, and made of cardinal red cachemire des Indes, lined with white quilted satin. On the inside is a bordering of white satin ribbon; the outside is trimmed with white silk fringe, and on each point is a white silk cord and tassel. The entire garment is embroidered in golden filigree work. The body of the cloak is cut like a paletot, with the back open to the waist, and cut down in the back of the neck in shawl shape. The other part is formed by the sleeves, (dolman style,) which are draped in front over the breast; they are fastened on the shoulders by tassels, from which part the sleeves turn over, forming a point, which, being lined with white quilted satin, and bordered with white fringe, has a beautiful effect over the cardinal red of the cloak. The points on both sides are then joined, forming several plaits, which make the lower part of the sleeves hang gracefully, and are joined in the centre of the back under tassels; the sleeves also turn up in revers over the arm.

Ball fans have not varied in size. Fans for theatre use are, on the contrary, very large. English point lace and Chantilly are employed, with mother of pearl or ivory mountings. Painting in Louis XVI. style and flowers are also in vogue. Fans are among the most expensive details of the toilet of a Parisian fashionable lady. They are collected like jewels, porcelain, and coins.

A new style of underskirt for evening wear consists of a kind of scaffolding strongly constructed, arranged in many flounces and skillfully drawn so as to extend all the way down in fan form, the train hanging over it admirably without the assistance of other skirts. It is very light, making the figure slender, and yet allowing perfect liberty to the body. There is no toilet that this phenomenal skirt does not complete. Another novelty in this line is the drawing of a band of rubber through the lower hem of the upper white skirt; a flounce falls over this to conceal it. This is to avoid all superfluous fullness under the tight skirt.

A beautiful ball dress may be thus made: The front of the skirt is covered with straw-colored puffings of grenadine, arranged in diamond shape; the lower part of the skirt is covered with blonde flounces; the faille train turns over at the sides in revers, formed altogether of bias plaitings; the back part of the train is trimmed with flounces and puffings; over this is another train of straw-colored tulle, worked in silk and trimmed with blonde; it is taken back and ornamented with ribbon bows; a long garland of flowers falls from the waist in front, down the side and over the train; another spray falls over the ribbon-bows, to each of which it is fastened; the faille corslet is cut in scallops at the bottom and trimmed with black and silver galloon; the short sleeves and low neck are trimmed with puffings of grenadine and tulle; a bunch of flowers adorns the front of the waist.

A very showy ball dress may be of yellow satin and tulle in the same color. The low-necked cuirass is covered with draperies and ornamented on one side with bunches of flowers. The train-skirt is surrounded by a deep flounce ornamented by puffings and a shirring forming the heading. A tulle scarf is taken around the lower part of the cuirass and falls in a loose bow over the middle of the skirt in the back.

A visiting or house dress may be of plain brown cheviot and woolen madras in purple plaid. The plain skirt has a very short train, surrounded by two bias plaid bands and two plaited flounces which are sewed to the border of the bands. The madras polonaise forms a square apron shirred in the upper part of the back and joined under ends to correspond with the two materials. This polonaise is surrounded by bands of the plain material, which do not reach to the border of the garment, but leave a plaid band underneath. The cheviot sleeves open on the outside, and are trimmed with a band of the plaid goods and ribbon in the one color.

The Madame l'Archiduc paletot is of madras; this garment is sleeveless. It is trimmed with bands of plain goods arranged like the polonaise. The falling collar opens in front in shawl shape, and is trimmed in the same manner, closing under a bow with long ends. The corresponding bonnet has an up-turned brim bordered with black-braided galloon. Underneath is a twist of red velvet with a white camellia on one side. Around the crown is a similar galloon, forming several loops on one side, from which fall a tuft of black feathers; one of these hangs over the front.

There is a fringe called posillion which is much in vogue; it is composed of small woolen tassels called "houppettes," all in one color. Another called "Madrilenè fringe," is of black checked cordonnel from which depend small silk balls in yellow, red, blue, and many other colors, the effect of which is charming. This fringe is made in various combinations.

One of the newest fashions among the *élite* is the use of precious stones for buttons or fastenings for elegant fur garments. No jewels are considered too costly for this purpose.

For skating, the most suitable dress, and the one which allows the most freedom of movement, is tight fitting and short. The robe bébé, with a long, flat waist, bordered with fur, or with a double line of trimming, in imitation of a hunting-vest, plain in front and plaited in the back, is much worn for this purpose. These plaited dresses are only suitable for tall and slight figures. If one is inclined to be stout the robe bébé must be avoided.

The Muscovite bonnet is used for skating. It has a dark velvet crown, surrounded by a wreath of "lophaphore," and trimmed on the back, over the chignon, with Winter roses.

Pockets have assumed considerable importance. It would be heresy to attempt to make a dress at present without an ornamental pocket, and not to place the pocket on with some *chic* would betray the greatest lack of taste. This important auxiliary must be very conspicuously arranged, detached from the costume, and always in sight, wherever it may be. The pocket may be false, but it must always appear real. If it has but little depth there can be a slit made connecting with the pocket placed underneath. In this manner the useful is combined with the ornamental. Pockets are generally made of the same material as the dress and trimmed with similar trimmings. Over a very elegant velvet or silk dress a pocket of the same goods may be placed, trimmed with shell-shaped lace or long loops of ribbon. Some pockets are of two materials, in which case one must correspond with the dress; this style is both suitable for full dresses and plain suits. The forms are various, and they are placed on the side of the apron or at the back of the hips, in a straight line or on a bias, and are on all garments. There are also many aumonières, which replace pockets and depend from the side by chains, ribbons, and rings, or hang from the arm like a bag, in which case they are generally of beaded silk net work lined in bright colors.

A pretty pocket and aummonière may be of black faille lined with white silk. The pocket is fastened to the aummonière, and the aummonière to the waist by ribbons drawn through metal rings and tied in bows. They have ruched headings at the top confined by a ribbon tied in a bow in the centre. The lower part is bordered with fringe.

Another very peculiar shape consists of a long strip of faille made into a coronet, plaited and carelessly twisted, then secured in this manner by three bands of ribbon tied around in bows at regular intervals. Above the upper band is a deep plaited heading; the point at the bottom is finished with loops and ends.

A trimming in imitation of a pocket suitable for a handsome dress consists of a shell-shaped trimming of lace intermixed with ribbon loops made in the exact form of a pocket, wider at the top than at the bottom. Some pockets are worked with colored glass and beads.

Among the new styles of châtelaine-ceintures is a belt on the back of which is a point in the shape of a V; on each side is a long end with a button-hole in the centre. This is very useful over a princess-cut dress, as its object is to raise the train, with the assistance of a button sewed to the skirt, and drawn through the button holes on each side. This belt is generally made of worked faille or velvet; the bag depends from one side in front.

Shoes have only undergone the changes necessary for Winter comfort, but all fashionable ladies still wear Louis XV. heels. Kid gaiters, black satin gaiters for evening wear, the black velvet Louis XV. shoe, bordered with fur, for afternoon wear, and the gaiter with bars across the top, for home receptions are, with slight variations, the present shape. The small velvet and satin gaiters have covered heels for parlor use. The toes are very much pointed. Slippers are made in the most elaborate manner of satin and velvet, embroidered with beads, silk, and trimmings of golden lace.

The coiffure à la Prusse is in decided favor at present. The front hair is crimped, and thick braids are twisted around the back of the head. Two long braids fall down the back. Another pretty coiffure for a young lady is to arrange the hair in a waved bandeau in front, and puffs on the top of the head. In the back the hair falls in a long twisted loop; it is dressed with pearls, and an ostrich feather is placed across the top on the back part of the head. Another way of dressing the hair is to crimp it in front and arrange a puff far back on the head; back of the puff is a thick braid which encircles the head. Long curls fall down the back. A bunch of flowers placed in the centre of a shell-shaped lace trimming is over the puff in the middle of the head; a spray of flowers falls down the back among the curls.

A simple way of dressing the hair for a very young lady is to separate the front hair as far as the top of the head, the side hair is pushed back and fastened on the top of the head; then the front hair is taken loosely down over the side hair. The back is arranged in long braids. The ends of the front hair are curled down the back over the braids. Over where the hair is fastened there are loops of rather wide ribbon falling downward between the braids.

TRAFFIC IN FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal: "Nothing could be more unfortunate than the result of M. Benazet's attempt to obtain the Order of the Medjidjé, which, for some reason difficult to understand, he seems to have set his heart on. M. Benazet, who, upon the death of his uncle, the lessee of the Baden-Baden gaming tables, made over his interest in that prosperous concern to M. Dupressoir, appears to have turned his attention to journalism in Paris, and some articles which he published in his newspaper with reference to the Turkish loans gave, according to his own statement, so much satisfaction to the Ambassador of the Porte here that the latter promised him the Order of the Medjidjé. Whether the promise was made or not, it was evidently not carried out, for some time afterward M. Benazet instructed a man named Ollivier, who is alluded to in the indictment as his 'private Secretary and a man of letters,' to see whether he could not obtain the decoration by some other means. He gave Ollivier 1,000 francs for the payment of expenses which might be incurred in completing the transaction, and the latter was not long in obtaining for his employer the coveted distinction. From a trial which took place at the Tribunal of the Seine it turned out that Ollivier had applied to a man named Allemand, who resided in the modest faubourg of Neuilly, but represented himself as 'having influence with foreign Governments.' His influence was apparently so great, indeed, that he obtained the desired decoration, not only for M. Benazet, but for two other persons who had applied for it in a similar manner, and who, thinking he had actually got it from the Sublime Porte, requested the Chancellor of the Legion of Honor to register them as members of the Medjidjé Order. When that functionary sent the documents they had forwarded him to the Turkish Embassy, it was found that the gentleman residing at Neuilly, who had 'influence with foreign Governments' had fabricated these documents, and that M. Benazet and the two other candidates for Turkish honors had been duped. The result is that the gentleman who had taken upon himself to confer these honors had been condemned to a term of imprisonment, complicated by fine and loss of civil rights, for swindling, and that his three victims have had the pleasure of seeing their foibles made food for the merriment of the Parisians."

RAIDS ON CHINESE THEATRES.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of a recent date says: "On Sunday morning a raid was made on the Chinese theatres of this city, the object being to find concealed weapons on the persons of the audience. There is an ordinance of the city prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons, and on this ordinance Capt. Douglass, of the Police force, acting, it is presumed, on the orders of Chief Ellis, entered the two Chinese theatres with his forces, frightened actors and auditors alike, and found on the persons of the auditors—nothing. It is true that under the benches of the theatre he discovered sundry weapons which had undoubtedly been concealed on the persons of the Chinamen who were attending the show. But this discovery amounted to nothing in law. Not a single Chinaman could be identified as having carried these concealed weapons, so that the raid, legally and practically speaking, amounted to nothing.

GOV. ALLEN ON TRAMPS.

In his valedictory message to the Legislature of Ohio Gov. William Allen says: "The matter of professional vagrancy is one worthy of your attention. I am well aware that, owing to the general paralyzation of business, a great many honest and industrious men are out of employment, and in their efforts to find remunerative labor go from place to place with honest purpose. But within a few years a class of vagrants have grown up in our midst, who seize the dullness of business as a pretext to roam over the country with no purpose except to secure a living by begging or illicit means. The evil should be arrested at once. The question is a difficult and delicate one. Honest search for employment must not be branded as a crime, but vagrancy is a misdemeanor in itself, which the law should suppress."

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The English Bishops have held a meeting to discuss the Burials bill.

The English Unitarian Almanac for 1876 states that there are 348 Unitarian ministers in England, of whom 279 are settled.

Dr. Calhoun, the venerable Syrian missionary, will address the students of the Union Theological Seminary, this City, to-morrow afternoon.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago, formerly Dr. Swing's, has called Rev. J. L. Jenkins, of Amherst, Mass., a Congregationalist, to be its Pastor.

Rev. Dr. William Stevens Perry has been elected to succeed Dr. Duane, deceased, as Secretary of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The old Congregational Church of Peterborough, N. H., (now Unitarian,) is to celebrate its second centennial next month. Rev. James Freeman Clarke is to deliver the address.

Up to Dec. 30, the number of conversions at Port Jervis, N. Y., had reached, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, 701. Over 500 of these have been received into the church as probationers.

Rev. Joseph Ditcher, a widely-known controversialist, of the Church of England, died recently, and at his request Archdeacon Denison, an old antagonist, preached his funeral sermon.

Bishop Jermyn has been chosen Bishop of Brechin, Scotland, in place of Bishop Forbes. Dr. Jermyn was consecrated Bishop of Colombo in 1872, but resigned in 1874, owing to bad health.

Rev. Elisha Cushman, editor of the *Christian Secretary*, Hartford, Conn., died last Tuesday. His father established the *Secretary*, which is a Baptist paper, in 1821, and the son assumed its management in 1861.

Rev. T. C. Trowbridge has gone to England to raise funds for the Central College in Turkey. Thus far over fifty thousand dollars has been collected in England, Turkey, and the United States for the college.

At a recent meeting held at Leeds, England, the Bishop of Ripon stated that at least fifteen new churches in that city were needed, and that $500,000 must be raised for the purpose. Over $150,000 was subscribed at once.

Rev. Dr. John Thomson, formerly pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Chapel, New-York, has been appointed to the pastorate of the Chapel of the Established Church of Scotland in Rome, Italy, for the next three months.

Mrs. Livesey, widow of Rev. William Livesey, is supplying the pulpit of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Braintree, Mass., made vacant by the death of her husband. She is said to give great satisfaction in her new vocation.

Rev. Dr. Crummell, Rector of St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, (colored,) Washington, D. C., makes an appeal for $30,000 to build a church large enough to accommodate the many colored Episcopalians of that city.

Rev. R. H. Pullman will conduct a series of Universalist mass meetings at Charlestown, Mass. Among the subjects to be considered are, "What is it to be a Christian," "Means to the Christian Life," "The Helpfulness of the Church."

Ouchalatta, the Chief of the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, has been ordained as a Baptist missionary. Three of the four Judges of the nation are Baptists, as are also the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the National Treasurer.

The pulpit of the St. Clements Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, which has been vacant some time, has been filled by the selection of Rev. Oliver S. Prescott, who is a graduate of the Theological Seminary of New-York. He is a very high churchman.

Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, made his first official visit to the Episcopal church at Paris in November. He preached there two Sundays and confirmed thirteen persons. The Bishop thinks that a new and larger edifice ought to be provided by the General Convention.

The missionaries of India will hold, this month, a three days' Sunday-school Convention at Allahabad, the first meeting of the kind ever held in Asia. All churches are to participate. It is estimated that there are 150,000 scholars in the mission day schools of India.

Father Bjerring, of the Russo-Greek Chapel of this City, who is in favor of the intercommunion of Christians on the platform of the Evangelical Alliance, has written to the Synod of St. Petersburg with which he is connected to ask permission to accept invitations to preach in other pulpits.

It is announced that 254 Catholics in the Province of Quebec have renounced Catholicism within a few days and embraced Protestantism. This makes a total of 411 converts gained in a few weeks from the Catholic Church as the fruit of the missionary work of the Presbyterians among the French.

Rev. E. C. Colman has been holding a mission at St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Boston, and has attracted much attention by his sermons against "Popery." Bishop Paddock has ordered him to cease his labors in that church, and Mr. Coleman now talks of organizing a Reformed Episcopal Church.

It was stated at the Presbyterian Ministerial Association of Philadelphia last Monday that the services of Moody and Sankey are making an impression on classes of persons not reached by the churches. Many drunkards had reformed, and bad young men who never entered a church before now attend Divine worship.

The Communists at Wallingford, Conn., are about to start a university in which will be taught printing, book-binding, stereotyping, electrotyping, engraving, hygiene, commercial transactions, agriculture, wood-working, machine business, domestic industry, journalism, communism, salvation from sin, &c.

Dr. Henry Alexander Douglas, Bishop of Bombay, India, died Dec. 14, aged 54. He was a graduate of Baliol College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1845. He was Dean of Capetown, South Africa, sixteen years, and assisted at the trial of Bishop Colenso. In 1869 he was consecrated Bishop of Bombay, which position he held until his death.

The Old Catholics and the Greek Catholics of Vienna have lately held friendly intercourse. On All Saints' Day Dr. Lantapulos, Bishop of the Eastern Church, attended Old Catholic services at the Church of Our Saviour. In return a deputation of the Old Catholic Church Council took part in a requiem service held by that Bishop for the founder of the Oriental Greek Church.

The Bishop of Winchester, England, approves the course of Rev. C. T. Proctor, Vicar of Richmond, in refusing to attend the dedication services of a nonconformist house of worship. The Bishop says: "It appears to me that no well-instructed churchman can attend the services of other communions, for if the English Church is not the true church of this land she is a usurper and an impostor."

A committee was appointed by National Congregational Council in 1874 to ascertain and report as to the advisability of continuing the parish system by which ministers are made largely dependent for their temporal support on contributions of those not members. The committee has issued a circular calling on Congregational ministers for information as to the defects or advantages of the system.

A Mexican paper publishes the following statistics of Protestantism in Mexico: "There are 125 Protestant congregations, 11 churches, 90 halls of worship—$139,000 is the probable value of church property—28 free day schools, 28 night schools, 2 orphanages, 2 theological seminaries, 6 presses employed in the publication of religious literature, 9 religious periodicals, 122 agents employed—$100,000 spent this year in carrying on the work."

The Woman's Board of Missions (Congregational) held its eighth annual meeting in Boston, last Tuesday. The receipts for 1875 were reported at $72,000. Three branch societies had been formed during the year, there being now twelve branches and over 800 auxiliaries. Five new missionaries had been sent out, the whole number in the field now being fifty-nine. Reports of progress were made of missions in Mexico, Dakota, China, India, Japan and Turkey.

Oct. 13-15 the first open conference of European missionaries in South Africa was held at King William's Town. Representatives of the British, French, Dutch, German, and Kaffir churches were in attendance, but native churches took no part. As the result of the conference the Bible Society was revived, and an association of young men was formed for the study of the Scriptures. After the close of the conference a meeting was held, at which $500 was raised to establish the proposed Native Basuto Church Mission toward the Zambesi. This is the first mission of the Native South African Church to distant heathen tribes of their own country.

The weekly conference of Baptist ministers of New-York and vicinity last week passed the following resolution by a vote of 20 to 5:

Whereas, Rev. Reuben Jeffery, D. D., has taken a position openly as a propagator of open communion; and

Whereas, Common courtesies extended to the open communion party have been construed as a quasi indorsement of open communion sentiments, and

Whereas, Dr. Jeffery's appearance before this conference to read a paper would be construed by his associates in the same way; therefore,

Resolved, That Dr. Jeffery's appointment to read a paper before us next Monday [to-morrow] be hereby rescinded.

Dr. Jeffery became associate editor of the *Baptist Union*, a Free Baptist paper, and last week fully expressed his views on communion therein; hence this action of the Conference.

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OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company, held on the 30th ult., Mr. Theodore Keeler tendered his resignation as Secretary, and the same was accepted.
RICHARD W. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance policies, Mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies.
J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 117 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT., and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., have this day been declared, payable 10th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1876.

A regular semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. and an extra dividend of Three per Cent. are now payable.
HENRY H. HALL, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 5, 1876.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. ON the capital stock, also an interest dividend of three and a half per cent. on the reserved fund, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 157 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.
LINDLEY MURRAY, JR., Secretary.

SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., Payable on and after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 4, 1876.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1876.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 156 BROADWAY,
JAN. 7, 1876.

The usual semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand.
G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE
HOFFMAN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 130 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand.
JOHN D. MACINTYRE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INS. CO.
NO. 100 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable Jan. 3, 1876.
JOHN W. SIMONSON, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1787.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 64 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1876. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
E. W. ALBRO, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK, New-York, Dec. 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1876.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings for the six months ending with Dec. 31, 1875, payable on the 1st day of February next at the office of CHASE & ATKINS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

The transfer-books will close at the close of business on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., and will reopen on the morning of Wednesday, the 2d day of February next.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MARYLAND COAL COMPANY OF
ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY
BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of One Dollar and a Half per share, payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 31. Transfer-books will be closed 19th inst. and reopened Feb. 2.
S. T. ROSS, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the third day of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE per cent. (3,) payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on demand.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra dividend of two and a half per cent., both payable on demand.
JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, out of earnings of last six months, payable on 3d January next. The transfer-books will close 24th inst. till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1876.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, held this day, a Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock was declared from the net earnings of the past six months, payable on demand.
JAMES H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE CANTON COMPANY of Baltimore, due 1st January, 1876, will be paid after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ELECTIONS.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of this company on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1876, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books of the company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, the 15th day of January, and reopened on Wednesday, the 19th day of January.
J. A. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No. 658 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 4, 1876.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company on the 17TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1876, at 10:30 A. M.

The stock transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 4 until Jan. 16, 1876. By order of the board.
J. PARMLY, JR., Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company and for inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th January, 1876, commencing at 12 o'clock M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 11th day of January, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the board.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES OF the New-York Dispensary in place of the Trustees whose terms of office expire in 1876, will be held at the Trustees' Room in the Dispensary, on MONDAY, 10th inst.

The polls will open at 4 and close at 5 P. M.
ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11 proximo, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. M. HARD, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF
NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray st., TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1876.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 11, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1876.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
B. E. WATSON, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 FULTON ST.—Special attention given to ordered work.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
OF NEW-YORK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL ST.
JANUARY, 1876.

ASSETS.

Mortgages on real estate, at valuation of over $16,000,000		$5,455,407 03
Loans on call, (United States bonds collateral)		92,040 00
United States bonds, registered, (at par)		1,035,500 00
New-York City and County 7 per cent. bonds, registered, (at par)		1,603,500 00
Brooklyn City 7 per cent. bonds, (par)		750,000 00
Jersey City 7 per cent. bonds, (par)		400,000 00
Rochester City 7 per cent. bonds, (par)		100,000 00
Real estate, at cost		499,689 81
Deposits in banks and trust companies		1,147,766 53
Accrued interest and premium on investments, at market value		477,772 22
Cash in vault		461,156 95
Total		$12,022,832 54
LIABILITIES.		
Amount due depositors, principal	$10,658,827 73	
Six months' interest, to January 1, 1876	299,117 04	
		$10,957,944 77
Surplus, or Guarantee Fund		$1,064,887 77

AMOUNT OF INTEREST CREDITED DEPOSITORS LAST YEAR, $586,740 72.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS OPENED TO DATE, 108,167.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

NAPOLEON J. HAINES, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice President.
M. G. LANE, Second Vice President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AVE., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE
CHARTERED 1852.

45TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earning of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 19, 1876, on all accounts entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st of that month.

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1876.

ASSETS.

U. S. 5-20 bonds	$1,480,000	Value,	$1,749,937 50
N. Y. State bonds, 7s.	75,000	"	78,000 00
N. Y. C'y & Co. 6s & 7s.	1,087,800	"	1,156,814 50
Brooklyn, N. Y., bds., 7s.	100,000	"	109,500 00
Yonkers, N. Y., bds., 7s.	50,000	"	52,500 00
Kingston, N. Y., bds., 7s.	88,000	"	90,200 00
N. Y. State t'w'n bs., 7s.	116,000	"	117,150 00
Bonds and mortgages at seven per cent. on real estate in New-York City and vicinity, worth in all cases double the amount loaned and upward, and, by recent appraisement, valued at $7,085,700			2,503,617 00
Demand loans, secured by United States bonds and other first-class collaterals, as named above			212,800 00
Real estate, Nos. 1 and 3 3d av., (cost $243,364 71)			200,000 00
Other real estate, (cost $19,097 70)			11,650 00
Cash on hand and deposited in banks			578,600 85
Accrued interest			64,283 60
			$6,925,053 45
LIABILITIES.			
Due depositors Jan. 1, '76	$6,342,770 04		
Interest to date	179,905 46		
			6,522,675 50
SURPLUS			$402,377 95

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, CLARKSON CROLIUS, Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ISAAC T. SMITH,
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN,
CLARKSON CROLIUS,
GEORGE W. QUINTARD,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
ALLAN HAY,
JOSEPH S. MONELL, M. D.
SAMUEL RAYNOR,
A. W. PAYNE,
SAMUEL T. HILLMAN,
CHARLES FOX,
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR,
CHARLES L. TIFFANY,
ELISHA BROOKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the thirty-first interest dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous thereto, payable on and after Friday, the 21st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books whenever presented. Deposits made on or before Monday, Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, English, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, Pres't. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secy.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 224 WEST 23D ST.
BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS.

Interest dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, calculated to Jan. 1, 1876, is declared, payable to depositors entitled thereto on and after Jan. 17.

The securities of this bank consist entirely of first-class bonds of cities in New-York State and mortgages on improved New-York City property, taken since the reduced valuations of the past two years.

Deposits received up to Jan. 10 allowed interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open from 9 A. M. till 8 o'clock every evening.
I. M. FREESE, Sec. A. M. LESLEY, Pres.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 8TH AV. AND WEST 34TH ST.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, payable out of the net profits of the last six months, on and after Jan. 17, 1876. All deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 10, will draw interest from Jan. 1. BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
Eighth avenue, corner of Fourteenth street. Six per cent. interest. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, draw interest from Jan. 1. ASSETS, $3,473,396 79. SURPLUS, $329,088 72. RICHARD H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. F. COUDRAY'S

"Creme Blanche,"

FOR THE COMPLEXION, THE MAGIC BEAUTIFIER, will be retailed at wholesale price—$1 per box. It is unsurpassed for its excellent qualities, has been tested, and can be warranted. Also, Dr. F. COUDRAY'S "AURORA," or Golden Fluid, (perfectly harmless,) to bleach any shade of hair to a golden blonde. Three-ounce bottles, $1 50; six-ounce bottles, $2 50. Also, the

PARISIAN "DERMATINE"

will remove wrinkles, freckles, &c., and give the face a youthful appearance.

DR. F. COUDRAY'S "MAGIC HAIR TONIC," $1 per bottle.

Reductions made to dealers on above articles.

Principal office at

L. SHAW'S,
NO. 54 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR MACY'S,
NO. 364 BOWERY, CORNER 4TH ST.

Also, the finest collection of
HUMAN HAIR GOODS,
positively retailed at wholesale prices.

COMBINGS made up at 25 cents and 50 cents per ounce, by a newly-invented method, roots all one way.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INcompatibility, &c.; residence unnecessary; fee after decree. Address Post Office Box 1,037, Chicago, Ill.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

BARGAINS IN DIAMONDS AND GOLD WATCHES.—One gold American stem-winder, 18 carat cases, $68; one very fine Geneva stem-winder, 18 carat, $125; one fine repeater, strikes hours and quarters, $50; one camel's hair shawl, $200. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILver-ware, and seal sacques, bought and sold back when desired, at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweller, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WINCHESTER HOTEL, BROADWAY AND 31st st.—European plan; elegantly-furnished rooms by the day or week, singly and en suite, with all modern improvements; an excellent family restaurant attached; liberal arrangements made for the season.

AN ENTIRE FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, with pantries, &c., handsomely furnished, to let, with private table and attendance; reference required and given. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SUperior table, comforts of a home, and refined society; two blocks below the Windsor, between 5th and Madison avs. Address M. A., Room E. F. G., No. 346 Broadway.

A LADY WITH A PLEASANT, QUIET home, in a good healthy location, will give affectionate and devoted care to a motherless child; unexceptionable references given and required. Address J. P. S., No. 151 West Warren st., Brooklyn.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family will rent handsomely-furnished third floor, front parlor and bedroom, with strictly first-class board; additional small room if required; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, newly furnished and painted, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Beautiful location; handsome square room, reception and hall room, with board, at moderate prices.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park, large, light, sunny rooms, connecting, on second floor; private table if preferred; references.

MRS. WILLIS, FORMERLY OF NO. 297 5th av., having taken the house No. 3 West 30th st., has a parlor floor and second floor to let, with or without private table.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To rent to a select family, a handsomely-furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; private table; highest references exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.; room on fourth floor, desirable for single gentlemen; also first-class table board for gentlemen.

NO. 107 WEST 42D ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent with board, a large and desirable second story front room, (southern exposure;) terms moderate. Reference.

PLEASANT BRIGHT FRONT AND OTHER rooms on second and fourth floors; large, cheerful dining-room parlor floor; house 28 feet wide. No. 26 West 16th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 6 EAST.—One large room on fourth floor, suitable for two gentlemen; first-class French table; references exchanged; terms moderate.

SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOMS TO RENT, WITH BOARD.—Also, other rooms, en suite or singly; references exchanged. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, handsomely-furnished third floor, front, and hall room connecting; also, second floor front hall room; references required.

ONE LARGE FOURTH FLOOR FRONT room, sunny exposure, suitable for two persons; large closet, fire, &c.; table superior; price moderate. No. 36 West Washington square.

PLEASANT ROOMS, HANDSOMELY FURnished, for gentlemen, with or without board; house and location first class. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

NO. 58 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—Large back parlor to let, to two persons, with board; private family; good table; home comforts; terms, $17 per week, fire and gas included.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—FOUR LARGE, handsomely-furnished connecting rooms, entire first floor; private table if desired; also, one large and a single room.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 123, OPPOSITE ARCADIAN CLUB.—To let, with board, rooms singly or en suite; terms reasonable; table unexceptionable.
Mrs. E. J. SMITH.

NO. 161 LEXINGTON AV.—A FEW CHOICE furnished rooms to let, with or without board; first-class French restaurant connected with the house.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Parlor and bedroom on second story, with board; hall rooms.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST.—FINE SUITE OF single rooms to first-class families and gentlemen, with board.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a large room on third floor, or two connecting rooms on second floor. References.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—MRS. J. CURtis has a large room, unexpectedly vacated, to let, with board; also hall room.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161 EAST.—Double and single front sunny rooms with board; moderate prices; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, HANDsomely furnished, private bath, &c., with or without private table; terms moderate.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—Third floor to let; would separate the rooms; good board; excellent location; references exchanged.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., WEST, NO. 109.—Comfortable room, with closet, and good comfortable board in a private French family; moderate terms.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—SECOND-STORY double room to rent, with board; best references given and required.

NO. 434 5TH AV.,
WITH ELEVATOR.
One elegant suite of apartments, with private table.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board, at moderate rates.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, SOUTHERN exposure; but few boarders; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms with private table and first-class appointments.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent, with private table, the parlor floor, with private bath and ample closets.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.—Elegant, newly-furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transient boarders taken.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.—ONE ROOM, SUITAble for two, with first-class board; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET TWO rooms, with board. No. 56 West 48th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—IN VILLAGE OR TOWN ACcessible to this City, for lady and two little boys, six and eight years, room, with smaller one connecting, or one large room required; may be permanent if suited. Address, with lowest terms, PROCTOR, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BELOW 34TH ST., WITH FULL board, room on second or third floor, sunny exposure; grate fire preferred. Address, with terms and references, H. G., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY, IN A SOCIAL, refined family, where there are few or no other boarders; location good; house heated; terms moderate. Address L. K. L., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER OF MUSIC would like board in exchange for music lessons, and assist in sewing. Address Music, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BOARD, WHERE I CAN GET A GOOD cup of coffee; people that serve up the usual counterfeit need not reply. Address GENUINE, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—A WELL-FURNISHED FIRST FLOOR front room, with dressing and water-closet, to a gentleman, with or without breakfast; fine location; few steps from Clarendon Hotel; $50 per month. Address POST, Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—AN ELEGANT SUITE of rooms on parlor floor, with bath and closet; also, single room, to let to gentlemen, without board; family private. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished, singly or en suite; house and neighborhood central and unexceptionable. No. 211 West 38th st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS—NO. 302 WEST 56TH st., one door west of 8th av.; seen between 1 and 4. Terms moderate.

ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES NICELY FURnished sitting and bedroom, between 20th and 26th sts., near Broadway preferred. Address M. F. M., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SQUARE BEDROOM WANTED, WITH FIRE and gas, between 3d and 6th avs. and 28th and 14th sts., by a gentleman. Address W. B., No. 330 East 17th st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.

Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.

72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. AND NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

ROWAN'S ICE CREAM,
REDUCED IN PRICE
BUT NOT IN QUALITY,
from 25 cents to 40 cents per quart, according to quantity ordered.
CHARLOTTES, two dozen and over, 72 cents.
DEPOTS, Nos. 334 and 742 6th av.

J. FUSSELL & SONS, ICE CREAM.
No. 12 Bible House.
Special attention to out-town orders.

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NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., NEAR FIFTH AV.,
NEXT DOOR TO DELMONICO'S.

BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 COURT ST.,
Between Schermerhorn and State.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., in all branches of vocal and instrumental music, harmony and composition, elocution, drawing and painting, and modern languages.

PUPILS MAY BEGIN at any time, the quarter commencing from date of entrance.

SUBSCRIPTION-BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. The celebrated Arion pianos are used in the school.

Tickets for the GRAND BALL, NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM,

MAY BE OBTAINED OF

Mrs. DAVID WATTS, 444 Madison av.
Mrs. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, 336 Lexington av.
Mrs. JOSEPH WORSTER, 115 East 30th st.
Mr. ROBERT WILLETS, Gilsey House.
Miss ALICE SANDFORD, 462 West 22d st.
Mr. HOWARD E. CASE, 91 Wall st.
Boxes of Mrs. L. M. BATES, 10 West 39th st.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL BALL,
OF THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION, IN AID OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS, AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1876.

Tickets, $5, to be had of the Committee, or at the Orphan Asylums.

Application for boxes to be made to M. J. CODY, No. 293 Broadway.

CHARLES O'CONOR, President.
W. J. KANE, First Vice President.
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P. MALONE, Treasurer.
R. J. MORRISON, Corresponding Secretary.
JOHN T. McGOWAN, Financial Secretary.

John B. Gough

Will lecture at CHICKERING HALL,
Corner 5th av. and 18th st.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 10.
Subject—"MAN AND HIS MASTERS."

Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents. On sale at POND'S music store, No. 39 Union square, and at No. 26 Cooper Union.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. & BROADWAY. Temple of Sensational Novelties. Most elegant epicurean and original entertainment, and model Variety Theatre of New-York. Evenings, 8 o'clock; matinées, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. New programme, new olio, new artists weekly. Brilliant reception of Ben Dodge, the great improvisitore; Frank Gibbon, the aerial king and musical gymnast. Naughty Duchess. La Minuet. New Statues. Siamese Twins. Bird Cage. Young Recruit.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
HOME—BACKUS' IMPERSONATIONS OF OAKEY HALL,
BARRETT, BANGS, DAVENPORT, &c.
THE SPECTRES; OR, THE RING DEMONS.
Seats secured. Matinées at 2.

INSTITUTE OF ELOCUTION, NO. 46 EAST 10TH ST.—Prof. PHILIP LAWRENCE, author of "Lawrence Speaker," "Model Speaker," &c., instructs ladies and gentlemen, making them eloquent speakers, talented actors, refined readers, and competent teachers. Special attention to pupils studying for the stage.

PRIVATE LESSONS AND FRENCH CLASSES. Elegant conversation guaranteed; a week free to show the system; Saturday teacher's meeting. Address SALVAN, Box. No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
NIMBLE NIP, RECONSTRUCTED.
New CLOWN, HARLEQUIN, PANTALOON, and COLUMBINE. LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
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H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
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TYBEE, Capt. HOLMES, SATURDAY, Jan. 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
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Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

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Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

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FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot of Canal st., North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
S. S. ACAPULCO..........SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 12 noon,
Connecting for all CENTRAL AMERICAN and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
S. S. ALASKA..........Feb. 1.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, S. I.
S. S. ....MONDAY, Jan. 31,
and every four weeks thereafter.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO VICTORIA, PORT TOWNSEND, TACOMA, PORTLAND, &c., &c.
On the 10th, 20th, and 30th of every month.

For freight or passage apply at foot of Canal st., North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	23 00
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, Jan. 13
COLUMBUS	TUESDAY, Jan. 25

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, Jan. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Thursday, Jan. 27

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA	Tuesday, Jan. 18
CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Feb. 8

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Jan. 22 and Feb. 12 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

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PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Between NEW-YORK and PROVIDENCE to $3.
Between NEW-YORK and BOSTON to $4.

STONINGTON LINE.
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at R. R. depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Co. and at 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M.

Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Ag't. D. S. BABCOCK, Pres't.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 o'clock noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 10 and 11,
LAST TWO REPRESENTATIONS OF
HOME,

with Mr. LESTER WALLACK in his original and unrivaled impersonation of COL. JOHN WHITE.

Concluding with the farce of
A QUIET FAMILY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 12,
THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,
an original four-act comedy by H. J. Byron, Esq., entitled
MARRIED IN HASTE,
will be produced, with NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY AND A SUPERB CAST, including
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. W. SHANNON, Mr. W. HERBERT, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. GEORGE BROWNE, Mr. CHARLES STEVENSON, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss IDA VERNON, (with kind permission of Messrs. Shook & Palmer,) and Miss ETHEL THORNTON.
EVERY EVENING AT 8; SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
NIMBLE NIP,
ENTIRELY RECONSTRUCTED.
The New Clown..........ROBERT FRASER
The New Harlequin..........A. W. MAFFLIN
ENTIRELY NEW HARLEQUINADE.
LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN,
and
WATSON, THE MAN-FISH.
ONE HUNDRED CHARMING CHILDREN
as
OUR ARMY AND NAVY.
FAIRY FOUNTAIN OF REAL WATER.
A NEW AND BRILLIANT OLIO.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

MONDAY, JAN. 10, 1876,
ONE WEEK ONLY
of the talented artists,
JULE KEENE AND SALLIE ADAMS,
in their sensational play,
THE CUT GLOVE.
JACOB..........JULE KEENE
CHRISTINA..........SALLIE ADAMS
MATINEES—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
BELLE HOWITT,
in the beautiful burlesque,
JACK, THE GIANT KILLER.
Observe the Matinee Prices.
(Including Wednesday and Saturday Matinées.)

General admission	25 cents
Dress circle and parquet	35 cents
Orchestra and balcony chairs	50 cents
Reserved orchestra chairs	25 cents extra
Children (under ten years)	15 cents

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY, JAN. 20,
ELEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL
OF THE
CERCLE FRANCAIS DE L'HARMONIE.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 MUSICIANS,
Under the leadership of P. S. GILMORE.
THE CENTENNIAL QUADRILLE,
COCONORANI.

The great Parisian dance, which will be performed by eight artists engaged in Paris for this novelty. Boxes to be had only at P. Routey's, No. 713 Broadway. Tickets can be had at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway; Shield's, No. 896 Broadway; Lyceum Theatre, and at all the principal hotels.

ANNIE EVA FAY'S
DRAWING-ROOM SEANCES,
NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST.,
(OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.)

W. Irving Bishop..........Manager

Annie Eva Fay, the celebrated spiritual-physical test medium, lately from the Queen's Drawing-rooms, Hanover square, London, also Crystal Palace, Sydenham, indorsed by William Crooks, F. R. S., and other members of the Royal Society, will give her marvelous seance in the light THIS (Sunday) EVENING at 7:30 P. M.

The *Telegram*, Dec. 31, says:

"It is fortunate for Mrs. Fay that she did not live in old Cotton Mather's time. 'Psychic force' would have been 'too thin' an excuse for him, and not even Mr. Crooks, as attorney for the defense, could have saved her being burned as a witch."

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers.....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS,
as Perkyn Middlewick, the Butterman, in Byron's comedy of OUR BOYS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS and at SATURDAY MATINEE,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS as Caleb Plummer, the Toymaker, in Boucicault's dramatization of Dickens' charming story, DOT; Or, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE BEST NEW MUSIC.

"Our Boys," Song, Jolly Nash, 40c.; "Skidmore Guard" Waltz, Angelo, 30c.; "Down Among the Sugarcane," Blake, 40c.; "Race" Galop, Kiesewetter, 30c.; "Billiards on the Brain," comic song, A Carom, 30c.; "The Ebbing Tide," Millard, 50c.; Better Times" Waltzes, Strauss, 75c.; "Father Almighty," anthem, H. C. King, with steel engraving of Rev. H. W. Beecher, 50c.; "The Sunny Side," a fresh book for Sunday-schools, the best ever issued, 35c. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

The management of this favorite resort begs to announce that the three great works art, "The Siege of Paris," "The Assassination of the Archbishop of Paris," and the panorama of "The Franco-Prussian War," are still on exhibition. Music by Grafulla's superb band in the promenade every evening. Admission, 50 cents; children half price. No extras. Open from 1 to 4 P. M. and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

DR. MOORE'S ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL ART ENTERTAINMENT, at the West Twenty-fifth Street United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 10 and 11, commencing at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 40 cents; single tickets, 25 cents.

PROF. HENRY GEBHARD'S SELECT Gymnastic and Calisthenic classes for children, ladies and gentlemen. Circulars at the academy, No. 64 Madison av., between 27th and 28th sts.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

We will during this Month dispose of **100 PIANOS** *and* **ORGANS** *of first-class makers, including* **WATERS'**, *at lower prices than ever before offered.* **Monthly installments running from 12 to 36 months received. New and second-hand instruments to let at extremely low prices, and rent allowed if purchased.** *Illustrated catalogue mailed.* **Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.**
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

$160 ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.—A Pianos to rent, $5 per month and upward. Also, sold on installments, new instruments at great sacrifice. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A STEINWAY GRAND, UPRIGHTS, AND squares, Webers, and other pianos and organs, on installments and to rent. Bargains this month. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen, may share with my daughters the well tested advantages of class-study under best instruction in our pleasant home; best references given and required. Address Mrs. J. E. GAVIT, Stockbridge, Mass.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next session begins Feb. 2.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE, PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for twenty boys; one vacancy. Address O. WINTHROP STARR, A. M., Principal.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE AND skill in wood engraving will receive two young ladies as pupils in the art; thorough instruction given. Address SCULPTOR, Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 5 WEST 14TH ST.—Mme. GAZZANIGA ALBITES' second term of instruction in vocal music. New class forming for beginners.

BOYS PREPARING FOR BUSINESS CAN have private lessons in business writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, or correspondence, day or evening, at DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, No. 1,193 Broadway.

A LADY OF TALENT AND ABILITY AS teacher of piano; is a pupil of the best German masters; instruction thorough; terms moderate. Address Mrs. S., No. 45 East 22d st.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School, New-Brunswick, N.J. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Healthful, homelike; a school for earnest work. Spring session opens Feb. 16. GEO. C. SMITH, A.M.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

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MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with governesses and tutors, visiting or resident; information given gratuitously of teachers, of the languages, music, and drawing; also good schools. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A CLASS IN LITERATURE IS NOW BEING organized for young misses, taught by a City teacher; terms moderate. For particulars address Miss DILLMAN, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MR. CASIROL, PROFESSEUR DE FRANCAIS, late of the University of France, gives private lessons at his residence, No. 105 West 41st st., or at pupil's residence.

MOTHERS DESIRING ACCOMPLISHED governesses for their daughters, can find them through Amer. School Institute, No. 14 Bond st.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

TO SCHOOLS.—A VOCALIST AND MUSICIAN OF considerable experience in teaching in colleges is open to an engagement; highest references. Call on or address TEACHER, No. 158 Bleecker st.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

EVERY NIGHT AT 7:45.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS,

PIQUE.

A PLAY OF TO-DAY!

WITH ITS SUMPTUOUS SURROUNDINGS AND MOST EXTRAORDINARY CAST.

Including Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as MABEL RENFREW, and Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. D. H. HARKINS, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. FRANK HARDENBERGH, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. MAURICE BARRYMORE, Mr. JOHN DREW, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss EMILY RIGL, Miss KATE HOLLAND, and Miss SYDNEY COWELL, and also Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, in their great

CHARACTERS OF TO-DAY!

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY
AT
YESTERDAY'S MATINEE AND LAST NIGHT
UNABLE TO OBTAIN SEATS.

Box-sheet now open for the entire month for theatre parties.

*** The performance begins promptly at 7:45 and terminates at 11:10 o'clock. Box-sheet open for two weeks ahead.

POLICE REGULATION.—Carriages taking up parties must form on 28th st., facing toward Broadway.

PIQUE MATINEE SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.

Seats may be secured now.

PARK THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

LIGHT COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE, FARCE.

"Sport that wrinkled care derides."

Mr. STUART announces that with Mr. JOHN DILLON and an excellent company he will endeavor to render the Park Theatre the

PALAIS ROYAL OF NEW-YORK.

That small but charming house, for half a century the home of gayety, sport, fun! The scene of the triumph of Dejazet, Grassot and Ravel has had no parallel in New-York since the delightful days of Mitchell's old Olympic. Arrangements have been made and are making to secure for the Park

ANOTHER BRILLIANT AND POPULAR TRIUMPH,

as the liveliest and most amusing theatre of the metropolis.

EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE WIDOW HUNT,
with JOHN DILLON, CYRIL SEARLE, W. J. FERGUSON, F. LANGLEY, Miss MARY STUART, Miss MARIE LOUISE, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Miss KATE LIVINGSTON.

MY TURN NEXT,
with JOHN DILLON, CHARLES PARSLOE, HARRY GWYNETTE, J. W. BRUTONE, Miss PEARL EYTINGE, Miss KATE LIVINGSTON, Miss ANNIE EDMONDSON.

To conclude with the laughable scene,
FUN IN A JURY-ROOM,
from "Crucible," slightly changed and localized.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50; Balcony, 50 cents.

MATINEE THURSDAY, at 2 P. M.
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.

SHERIDAN SHOOK..........Proprietor
A. M. PALMER..........Manager

AN UNDOUBTED TRIUMPH.

Every night,
ROSE MICHEL,
Illustrated with the
MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of
UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
including the following favorite names:
Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris, Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15,
NINTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.

Mr. MATT MORGAN..........Manager

First week of the beautiful serio-comic,
Miss CLARA MOORE,
and the renowned athletes,
Prof. CARLYLE AND SON.
Second week of
HICKEY AND BARNEY.
Continued success of Mr. Matt Morgan's
LIVING PICTURES.
DIANA SURPRISED. SLAVE MARKET.
SHOWER OF GOLD. DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII.
THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS.
AN ENTIRE NEW OLIO.
Mr. Wm. Barry, Mr. Chas. White,
Mr. Charles Konollman, Mr. D. A. Kelly,
WAYNE AND LOVELY,
Miss Nelly St. John, Miss Minnie O. Gray,
and all the company in a pleasing bill.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. THIRD WEEK.

JULIUS CÆSAR,

the cast including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

*** A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the magnificent PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

*** MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.

Return of the distinguished Parisian Company for a season of nine nights, commencing THURSDAY, Jan. 13, with
LES DOMESTIQUES.
Friday, 14th, benefit of Mr. F. HIRSCHY,
LE DEMI-MONDE.
Tuesday, 18th, benefit of Mons. DALBERT,
LES PATTES DE MOUCHE.
Subscription open, and sale of seats to-morrow.

EAGLE THEATRE. BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager.
Brilliant success of the great spectacle, the
DEMON STATUE,
and the
Transformation of the
4 SEASONS..........4 SEASONS.
Every evening, until further notice.
Seats secured twelve nights in advance.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

8th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GRAND SACRED
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
Followed by a choice variety entertainment, commencing at one minute past 12 o'clock, not infringing upon the Sunday law. The performance concluding with the brilliant sensation, ERL KING! ERL KING!
MONDAY EVENING NEW STARS WILL APPEAR.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD'S
LECTURES ON GREAT BENEFACTORS.

The first lecture of the course will be given MONDAY, Jan. 10, at 11:30 o'clock, in the Hall of the Christian Association.

SUBJECT:
SOCRATES—THE GREEK PHILOSOPHER.

Tickets for the course of twenty-five lectures, with reserved seats, $12; to be had at Putnam's book store, under the hall.

GARRIE S. PEARSALL.

The Reformed Gambler, will expose LOTTERY and POLICY, with full details of the managers and backers at the Lyceum, South 8th st., corner 4th st., Brooklyn, E. D., THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 13. VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC under the leadership of Mr. S. B. BURR. Admission, 25 cents. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1876, at 8 P. M.,
At CHICKERING HALL, corner 18th st. and 5th av.
S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL. D.,

Permanent Secretary of the American Legation at Pekin, author of "The Middle Kingdom," and forty-two years resident of China, will deliver a discourse upon "CHINA, ITS GEOGRAPHY, PEOPLE, AND RELATION TO OTHER NATIONS."
ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH,
Recording Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A STATED MEETING of the American Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 13th day of January, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the hall of the New-York Historical Society, 2d av., corner of 11th st.
CHAS. McK. LEOSER,
Recording Secretary.

COOPER UNION MASS-MEETING.

All persons interested in Finance and Labor Reform are requested to meet at Cooper Union next MONDAY EVENING, as an initial step of a new political party, based on the equal rights of all.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S
DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 193 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING CLASSES,
NO. 85 WEST 33D ST.

AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Lyric Hall, 6th av., Reservoir square,
Pupils begin and attend at their convenience.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF JESSUP & CO., BANKRUPTS.—All creditors and claimants upon the estate of the above-named bankrupts are required to produce and prove their demands (unless already proved) before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Bennett Building, by or before the 16th day of January, instant, and in default thereof a final dividend of the assets will be made, and claims not so proved will be disregarded.—Dated New-York, January 7, 1876.
CHAS. ABERNETHY, Trustee in Bankruptcy.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SUIT OF TWEED'S BONDSMAN.

A DEVICE TO HARASS THE PROSECUTORS OF TWEED—WHAT THE LAWYERS FOR THE PEOPLE SAY.

The suit brought by Tweed's lawyers and bondsman against the City, County, and State authorities, and others, was a frequent topic of discussion throughout the City yesterday, the majority of persons setting it down as a trick or device to harass the prosecutors of Tweed. A TIMES reporter visited several of the lawyers on the part of the people, and others, to ascertain their opinions. Mr. Peckham considered the suit a mere legal trick, which amounted to nothing, and would not be tried, inasmuch as there was nothing in it to try. The counsel for the prosecution in these matters had proceeded most actively against the offenders who were most guilty—that was, against those who had betrayed public trusts. The private citizens who were implicated in the frauds had never been released from liability, however, and he was perfectly willing that the injunction asked for should be granted, restraining the City and County from giving a discharge to any of the persons accused, or granting any exoneration of their respective estates. In regard to the assignment of Keyser to Mr. Schultz, Mr. Peckham said that he had not given especial attention to that matter, which had passed into the hands of ex-Attorney General Barlow. He understood, however, that Mr. Schultz, having collected a lot of claims assigned to him by Keyser, and not knowing what else to do with the money, has transferred it again to Keyser, taking a mortgage which would give him control of it when any demand was made upon him by the City. Referring to some criticisms which had been made upon the conduct of the Ring suits, Mr. Peckham said that he challenged any one to name mistakes on the part of the prosecution. The first suits brought, which were held not to lie, were the only proceedings which could have been instituted under the circumstances, as Mr. O'Gorman, then Corporation Counsel, declined to proceed against any head of a department. The delays which had been interposed by the defense were not due to any mistakes of the prosecuting officers, but to the state of the law itself. There was no way to prevent parties contesting a case from taking advantage of legal technicalities, if they chose to fight it in that way. Yet the great suit begun last Spring had already been set down for trial, which he considered excellent progress. As to the struck jury, the counsel for the prosecution were certainly not responsible for a mistake made by the elisors. Mr. Peckham then referred to the victory just obtained in the Fields case. As to the allegation in the Devlin suit in respect to the money obtained from the Watson estate, he said that he had turned over a check for it to the Attorney General, and if the latter had not yet paid it over to the County, the delay was merely due to some slight technicality.

James C. Carter, of counsel for the people, said that he had not read the complaint through, but from what he had heard he thought there was nothing in it.

Jackson S. Schultz, when seen in regard to the allegation made against him that he had failed to turn over to the City the property of John H. Keyser, said that he did not think it proper to say anything about it now. If Mr. Field or any one else put him on the witness-stand he would testify in regard to it. Ex-Attorney General Francis C. Barlow, in referring to the allegation against Mr. Schultz, said that the assignment to the latter gentleman consisted of private claims held by Keyser against Tweed and other members of the Ring. Keyser asserted that the amount of unsettled bills justly due to him from the City was greater than the amount of any overcharges on the face of his other bills, and he transferred these claims for private work in order that Mr. Schultz might collect them and hold them as security until the matter was decided. About $70,000 or $80,000 were collected on these claims by Mr. Barlow's firm, including $32,000 from Tweed. No accounting had as yet been had, for the reason that Keyser's accounts with the City had not been settled.

Corporation Counsel Whitney said the suit would lie if the negligence charged against the prosecuting parties were proved.

SWINDLING ERIE PASSENGERS.

ARREST OF TWO CITIZENS OF BINGHAMTON CHARGED WITH SELLING BOGUS RAILROAD TICKETS.

Mr. John N. Abbott, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway, visited Binghamton on Wednesday, and secured the arrest of James Roberts, omnibus driver for Way's Hotel, and Charles Shanley, clerk at the Lewis House, on charges of selling altered or counterfeit tickets to Erie passengers. Shanley waived examination, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $500. Roberts pleaded not guilty, and was held to bail in the sum of $300. The Binghamton *Republican* says that on the examination of Roberts the manner of operating in counterfeit tickets was explained by William Griffin, a victim, from West Suffield, Conn., Mr. Abbott, and Conductor Van Tuyl. According to Mr. Griffin's testimony, the clerk of Way's Hotel asked the omnibus driver if he had tickets with which he could supply Mr. Griffin. The driver, Roberts, replied that he had none, but would get one at the depot. At the depot Roberts told Mr. Griffin that he had a ticket for him, but as he was not allowed to sell tickets at the depot, it would be necessary to step into the omnibus to do the business. Mr. Griffin went into the omnibus and bought a lay-over ticket, supposed by him to be good from Susquehanna Depot to New-York, for $5 50. He afterward bought another ticket, at the ticket office, to take him from Binghamton to Susquehanna Depot. When he offered the lay-over ticket to the conductor who took the train at Susquehanna, he was told that it was not good, and was compelled to pay the conductor full fare. At Jersey City he was met by an officer in the employ of the railroad company, who compelled him to return to Binghamton and appear as a witness against the man who had sold him the forged ticket. From the testimony of the railroad officers, it appears that a genuine ticket was purchased at Union for a passage to Susquehanna by some man, a stranger to Conductor Van Tuyl, who took it up and gave a lay-over ticket in return, as the passenger wanted to stop off in Binghamton. The lay-over tickets have the names of all stations on the road upon them, and are dated with hand-stamps from the offices from which they are sold. This one was punched by the conductor, where Susquehanna is printed upon it, showing that it was good for fare as far as that station. It was subsequently, before it was offered for fare again, cut at the print for New-York station, apparently with a knife, in imitation of the conductor's punch-mark. If the last mark had been a genuine mark by a conductor, of course the ticket would have been good for fare to New-York. The lay-over tickets are printed by the railroad company, numbered in duplicate, and bound in books for the use of conductors. Before one is torn out, to be handed to a passenger, the punch is driven through the ticket and its duplicate at the same time, and they are marked exactly alike. The duplicate is left in the book, and none but the genuine will correspond with it when tickets and duplicates are compared in the principal office in New-York. Any alteration, after a ticket is torn from the conductor's book, is certain to be detected. But it is not so easy to tell who has changed the ticket, and for that reason the railway detains passengers offering forged tickets for witnesses. Of course the passengers are often very seriously inconvenienced, as was the case with Mr. Griffin.

Mr. Roberts claims that he got the ticket, only a few seconds before selling it to Mr. Griffin, of J. H. Armstrong, a colored porter at the Dwight House. Armstrong was not arrested, but says he bought the ticket of Matthew Gorman, a cartman, and formerly porter at the Dwight House. Gorman does not deny having the ticket, but it is said he is unable to remember whom he got it of. It may be necessary for him to jog his memory.

Mr. Shanley's offense consists of selling a ticket similar to the one described, to John Farley, of Brooklyn, for $4 50, on the 25th of December. As he was not examined, no evidence was given, except in the necessary complaint to procure a warrant. Mr. Shanley also claims that he got his ticket of Mat. Gorman. Complaint was also made against John Holmes, night clerk at the Lewis House, who was off duty on account of indisposition, and at his home in Appalachin. Railroad Policeman Pritchard was sent to arrest him.

By a law passed last Winter, it becomes dangerous business for any person except agents authorized by railroad companies to sell or speculate in tickets. The persons arrested yesterday are proceeded against for misdemeanor under this statute, and also for forgery under the general statutes.

TRANSFORMING THE HIPPODROME.

The work of converting the Hippodrome into a "house of prayer" is in rapid progress. During the past week a gang of carpenters has been employed in erecting the lofty partitions dividing the amphitheatre into three apartments. Care is being taken not to disarrange the permanent fixtures of the building, and to secure this end scantling is placed vertically from floor to ceiling, upon either side of which boards of matched pine are nailed. The uprights are secured by means of wedges, and when their usefulness is ended the partitions can be removed without leaving any traces of their presence. One side of the partition at the south end of the building is nearly completed, and the other at the northern end will be finished soon. The auditoriums at either end are polygonal in form, leaving a chamber between them in the form of an hour-glass, which will be divided into smaller apartments for committee rooms. The tubs of evergreens have all been removed, but the rustic arbors, cascades, and soda-fountain will not be disturbed. The Committee of Arrangements meets daily at the office on the Twenty-sixth street side of the building. Responses to the circular calling for ushers and members of Mr. Sankey's choir are being received daily and the choir is nearly complete. The latter will hold private rehearsals at Association Hall or some other favorable building at intervals until the opening meetings. Nothing more definite about the arrival of the evangelists has been ascertained than was published in THE TIMES last Monday. It is understood that Mr. Moody desires to devote a week to recreation before commencing the season in the Hippodrome, and arrangements will be made by the committee in accordance with his wishes. Meetings are being held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings at Dr. Ormiston's church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. The subjects of the addresses during the coming week and the names of the clergymen are as follows: Tuesday—"What is it to come to Christ?" Rev. John Hall, D. D., and "What is saving faith?" Rev. William M. Taylor, D. D.; Thursday—"One thing thou lackest," Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., and "A whole heart or none," Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D. Private preparatory services are also held at various churches throughout the City.

THE SUSPENDED BANKS.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION—WHAT THE RECEIVERS ARE DOING.

The status of the suspended savings banks has not greatly changed within the last fortnight, and in only a few instances has there been made any appreciable progress toward a final adjustment. The Up-town German is the only bank that has paid a dividend to the depositors. Gen. Uhl, the Receiver, has been very energetic in his work. Up to Friday night the Receiver had paid on account of the twenty-five per cent. dividend a trifle over $167,000. The total amount of the dividend is about two hundred and nine thousand dollars.

The People's Savings Bank is no nearer a dividend than when the statement of its condition was given to the public. Receiver French is doing his best to get some ready money, but he has received no advantageous offers for the mortgages which the bank holds. He is naturally averse to disposing of the mortgages at a great sacrifice, as he must necessarily do it he puts them at sale under the hammer. An order authorizing sale has been asked of the court and will probably be granted. Meanwhile Mr. French invites bids from capitalists for the certificates.

The Central Park Savings Bank is now undergoing examination by an expert accountant, and in a few days it will be known exactly how it stands. The depositors are in consultation with President Gearty and Vice President Cary, and on Monday the committee of the depositors, of which Horatio F. Averill is the Chairman, will receive a written proposition from Messrs. Gearty and Cary looking to the paying of the depositors dollar for dollar. The proposition will be that the bank building will be purchased for $60,000, in case the other Trustees will make up the remaining deficiency, which is about twenty thousand dollars. It is hoped that this proposition will be favorably received by the Trustees, and that for the sake of clearing themselves of all charges of dishonesty and mismanagement they will subscribe the requisite $20,000.

The depositors of the Third Avenue Bank are still feeling indignant against the Trustees, and many of them would willingly sacrifice the little that remains of their deposits to punish the delinquent officials. The case against Receiver Carman and others, which is now pending before Justice Duffy, is set down for Monday afternoon, at which time the counsel have agreed to submit briefs. The argument of Mr. Clinton, the counsel for the officers, has driven the depositors' counsel, Mr. Fitch, to the necessity of proceeding against the officers under the common law punishing perjury, as under the present Savings Bank law he has no case. It is stated that there is a general movement on the part of the depositors to proceed against all of the Trustees under warrants, charging them with obtaining money under false pretenses. The false pretenses consist in representing the bank to be solvent when it was known to the Trustees to be altogether insolvent.

Receiver Aldrich, of the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank, has obtained a modification of the order of the court authorizing the sale of certain bonds and other property of the bank. The original order authorized the sale of all bonds at present on the market, and also allowed the Receiver to receive offers for other bonds, which offers should be submitted to the court before closing the sales. The Receiver has now permission to sell any property of the bank at prices not lower than the original cost to the bank. Under the modified order, Mr. Aldrich will at once sell everything marketable, and will as soon as possible declare a dividend of twenty-five per cent.

THE CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.

ITS FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES—A STATEMENT BY REV. DR. HEPWORTH.

The committee of the Trustees of the Church of the Disciples, which is conducting the negotiations with the creditors of the church, report to-morrow night at a secret meeting of the Trustees, and though they make no statement of the details of their work, it is thought that the affairs of the church are, after all, not irredeemably bad. A TIMES reporter saw Dr. Hepworth yesterday at his residence in regard to the financial trouble of the church, and obtained the following informal statement: "We owe," said Dr. Hepworth, "$189,000, of which $100,000 is a first mortgage held by one of the City Insurance Companies on the lot and church building. The remaining $89,000 is held in second and third mortgages. The church lot cost us $125,000, and the building $150,000 more. The people gave me $100,000, which I paid on account of the lot. We contracted with Mr. Sniffer to build the church for $90,000, and did not expect to pay more. But you people down town, the newspapers, pitched into us so hard that the Building Inspector made us build an extra wall, for which the contractor charged $25,000. His bill of extras added brought the cost of the church up to the sum I have stated, $150,000. With the $100,000 borrowed of the insurance company we paid the balance due on our lot, and gave the remainder to the contractor, who has received in all about eighty-seven thousand dollars. So we stand now with a first mortgage of $100,000, on which we regularly pay interest, and second and third mortgages on which we have paid no interest for a year. Moreover, we are not able to pay interest on these mortgages. We are running a cheap church, and can barely squeeze out enough to pay our running expenses and the interest on the first mortgage. This state of affairs has been made known to our creditors, and we are trying to compound matters with them. You see, if they were to foreclose the mortgages now, they wouldn't get a red cent. I honestly believe that the church property would not bring to-day the original price of the land. You see the church is worth nothing except for church purposes, and I don't suppose there is another society in New-York that could use it. It is infinitely inconvenient. We have become used to it. It is just as if a crab could be put into a shell that pinched him in places at first. In time he would get comfortable. We were very uncomfortable at the start, but now we are contented, and like our church. So you see no one wants the church, and I should say that $100,000 for the entire property in the present state of the market would be a good price for it. This $100,000 would of course go to the first mortgagees and would leave the other creditors out in the cold. I have no idea that they will foreclose. But there is still another aspect to the case. Our church has done a great deal of good. It is a hard-working church, working among all classes of society. I have in my church men whose wealth numbers millions of dollars, and again those to whom I have to furnish seats. The people know this, and I am very sure that if I want $75,000 or $100,000 I can have it for the asking. It is not probable that the people of this City will stand by and see a church like ours dispossessed. So all I want to know is the amount of money required to settle up with the creditors, and I am confident of getting it."

THE SHIP CAULKERS.

THE QUESTION OF WAGES STILL IN DISPUTE—A SETTLEMENT EXPECTED TO-MORROW.

The difficulty between the ship caulkers and their employers still continues. During last week there were two or three vessels repaired and taken from the dry-docks, but the work was done either by apprentices or by men who were paid at the old rate of wages—$4 per day. One of these vessels was eight days on the dock, when she should have been finished in a few hours, and another had to leave before she was finished, that is she was caulked before measures for the reduction of wages were taken, and was waiting to be coppered when the work was stopped on that account. Both the employers and the working men seem to be confident that either on Monday afternoon or by Tuesday morning the difficulty will be settled, and that work will go on, according to the former, at the new rates, and according to the latter, at the old rates. The employers state that the men will not be able to hold out, as they have no money saved nor any fund on which to draw. If the men accept the reduced wages of $3 50 the employers will be able to compete with neighboring cities, and, as more employment could under these circumstances be given, the workmen themselves would be gainers by the change. There is plenty of work to be done, but the owners will not put their vessels upon the docks until they are sure that they will be attended to immediately. The Balance Dry Dock Company have two large ships, three barks, and two steamers waiting to be caluked and coppered, and two or three of the bosses could give employment to a large number of men to-morrow morning. The men, on the other hand, look at the matter in a different light. In the first place, they say that, as they barely get along on the wages that they have been receiving, they could not manage with less. They do not believe that the reduction of their pay will make the slightest difference, one way or the other, in the matter of business, nor do they believe that it will enable the bosses to enter into competition with outside parties, for they say that these men who work in the suburbs are always paid less than those who work in this City. Thus the matter stands. The bosses sit in their offices, smoke the meditative cigar, and stare at their empty dry docks; the men mope in their dingy lofts, congregate in small parties on the street, or wander about with solemn and sorrowful countenances. About six years ago the caulkers struck for higher wages and shorter hours; this strike lasted three months, but the men were then in a better condition financially than they are now.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrested 1,735 persons in this City last week.

The Grand Jury, accompanied by the Commissioners of Charity, visited the island institutions yesterday.

"Man and His Masters" will be the subject of a lecture by John B. Gough, at Chickering Hall to-morrow night.

James T. Porter, the dishonest detective arrested on Thursday, was not a resident of No. 56 Bleecker street.

During the past week the Excise Board granted eighty-five applications for licenses, and received $4,509 from fees.

"Sexagenarian" is informed that we do not publish letters which are not authenticated by the name and address of the writers.

The residence of Mrs. Mary McCluskey, No. 295 Delancey street, was entered by sneak thieves yesterday, and robbed of wearing apparel valued at $50.

A pane of glass was broken in the window of Hurley & Blake's plumbing establishment, No. 348 Hudson street, and property valued at $25 was carried off.

On motion of Roger M. Sherman, Assistant United States Attorney, Mr. Edwin M. Neville was yesterday admitted to the Bar of the United States Courts.

Mr. Thomas Barbour, a prominent merchant of this City, has, by the death of his father in Belfast, Ireland, fallen heir to an estate valued at over $20,000,000.

Mr. Peter Cooper will preside at a mass-meeting of working men and women, under the auspices of the trades-unions, at Cooper Institute to-morrow evening.

The Cotton Exchange will hold a meeting to-day to consider the propriety of memorializing Congress in favor of an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the Centennial Exhibition.

A meeting of the Produce Exchange will be held to-morrow to consider the propriety of recommending Congress to appropriate $1,500,000 in aid of the Centennial Exhibition.

The first of a series of lectures on "Great Benefactors" will be delivered by Dr. John Lord at Association Hall to-morrow, at 11:30 A. M. Subject, "Socrates, the Greek Philosopher."

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, last week, 519 births, 155 marriages, and 547 deaths, being an increase of 83 births, 58 marriages, and a decrease of 9 deaths, as compared with the preceding week.

Edward Waters, aged eight years, of No. 350 East Sixty-third, was kicked in the forehead and fatally injured by a horse while at Sixty-seventh street and Third avenue. The lad was cared for at Mount Sinai Hospital.

Mr. George Grant, of London, the founder of the Victoria Colony in Kansas, sailed for Europe yesterday in the Celtic. It is his intention to purchase in England some of the best blooded stock for importation to this country.

The monthly Church Conference will be held at 2:30 P. M. to-morrow, at Calvary Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street. Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., will read a paper entitled "The New Testament Idea of Regeneration."

The paragraph in some of the morning papers announcing that payment of the enumerators of the census would commence on Monday, is premature. Before payment can be made formal action must be taken by the Common Council providing for the same.

A bag of coffee valued at $10 was stolen on Friday from in front of James S. Utley's store, No. 79 Liberty street. Officer Devine, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, subsequently found the coffee in a wagon in Thames street, where it had been abandoned by the thief.

Sheriff Conner, having learned from THE TIMES of Jan. 4 that Peter B. Sweeny was a stockholder in the Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, has served a notice of attachment of the stock on the Receiver of the road, Mr. Alvan S. Southworth.

The Charity Ball of 1876, which is to take place on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at the Academy of Music, will be, as it always has been, one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the Winter. The list of managers may be found in another column. The boxes remaining unsold are in charge of Mr. Edward Cooper.

The annual meeting of the American Geographical Society will be held at Chickering Hall, corner of Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, next Tuesday at 8 P. M., on which occasion S. Wells Williams, LL. D., will deliver a discourse upon China, embracing its geography, people, and relation to other nations.

Mr. Frederic Vors, in charge of the bronze department of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., will deliver a free lecture at Cooper Institute next Tuesday evening, entitled, "History, Uses, and Manufacture of Bronze," in the course of which he will explain the instruments employed in the mathematical reduction of statues and the different modes of enameling.

The Post Office officials made a raid upon the peddlers and hucksters which for a long time have swarmed upon the steps of the old Post Office in Nassau street, and hereafter only a few apple-women and news-venders will be allowed to encumber the sidewalk in that vicinity. The flaring handbills which adorned the walls were unceremoniously obliterated.

The National Amateur Regatta Association, which organization is composed of all the principal amateur boat clubs in the United States, is to hold a meeting in this City on the 20th inst., to complete arrangements for the annual regatta and to decide upon the "amateur question." It is understood that the national amateur regatta next year will be held at Philadelphia.

The Board of Police had an executive session yesterday afternoon, at which they decided on the question of the difference between Sergt. Smith, of the Essex Market Police Court, and Police Justices Kasmire and Otterbourg. The board, after considerable discussion, decided to transfer Sergt. Smith to duty at the Tombs Police Court, and also to transfer all the court officers except two, who are merely retained for the purpose of preserving order.

The eighteenth annual ball in aid of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums will take place under the auspices of the Young Men's Association, at the Academy of Music, on Monday, the 17th inst. Tickets may be obtained at the Orphan Asylums, or of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Charles O'Conor, President; W. J. Kane and Peter Trainer, Vice Presidents; P. Malone, Treasurer; R. J. Morrison, and J. T. McGowan, Secretaries. Applications for boxes may be made at the office of M. J. Cody, No. 293 Broadway.

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 30.087 inches; maximum, 11 P. M. Jan. 4, 30.504 inches; minimum, 7 A. M. Jan. 6, 29.791 inches; range, .713 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 41°; maximum, 4 P. M. Jan. 2, 68°; minimum, 6 A. M. Jan. 5, 21°; range, 47°. Rain fell from 3:50 P. M. to 6:30 P. M. on Jan. 2, the amount of water which fell being .07 inch. The distance traveled by the wind during the week was 1,208 miles.

A pigeon match for $1,000 was arranged yesterday between Dr. Talbot, of this City, who won the sweepstakes open to all comers, on New Year's Day, at the Long Island Shooting Club, and William Hess, the champion of Pennsylvania. The conditions are for each to shoot at fifty birds, twenty-one yards' rise, eighty yards' boundary, with one ounce of shot, with double-barreled guns, but only one barrel to be used during the match. The contest is to take place at Burlington, N. J., next Monday. The match is creating unusual interest among the sporting men of New-York, with whom Talbot is a strong favorite.

At a meeting of the Twentieth Assembly District German Republican Association, the following officers and delegates were elected to the German Central Committee: President, Hermann Cantor; Vice Presidents, Henry Agricola, and William Kokholz; Secretaries, W. Mentz, and M. L. Eckstein; Treasurer, Jacob Hess; Delegates to the Central Committee, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Hermann F. Bauer, Leopold Weil, George Koch, and Herman Cantor; Executive Committee, Christian Laux, Francis Horsemann, Jacob Waller, Joseph Beck, Gabriel Taussig, Louis Naumann, L. Mayer, John Ritter, Alexander Blumenstiel, Frank Buckel, I. Albert Engelhardt, Frank Bury, John Schneider, Adam Erhard, and F. Schanberg.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 533 arrests during the past week.

The repaving of Bridge street, will cost, it is estimated, $51,674 52.

A large reduction was ordered yesterday in the force of men employed to keep Prospect Park in order.

Rev. Charles J. Gallagher, late a Professor in Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md., has been appointed assistant Pastor of the Catholic Church of the Assumption.

Antonio Diaz, of No. 85½ Summit street, was accidentally shot in the right arm by his seven-year-old son, who was playing with a loaded revolver last evening. The wound is not serious.

Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., will read a paper entitled "John Hampden, or the Progress of Popular Liberty," before the Long Island Historical Society, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, corner of Atlantic avenue and Clinton street next Tuesday evening.

Gen. Slocum and Mr. Adams, Commissioners of the Board of City Works, contemplate, it is said, removing a large number of sinecurists who now hold office under the Board of City Works.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the old Volunteer Fire Department shows the receipts for the past year to have been $7,843 26. The amount of bonds and mortgages held by the Trustees is $71,700.

Large numbers of meters are daily being returned to the gas companies by the private consumers. Oil is generally taking the place of gas in the stores and business places. Unless a large reduction in the price of gas is made the private consumers declare they will continue to use oil.

Patrick Hart and William Burns, while waiting, in the prison-pen at Justice Delmar's Court, an examination on a charge of intoxication, became involved in a fight, during which they managed to bruise one another pretty badly before they were separated by the court officers. Both men were sentenced to twenty days in the County Jail.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At a meeting of young men of the town of Westchester it was decided to organize a military company, to be attached to the Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and thirty-five names were at once signed upon the roll.

Surrogate Coffin is expected to announce his decision in the Singer will case on Monday, 10th inst., the question involved being whether Mrs. Mary Ann Foster, formerly known as Mrs. Singer, has any standing in court as a widow (as she claims to be) of the late Isaac M. Singer.

Justice J. O. Dykman, on his election to the bench of the Supreme Court, made arrangement to hold a Special Term every Saturday at White Plains, except during the month of August, and the Grand Jury room in the county building has been fitted up for the purpose during the Winter months. Yesterday Justice Dykman held his first court for the trial of cases not requiring a jury.

LONG ISLAND.

The Water Board of Long Island City will meet to-morrow to adopt measures to secure the collection of the water tax.

The term of the old Board of Assessors of Long Island City having expired, Acting Mayor Quinn has made the following appointments: John Sheridan, First Ward, (reappointed;) George W. Payntar, Second Ward; John Quick, Fourth Ward. They will serve for three years, at a salary of $500 each per annum.

STATEN ISLAND.

James H. Seguine was arrested on Friday evening and held to bail in $1,000 by Justice Wood, of Tottenville, charged with perjury. It appears that an execution was issued by Justice Wood, and given to Constable Reckhow to levy on the goods of Seguin's wife by a judgment obtained by Thomas Moore, of Bloomyni. The officer took a horse and wagon, the property of Seguine's wife. Seguine swore before Justice Rasner, of Stapleton, that the officer and Moore committed larceny in taking the horse and wagon.

NEW-JERSEY.

Martin Kolster, of Union Hill, threatening to commit suicide, left home a week ago and has not been seen since.

Early yesterday morning the hardware store of ex-Councilman Etzold, in Union Hill, was entered by thieves, and goods valued at $100 were stolen.

Thomas J. Brown, Superintendent of the Pavonia Ferry, sustained severe injuries, at his home in Jersey City, Friday, by falling down a flight of stairs.

James Moore was walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad trestle-works at Grove street, Jersey City last evening, when he was run down by a train. Both legs were taken off and he sustained other injuries. He was removed to St. Francis Hospital, but no hope of recovery is entertained.

John Kellaher, a boy, seventeen years of age, and George Flanagan, became involved in an altercation in Newark, Friday. During the altercation Flanagan dealt Kellaher several blows over the head, injuring him so severely that it was found necessary to remove him to the Hospital.

Mitchell Loder, for fifteen years a Justice of the Peace on Jersey City Heights, was stricken with apoplexy on Friday night and died within a few minutes. He was well known throughout Hudson County and very highly respected. He was born in Connecticut, moving to Jersey City early in life, and had attained to the age of seventy-three years. He had been on the streets Friday afternoon, when he seemed to be enjoying his usual good health.

Two men who gave their names respectively as Philip and William Krull were arrested in Jersey City Friday night, while going through the street with a bag of brass faucets. Yesterday the faucets were identified as property that had been stolen from Henry Leserman & Brothers, brass-founders, doing business on Greene street, New-York. The foundery had been entered on Tuesday night by the prisoners, it is supposed, who had formerly been in Leserman's employ. They were delivered to the New-York authorities.

The bodies of the wife and child of Capt. Cooper, of Oswego, of the canal-boat N. L. Lee, who were drowned by the sinking of the canal-boat in the North River in consequence of a collision with an unknown schooner last October, were recovered yesterday. The boat having drifted to the Morris Canal basin was raised to the surface, Friday night, and the bodies of the unfortunate couple were found in the cabin. Capt. Cooper states that Capt. Williams, who was in charge of a boat near at hand at the time of the collision was appealed to for assistance, but refused to cut his tow loose, and he makes a like charge agisnt Capt. Swart.

Lizzie Weil, a young girl who had been for three weeks in the employ of Mrs. Bayerl, a baker on Washington street, Hoboken, showed a large roll of money, Friday, to one of the journeymen. To her employer she said that she had drawn the money from a bank. Mrs. Bayerl suspected at once that she had taken it from the till in the store at different times, and had her arrested. She was taken before Recorder Bohnstedt yesterday. Mrs. Bayerl stated that her loss during the three weeks Lizzie had been in her employ amounted to over $100. Recorder Bohnstedt committed the prisoner for trial in default of $500 bail.

PREPARING FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

A large number of prominent citizens of Hudson County met last evening in the City Hall in Jersey City, to make arrangements for a suitable observance in Hudson County of the National Centennial. F. G. Wolbert presided, and Corporation Counsel William A. Lewis acted as Secretary. A programme was submitted involving a probable outlay of $20,000. It contemplated the ring of bells, blowing of whistles, and other noisy devices; the firing of 100 cannon each at morning, noon and night; a parade, and the holding of a mass-meeting at which an oration is to be delivered, and music to be supplied by eight bands of twenty-five pieces each, and 100 singers. On motion of Hon. Leon Abbett the programme was referred to a committee of two from each Assembly district with instructions to report at a meeting to be held at the call of the chairman. The committee consisted of A. H. Wallis, H. J. Hopper, Sheriff Laverty, A. J. Ditmar, R. H. Clarke, ex-Mayor O'Neill, A. W. Fry, R. H. H. Steele, D. D. Van Reypan, E. P. Haslain, Mayor Traphagen, Mayor Meiggs, of Bayonne, W. W. Shippen, William Stubr, John H. Bonn, Gen. N. N. Halstead, with Benjamin G. Clarke as member at large.

DRUGGISTS SAY that the sale of DICK'S TASTELESS MEDICINES is increasing rapidly.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Champion, for Charleston.—J. B. Blake, Miss Waldridge, Mrs. Brandegee, Miss Kuth, Miss Miller, E. F. Payson, Mrs. Payson, Master Payson, F. F. Sleight, Mrs. Sleight, Mrs. W. Atwater, Miss Ryan, Miss A. Paul, F. F. Drudy, W. D. Miller, Prof. S. L. Richards, A. Godfrey, H. McNairy, Miss H. Truslow, Mrs. M. A. Jordon, Mrs. W. Rich, A. L. Francisco, Joseph Ryder, Mrs. George Morney, W. T. Allen, Mrs. F. T. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mrs. L. B. Oakes, W. Foulke and wife, W. A. Haines and wife, C. H. Andarresso, and wife, Miss Foulke, Miss Lynch, Miss M. Lynch, Miss Scott, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Hogan, Miss Lowry, Miss Shannon, Miss Breslin, A. D. Buck, H. Muller, Mrs. Crosley, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs. Kerns, Mrs. Callahan, H. Hyman, Mrs. Aird, Master Aird, N. Dunevo, M. Lomboro, G. Lotta, L. Bollind, F. Lotta, S. Quinta, G. Sampi, P. Albert.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Anson Burlingame, Miss Burlingame, Lord Darcy Osburne, Mrs. Eldridge, Mr. Gale, Mrs. Gale, W. H. Finch, William Cohen, F. Schumacher, W. T. Willis, Mrs. W. T. Willis, Robert C. Hutchings, M. McMahon, Thomas Keele, Joseph Wexel, Miss M. A. Carnes, John Taylor, David Miller, John F. Alexander, Maurice E. Jones, Capt. F. Harvey, R. N., Lieut. Sidney Smith, R. N.; Lieut. Henry Buckley, R. N., Capt. F. T. Reed, C. A. Reed, George Heriot, George Grant, Henry Grant, S. H. Janes, Lord Milton, Thomas Miller, Master W. H. F. Miller, Frederick Walker, John Hendrie, W. A. Murray, A. Murray, B. F. Chandler, Mrs. Chandler, R. M. McMoran, R. M. Brereton, Dr. J. M. Leitas de Cunha, J. G. McIlwraith, T. W. Taylor, Mrs. T. W. Taylor, T. W. Lee, J. A. Jameson.

In steam-ship France, for Havre.—Mr. Howard, Mrs. Howard, Mr. Skipwith, Mrs. Skipwith, A. Vantine, Dr. W. Horne, Mrs. Horne and son, C. Tamayo, Mr. Dulon, Louis Fosset, Mrs. Louis Fosset, Mrs. Lesperon, Miss Helene Dreyfus, Mr. Humbert, Mr. Lefevre, M. Cohen, G. Hermann, L. Bunel, E. Chorey, Mrs. Chorey, E. Hopkins, E. Deloison, J. B. Pals, Miss M. Feroni, H. Kleine, J. Ravetta, L. Osterman, Miss M. Heger, Mr. and Mrs. Roos, M. Dermont, Marco Mancini, L. Padelni, J. Nicol, A. Rossi, G. Calcagni, L. Gérard, L. Gousso, J. Gambet, P. Schmidt, Mr. Wey, Mr. Meyer, L. Debouilliot, G. Cavalier, Mr. Segiovani, J. Carno, G. Crithophe, L. Gontano, Mrs. Gontano, A. Leroy.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—B. B. Jones, J. Q. Adams, Miss Anna Wood, Miss Maggie Wood, Miss Sarah Wood, Henry C. Lang, W. S. Bean, A. M. Church, George W. Chapman, W. H. Mowbray, William C. Winn and wife, J. F. Rich, W. L. Fowler, J. V. Bowen, E. G. Burnett and wife, Miss Anna Hicks, Mrs. A. M. Field, Dr. H. F. Strong, wife, child, and nurse; E. E. Dinnell and wife, Robert Hamilton, Frank Rappy and wife, Mariano Russo, Paolantonio Blassi, Frabigio Nigro, S. R. St. John and son, J. A. Blair, wife, and two children, Augustus Segran, F. C. Havemeyer.

In steam-ship Neckar, for Bremen.—Miss Ann Blake, Frank White, F. H. Heymann, M. Max von Frankoff, M. D., Moses Born, Oscar Rosenthal, Max. Waldenmaier, Richard F. Isley, Emil Westhoff, Theodore Manch, Frits Hintmann, F. W. Mihler, Lewis Shiele, Hugo Landau, George Kuhlmann, Jacob Kuenster, Henry Kuenster, Mrs. Lisette Strepel and two children, M. Rich.

In steam-ship Helvetia, for Liverpool.—W. G. Riley, G. A. Dandelet, Miss Jeanne Jugla, Master Emil Jugla, H. Bedlington, Jules Macaigne, J. L. Levy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Bishop Gross, Mrs. T. Le Maier, W. J. Storm and child, Mrs. G. M. Hasket and daughter, Mr. St. Onge, A. C. Courter, E. Pape, J. T. B. Chesbrough, H. S. Searlet, Miss A. Edwards, Miss A. Howard, J. H. Purday and child, George S. Boutwell, Louis Rivaldo, William Shoepey, G. F. Grouse, George Isand, W. M. Cox, J. W. Wooden, James Clark, George Meine, W. Hollweel, Jacob Stern, J. W. Jones, C. K. Moore, G. L. Sanders, James Bevengton.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow.—Evelyn Johnson, Julius Munson, Mrs. Munson, Henry Stearn, Mrs. Stearn, Dr. John Wilbur.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:24 | Sun sets....4:52 | Moon sets..5:58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:40 | Gov. Island..6:29 | Hell Gate...7:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; C. F. Funch, (Belg.,) Knudsen, Antwerp, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Celtic, (Br.,) Jennings, Liverpool, &c., R. J. Cortis; Claribel, (Br.,) Williams, Kingston, Ja., Pim, Forwood & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; Nevada, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, &c., Williams & Guion; Neckar, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Australia, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, &c., Henderson Bros.; Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Anchoria, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., J. J. White; Panther, Mills, Wilmington, &c., William P. Clyde & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C.; G. B. Merrick & Co.; Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans, Clark and Seaman; Helvetia, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Brashear, Forbes, New-Orleans, Charles A. Whitney & Co.; France, (Fr.,) Trudelle, Havre, &c., George Mackenzie; State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Gulf Stream, Morton, Port-au-Prince, &c., William P. Clyde & Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston.

Barks Emma, (Br.,) Card, Liverpool, &c., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Dione, (Br.,) Reed, London, Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. Sally Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; S. P. Godwin, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; L. P. Mallory, Stetson, Charleston.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Dec. 27, via Moville 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship State of Indiana, (Br.,) Sadler, Glasgow Dec. 24 and Larne 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Miragoane Dec. 21, Jacmel 27th, Aux Cayes 30th, and Port-au-Prince Jan. 1, with coffee to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Albermarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship George W. Clyde, Pennington, Galveston Dec. 28, via Key West Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Marianna V., (Port.), Ferreiri, Lisbon 27 ds., with cork and salt to G. Amsinck & Co.

Bark Jenny, (Ger.), Grote, Bremen 39 ds., with empty barrels to F. Schwoon. Dec. 31, lat. 30 50, lon. 71 49, spoke brig Annie, bound S.; same date, &c., bark Nymphe, (Ital.,) from ——, for New-York.

Bark E. H. Yarrington, (of Baltimore,) Parker, Pernambuco via Hampton Roads 37 ds., with coffee to R. B. Borland—vessel to H. Bowring. Crossed the equator Nov. 25 in lon. 40 57. Dec. 16, lat. 24 02, lon. 68 25, spoke schr. Havenor, from Halifax.

Bark Marino, (Aust.,) Valcich, London 48 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark L'Alba, (Ital.,) Scarpati, Taganrog Sept. 17, and Malta Oct. 18, with wool to Wood, Payson & Colgate—vessel to order. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 22.

Bark Ragnhild, (Norw.,) Jacobsen, Sligo 42 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Fortuna, (Port.,) Mesquito, Oporto 40 ds., with wine and salt to Hagemeyer & Brunn.

Brig Roberto, (Ital.,) Astareti, Santos 73 ds., and Barbados 20 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Stella, Davis, Cadiz 29 ds., with mdse. to A. Abbot. Came the southern passage and had fine weather; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras. Dec. 12, lat. 36 38, lon. 10 05, spoke bark Fury, from Philadelphia, for Genoa 24 ds. out; 24th, lat. 25 30, lon. 37 47, signaled ship Sea Witch, (of Boston,) steering S. W.

Brig Erwood, (of Prince Edward Island,) Jenkins, Pernambuco via Hampton Roads 37 ds., with sugar to R. B. Borland. Crossed the equator Nov. 30, in lon. 40 45.

Brig Cambria, (of Swansea,) Lewis, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to Wright, Brown & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Dec. 16, in lon. 35 W.; Nov. 28, lat. 24 20 S., lon. 39 25, spoke brig Dart, (Br.,) from Montreal, for Montevedio; Dec. 7, lat. 21 48 S., lon. 22 39, ship Louisiana, from San Francisco, for Liverpool.

Brig Rocky Glen, (of Boston,) Higgins, Rio Janeiro 41 ds., with coffee to order. Crossed the equator Dec. 15, in lon. 37 40 W.

Brig Darius Eddy, (of Bangor,) Rideout, Aux Cayes 10 ds., with logwood and coffee to order—vessel to F. H. Smith & Co.

Brig Marietta G., (Aust.,) Seldovich, Leghorn 90 ds., and 50 ds. from Gibraltar, with marble and rags to A. H. Hardy & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Princess Beatrice, (of Sydney, N. S.,) Simmons, Point-a-Pitre 14 ds., with logwood to H. A. Vatable & Son. Had strong westerly gales the past week.

Schr. Wm. Frederick, (of Belfast, Me.,) Haselam, Almeria 35 ds., with iron ore to W. W. Marvel—vessel to Gilchrist, White & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 9.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Williamson, Greenport.

Schr. Edward Stanley, Hall, Providence.

Schr. Scud, Freeman, Bridgeport.

Schr. Clara E. Woodbury, Woodbury, New-Haven.

Schr. Allen Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven.

Schr. Ella, Shaw, New-Haven.

Schr. Etta A. Stimpson, Hart, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with yellow pine to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Adella Corsen, Corsen, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. Charlie Miller, Ross, Baltimore.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. W.; hazy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Neckar, for Bremen; France, for Havre; C. F. Funch, for Antwerp; City of Montreal, Celtic, Helvetia, and Nevada, for Liverpool; Anchoria and Australia, for Glasgow; Claribel, for Kingston, Jamaica, &c.; Gulf Stream, for Port au Prince, &c.; Geo. Cromwell, for Halifax, N. S.; Knickerbocker and Brashear, for New-Orleans; State of Texas, for Galveston, via Key West; Ashland and San Salvador, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Panther, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Fanita, for Philadelphia; bark Lavinia, for St. Johns, N. F.; brig Chas. A. Hoard, for St. Johns, P. R.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Jan. 5.—Sld. schrs. Donna Anna, Whaley, N. of Hatteras; George S. Marts, Marts, do.

CIENFUEGOS, Jan. 4.—Arr. brig William Mason, Adams, Boston.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—Arr. brig Renshaid, Sylvester, Pensacola; 7th, bark Esther, Bush, Liverpool; brigs Eliza Stevens, Carter, Cardiff; T. Remick, Rose, Pensacola; schr. Charles Platt, Sharp, New-York.

Sld. 7th, steamers C. W. Lord, Colton, New-Orleans; Austin, Morgan, do.; schrs. Ida A. Jayne, Mills, Tampico.

MATANZAS, Jan. 6.—Arr. bark Alice, Dyer, Seville.

Sld. 6th, brig Sarah B., (Br.,) Nelson, N. of Hatteras.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 8.—Arr. schr. H. V. Crandall, Portland.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Sld. Peter Crerar, GaspeMilo, Hampton Court, Affesione Secondo, Union, Captain Greenleaf, Aldborough, N. S. del Brochette, Helen Angier, Fredericksbald, The Bruce, August Loeffler, Zio Lorenzo, P. A. Munch, Perseveranza, Emma Roemer, Rocco Schiaffino.

Arr. out on the 2d inst., Nuovo Monde.

Arr. out on the 7th inst., San Jacinto, in the Channel.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 8.—The Cunard steam-ship China, Capt. Gill, from New-York Dec. 29, for Liverpool, arr. here at noon to-day.

Secure Your Valuables
AGAINST FIRE AND ROBBERS!
BY RENTING A BOX IN THE
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71 AND 73 WEST 23D ST., (Masonic Temple Building.)
FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF BONDS, DIAMONDS, Jewelry, Pictures, Silver Plate, Statuary, Trunks, &c., for any length of time, in Fire and Burglar-proof Vaults.
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Every Facility Afforded for the Convenience and Privacy of LADY PATRONS.
ELLWOOD E. THORNE, President.
JOHN P. ROBERTS, Secretary and Treasurer.
WILLIAM A. FRAZER, Superintendent.

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Judge's Report, American Institute Fair.
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WILLCOX & GIBBS
AUTOMATIC
SILENT SEWING MACHINE.

Awarded the grand "Gold Medal of Progress" of the American Institute, November, 1875, and the "Scott Legacy Medal" of the Franklin Institute, October, 1875.

NO OTHER SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD HAS AN "AUTOMATIC TENSION," OR ANY OTHER OF ITS CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES.

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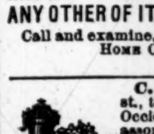

C. STEHR, NO. 347 BROOME st., three doors from Bowery, under the Occidental Hotel, recommends his large assortment of handsome MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR-HOLDERS, suitable for CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S Presents. MONOGRAMS on PIPES and CIGAR-HOLDERS artistically executed.

GREAT SALE
OF
LINENS.

We beg to inform the public that we have purchased the entire stock of linens of the celebrated manufacture of Messrs. John S. Brown & Sons, of Belfast, who have closed their house in this City.

The stock consists of the finest Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, and 4-4 Linens ever imported, which we shall offer at retail on Tuesday, Jan. 11, at lower prices than have been known in this country for many years.

We take great pleasure in having the opportunity to give our customers and the public such advantages, and respectfully invite their attention.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,
BROADWAY AND 19TH ST.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!
For 30 days we will pack WITH EVERY SET OF NICKLE-PLATED Irons ordered direct from us, either Butter Knife, pair of Napkin Rings, or 6 Tea Spoons. All warranted best triple plate on Nickle Silver.
THE BEST FINISHED AND MOST PERFECT "FLAT IRON" EVER MADE.
Interchangeable Handle and Shield Combined.

The handle is separate. It can be adjusted instantly; the handle completely protected from the heat. No holder is required when using. We will send, on receipt of draft of Post Office order, either of the following sets:

Patented May 4, 1875.
Set No. 1—3 Irons of 5, 6, and 7 lb., 1 handle.....$2 75
Set No. 2—3 Irons of 6, 7, and 8 lb., 1 handle..... 3 10
Set No. 3—3 Irons of 7, 8, and 9 lb., 1 handle..... 3 35
Address BROOKLYN SAD IRON CO., No. 85 First st., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

FANCY SILKS.
400 PIECES
PLAID AND STRIPED FANCY SILKS
We invite especial attention to the above, as they will be found the best styles and the cheapest ever offered in New-York.
50 pieces Plain Colored Evening Silks, Twenty-four inches wide, $1 50, formerly $3 25.
Two cases Bellon's Black Silks, $1 50 and $2.
Their well-known reliable make, and remarkably good value.
Le Boutillier Brothers,
No. 48 East 14th st., Union square.

GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
CARPETS,
LACE CURTAINS, &C.
WE WILL OFFER, PREPARATORY TO STOCK TAKING, A LARGE LOT OF SINGLE PIECES AND REMNANTS, Ranging from twenty to sixty yards; MOQUETTS, VELVETS, BODY BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, THREE PLYS, INGRAINS, &c., AT GREAT REDUCTION OF FORMER PRICES.
ALSO
LACE CURTAINS
FROM
ONE DOLLAR
Per pair, to FINEST IMPORTED at half price.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th av., one door below 13th st.
P. S.—A LOT MADE UP CARPETS ON HAND—various sizes—CHEAP.

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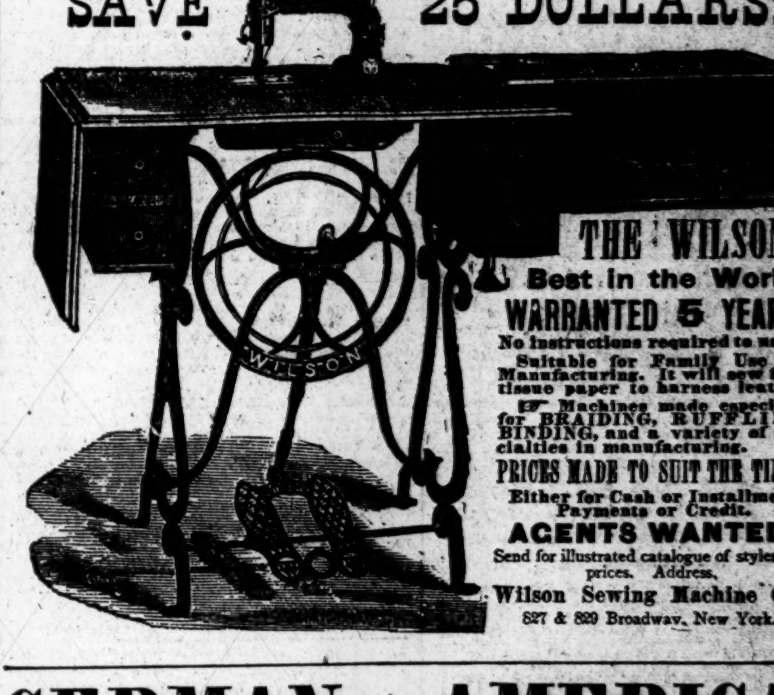

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EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,
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Cash Capital,	$1,000,000 00
Reserve for Re-Insurance,	500,000 00
Unpaid Losses,	45,290 59
Net Surplus,	517,678 09
Total Assets,	$2,062,968 68

SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

U. S. BONDS, MARKET VALUE	$1,189,880 00
LOANS ON CALL	393,500 00
NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN CITY BONDS	110,000 00
MISSOURI STATE BONDS	50,000 00
FIRST MORTGAGE R. R. BONDS	115,000 00
LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL BONDS	6,000 00
CASH IN BANK	141,523 69
CASH IN OFFICE	5,679 58
AGENCY CASH IN COURSE OF TRANSMISSION	31,035 86
UNCOLLECTED PREMIUMS, N. Y. OFFICE	16,849 61
Total,	$2,062,968 68

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